ANNEX 4
FORTUN NARVASA & SALAZAR

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
QUEZON CITY

Committee on Justice

IN THE MATTER OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE AS VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES,

REVEREND FATHER JOEL SABALLA, ET AL.,
Complainants,

-versus-

VICE PRESIDENT SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE,
Respondent.

x----------x

IN THE MATTER OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE,

ATTY. NATHANIEL G. CABRERA,
Complainant.

x----------x

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE
RECEIVED
By: VOTM
Date: 3/16/26
Time: 4:30 pm

CONSOLIDATED VERIFIED ANSWER *AD CAUTELAM*

Respondent, by counsel, without waiving any jurisdictional and/or other objections she has to these proceedings and her right to exhaust legal remedies, respectfully states:

1. No different from the 2025 Articles of Impeachment filed against respondent before the Senate and declared void *ab initio* by the Supreme Court in Duterte vs. House of Representatives,[1] these Impeachment Complaints must be dismissed.

2. The Impeachment Complaints recycle the same accusations against the Vice President as those contained in the nullified Fourth Impeachment Complaint filed

[1] G.R. No. 278353, Decision dated July 25, 2025, which attained finality via the Resolution dated January 28, 2026, denying the respondent House of Representatives' Motion for Reconsideration

by the 19th HOR, including conjectures, speculations, and conclusions of fact and law, which do not constitute ultimate facts.

3. Absent any statement of ultimate facts in any of these Impeachment Complaints, there is nothing for respondent to answer. Respondent thus only admits averments therein insofar as they allege her election, assumption to the Office of the Vice President, appointment as Secretary of Education, and her prior offices as Mayor and Vice Mayor of Davao City.

4. The rest of the allegations, including the annexes and so-called evidence attached to the Impeachment Complaints,[2] are specifically denied for being false, misleading, impertinent, and mere conclusions of fact and law.

Antecedents

5. On July 25, 2025,[3] the Supreme Court rendered a Decision in Duterte declaring the Articles of Impeachment transmitted by the 19th HOR to the Senate barred by Article XI, Section 3(5) of the 1987 Constitution and held that said Articles are unconstitutional and are deemed null and void *ab initio.*

6. In said Decision, the Supreme Court also ruled *that no impeachment proceedings may be commenced by the HOR during the 20th Congress against the Vice President earlier than February 6, 2026.*[4] On January 28, 2026, the Supreme Court issued a Resolution[5] denying with finality the HOR's Motion for Reconsideration of that Decision.

7. On February 2, 2026, within the subsisting bar declared by the Supreme Court in Duterte, the first of the 4 Impeachment Complaints against the Vice President was filed by former Rep. Francisca "France" Castro, et al. (Castro Complaint). This Impeachment Complaint was endorsed by Representatives Antonio L. Tinio, Sara J. Elago, and Renee Louise M. Co, of ACT Teachers Party-list, GABRIELA Women's Party-list, and KABATAAN Party-list, respectively.

8. On the same day, the second Impeachment Complaint was filed by Francis Joseph Aquino Dee, et al. (Dee Complaint), which was endorsed by Representatives Percival Cendaña and Leila M. de Lima, of Akbayan Party-list and Mamamayang Liberal (ML) Party-list, respectively.

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[2] For brevity, the Saballa or Cabrera Complaint

[3] A certified true and correct copy of the Decision dated July 25, 2025 in Duterte vs. House of Representatives, G.R. No. 278353, is attached as **Annex 1**

[4] *Id.*

[5] A certified true and correct copy of the Resolution dated January 28, 2026 in Duterte vs. House of Representatives, G.R. No. 278353, is attached as **Annex 2**

9. On February 5, 2026,[6] the Castro and Dee Complaints were referred to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Rep. Faustino "Bojie" Dy III.[7]

10. Subsequently, on February 9, 2026, the third Impeachment Complaint was filed by Father Joel Saballa, et al. and endorsed by Rep. de Lima, the same member of the HOR who also endorsed the Dee Complaint that was later withdrawn and terminated. This was transmitted to the House Speaker on the same day.[8]

11. Thereafter, on February 18, 2026, the fourth Impeachment Complaint was filed by Atty. Nathaniel G. Cabrera, which was endorsed by Representatives Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr. and Paolo P. Ortega V. This was transmitted to Speaker Dy the day after or on February 19, 2026.[9]

12. On February 23, 2026, all four Impeachment Complaints were included in the Additional Reference of Business for Session No. 30 on the same day. Media reports seem to indicate that these complaints were allegedly referred by the HOR to the Committee on Justice also on February 23, 2026.

13. However, a day prior to the first day of Committee deliberations or on March 1, 2026, several media outlets reported that the complainants in the Dee Complaint had decided to withdraw the second Impeachment Complaint, and expressing their full support for the Saballa Complaint *"containing the same grave allegations and substantial evidence"* as theirs.

14. At the start of its deliberations on March 2, 2026, the endorser of the Dee Complaint, Rep. De Lima, confirmed its withdrawal, which the Chairperson of this Committee, Rep. Luistro, acknowledged and placed on record along with the Letters dated March 2, 2026 sent to this Committee withdrawing said complaint and its endorsement. The Dee complainants confirmed the withdrawal under oath.

15. In the same hearing on March 2, 2026, this Committee deliberated on and thereafter, proceeded to declare the Saballa and Cabrera Impeachment Complaints sufficient in form. This Committee continued to hold deliberations the following day, March 3, 2026 until March 4, 2026, which culminated in its alleged determination that said Complaints are sufficient in substance.

16. On March 4, 2026, this Committee resolved to issue a Notice to the Vice President to file her Answer to the Saballa and Cabrera Complaints. On March 5, 2026, the Vice President received the Notice to Respondent dated March 4, 2026 directing

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[6] See VP Sara Duterte impeach raps sent to House Speaker's office, Philstar Global, February 6, 2026, available at https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2026/02/06/2506189/vp-sara-duterte-impeach-raps-sent-house-speakers-office (last accessed March 2, 2026)

[7] Hereafter, "House Speaker", "House Speaker Dy"

[8] See Duterte impeachment: House secgen confirms 3rd complaint sent to Speaker, Inquirer.net, February 10, 2026, available at https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2180030/duterte-impeachment-house-secgen-confirms-3rd-complaint-sent-to-speaker (last accessed March 2, 2026)

[9] See All 4 impeach raps vs Sara transmitted to House Speaker, Philstar Global, February 20, 2026, available at https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2026/02/20/2509129/all-4-impeach-raps-vs-sara-transmitted-speaker (last accessed March 1, 2026)

her to submit her Verified Answer within a non-extendible period of 10 days from her receipt of said notice.

17. The Vice President therefore has until March 16, 2026 (the 10th or last day falls on Sunday, March 15, 2026) to file her Answer. This Consolidated Verified Answer *Ad Cautelam* is being timely filed today, March 16, 2026, without waiving any jurisdictional and/or other objections, and respondent's right to avail of the proper remedies therefor.

Special and Affirmative Defenses

18. The foregoing discussion is repleaded herein by reference.

19. ***The impeachment proceedings violate right to due process.*** The impeachment process is primarily a legal and constitutional procedure but with political characteristics. It may be *sui generis*, but it is not a purely political proceeding. This means that the Bill of Rights, especially the due process clause and the right to speedy disposition of cases, applies to the entire impeachment process.[10]

20. In relation thereto, due process includes an inquiry on "*whether the government has sufficient justification for depriving a person of life, liberty, or property.*"[11]

21. Notwithstanding that these doctrinal precepts were already explained by the Supreme Court prior to the deliberations of the Impeachment Complaints against the Vice President, this Committee failed to observe the basic tenets of fair play and due process, where double standards were employed in dealing with the impeachment complaints filed against President Marcos Jr. and the Vice President, resulting in arbitrary government action.

22. The HOR's Committee Report No. 111 dated February 9, 2026 laid down the supposed bases in dismissing the impeachment complaints filed by de Jesus and Maza, et al. for insufficiency in substance.[12] During their deliberations and as stated in said committee report, this Committee is merely tasked to determine whether "there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee."[13]

23. In dismissing the impeachment complaints against the President, this Committee went beyond the four corners of the complaints and relied on extraneous considerations that are irrelevant in determining the sufficiency of the factual allegations. On the contrary, the same parameters were not applied by this Committee

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[10] See Duterte vs. House of Representatives, *supra* at note 1

[11] *Id.*

[12] A copy of the Committee Report No. 111 dated February 9, 2026 is attached as **Annex 3**

[13] Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings, Rule III, Section 5

to the Impeachment Complaints against respondent. However, no sufficient reason exists to justify such disparate treatment.

24. In its deliberations of the Saballa and Cabrera Complaints, this Committee disregarded the Petition for Review in "Sara Z. Duterte, et al. v. Nilda B. Plaras," docketed as COA CP Case No. 2024-0194 before the Commission on Audit (COA) – Commission Proper, notwithstanding that the subject of that appeal is the Notice of Disallowance involving the same confidential funds that constitute the principal basis of the accusations therein. Significantly, the matter remains pending and unresolved, and any ruling of the COA would, in any event, remain subject to final judicial review by the Supreme Court.

25. This Committee then did not extend the same consideration to said Petition filed with COA, and disregarded the absence of any court decision declaring the Vice President guilty of unlawful or unconstitutional acts, as it did with respect to the impeachment complaints against the President.

26. Further, this Committee effectively prejudged the probative value and admissibility of the alleged pieces of evidence against the Vice President. This is shown by the statement of Rep. de Lima during the deliberations, categorically declaring that the accusations contained in the Saballa Complaint are purportedly *truthful* – "the Complaint states not just ultimate facts [...] *hindi po ito mga alegasyong imbento o haka-haka lamang*. They have been the subject of legislative inquiries, media scrutiny, and official documentation."[14]

27. Such a pronouncement prematurely assumes the existence, authenticity, and credibility of purported materials relied on by the complainants despite these having yet to be formally presented before the Impeachment Court, authenticated, or subjected to examination.

28. By treating the allegations against the Vice President as established truth even before trial begins, this Committee has prematurely evaluated the evidentiary weight of supposed materials that yet to be introduced before the Impeachment Court.

29. In addition, Ramil A. Madriaga's[15] alleged Affidavit,[16] insofar as it claims that the Vice President allegedly conspired with certain individuals to distribute money seems to have been treated as gospel truth, despite being equally unauthenticated, inherently incredible, of questionable origin, and devoid of any probative value.

30. Notably, while Madriaga makes sweeping allegations in his purported affidavit, he failed to support his claims with any shred of evidence. Consequently, his

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[14] See LIVE: House Justice Panel resumes deliberations on impeachment cases vs. VP Sara Duterte, INQUIRER.net, available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzkueLurGoY&t= (last accessed March 9, 2026), a copy of which is contained in a USB as **Annex 4**

[15] Hereafter, Madriaga

[16] See Saballa Complaint, Annex A

affidavit consists of nothing more than unsubstantiated claims and bare conclusions, which cannot be accorded any evidentiary weight.

31. On the contrary, it appears from the televised proceedings of this Committee that the serious accusations against the President and other high-ranking public officials were summarily disregarded. By doing so, it becomes even more manifest that double standards were employed in the treatment of the impeachment complaints against the latter and the Vice President.

32. Nonetheless, the falsity of the statements in Madriaga's Affidavit is exhaustively discussed in the Vice President's Complaint-Affidavit dated March 4, 2026 filed before the Office of the City Prosecutor of Taguig City and docketed as NPS Docket No. XV-16-INV-26C-00320 against Madriaga for Perjury.[17]

33. In other words, unequal standards were applied in evaluating the allegations against parties similarly situated insofar as the complaints filed against both the President and Vice President allege grounds for their impeachment. Here, the testimonies of supposed resource persons during the *QuadComm* hearings in 2024, despite being elicited through leading questions and under circumstances suggesting pressure under threat of contempt, were given probative value and relied upon as bases for these complaints.

34. In contrast, serious allegations revolving around misuse and corruption of billions of public funds, appeared to have been summarily set aside to justify the dismissal of the impeachment complaints against the President. This unequal treatment reflects an uneven application of standards and scrutiny in the determination of sufficiency in form and substance of the complaints against the Vice President.

35. It has been held by the Supreme Court that "[d]ue process, in the end, merely is 'the embodiment of the sporting idea of fair play.'"[18] In Duterte, it was emphasized that "[a]s with all constitutional processes, impeachment must be exercised with **strict adherence to due process and fairness**. It is not a stage for political drama or factional fights. It should be invoked only when truly necessary, and always in the service of the public good."[19]

36. It was further expounded that "***[d]ue process, as a requirement, must be present in the entire impeachment process.***"[20] This certainly includes even the deliberations made by this Committee on the sufficiency in form and substance of the Saballa and Cabrera Complaints.

37. As held by the Supreme Court, "[t]he hearing and deliberations are important to due process."[21] Part and parcel of due process and fairness is the application of the same parameters and considerations in this determination.

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[17] A copy of the Complaint-Affidavit dated March 4, 2026 is attached as **Annex 5**
[18] Abaya v. Villegas, G.R. No. L-25641, December 17, 1966
[19] See Duterte vs. House of Representatives, *supra* at note 1
[20] *Id.*
[21] *Id.*

Otherwise, the entire impeachment proceedings are rendered void for being marred with substantial violations of this elementary constitutional right.

38. Indubitably, had the same standards considered in the impeachment complaints against President Marcos Jr. been applied to the Saballa and Cabrera Complaints, this Committee should have likewise found them insufficient in substance. The Committee failed in this regard, resulting in the violation of the Vice President's right to due process.

39. ***No ultimate facts.*** In any case, even if this Committee disregards the patent constitutional violations in this case, the Impeachment Complaints must still be dismissed.

40. It is basic that a complaint must state only ultimate facts. Section 5, Rule III of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings requires the recital of **ultimate facts**, that is, those constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee.

41. The assumption of truth, commonly known as the hypothetical admission of truth, accorded under the test, does not cover all the allegations pleaded in the complaint.[22] Only ultimate facts or those facts which the expected evidence will support are considered for purposes of the test.[23] It does not cover legal conclusions or evidentiary facts.[24]

42. Here, neither of the two Impeachment Complaints allege the essential or ultimate facts necessary to sustain the charges. What they present instead are bare conclusions of fact and law, heavily laden with self-serving conjectures, logical fallacies, and speculative claims, none of which can substitute for the clear and specific statement of ultimate facts required to support an impeachment complaint.

43. Considering that none of the Impeachment Complaints is anchored on any recital of facts which could be appropriately answered by the Vice President, this Committee lacks the required foundation upon which to base any determination of their substance constituting the alleged impeachable offenses.

44. The Supreme Court laid down the due process safeguards which must be strictly observed in impeachment proceedings in Duterte. *None of these safeguards were observed by the HOR.*

45. In this case, the accusations against the Vice President set out in the Impeachment Complaints consistently reveal a disregard of these cardinal safeguards. The alleged violations fall short of the gravity required to amount to a betrayal of public trust, graft and corruption and/or bribery, culpable violation of the Constitution, or high

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[22] See Magellan Aerospace Corporation vs. Philippine Air Force, G.R. No. 216566, February 24, 2016
[23] *Id.*
[24] *Id.*

crimes, and likewise include supposed offenses allegedly committed prior to the assumption of respondent to any impeachable office.

46. Moreover, it is an elementary principle that mere allegation is not evidence and is not equivalent to proof.[25] Similarly, "charges based on mere suspicion and speculation likewise cannot be given credence."[26]

47. Complainants impute on the Vice President her alleged commission of crimes constituting plunder through malversation,[27] malversation,[28] graft and corruption,[29] and technical malversation in relation to the Office of the Vice President and Department of Education's confidential funds.[30] Complainants then contend that the Vice President should be held liable under the doctrine of command responsibility.[31]

48. These allegations, however, cannot withstand serious scrutiny. Since these imputations do not rest on any established facts or final findings of a competent tribunal or court, they remain mere conclusions at best.

49. In fact, nothing in the two Impeachment Complaints point to any ultimate facts showing that the Vice President amassed any ill-gotten wealth in the first place. The accusations that the Vice President committed plunder through malversation or even malversation itself are therefore plainly baseless, as the essential elements of these crimes are altogether absent.

50. Neither can the allegations of corruption and bribery against the Vice President be sustained. Complainants have failed to present any competent evidence showing that she unlawfully obtained public funds or derived personal gain or benefit, whether for herself or for another, from the alleged monetary benefits.

51. Aside from self-serving assertions and sweeping legal conclusions, the Impeachment Complaints contain nothing anchored in any concrete, established facts or supported by law. They are plainly insufficient to sustain the accusations they purport to advance against the Vice President.

52. A careful reading of the Impeachment Complaints yields a fundamental defect in that they contain no allegation or proof that the Vice President persuaded, induced, or influenced another public officer to perform any act. Neither is there any ultimate facts showing that the Vice President allowed herself to be persuaded, induced, or influenced to commit any act in exchange of any consideration or of the alleged monetary benefit.

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[25] See Dillon v. Atty. de Quiroz, A.C. No. 12876, January 12, 2021
[26] *Id.*
[27] Saballa Complaint, p. 51
[28] Cabera Complaint, p. 30
[29] Saballa Complaint., p. 50-1; Cabera Complaint, p. 38
[30] Saballa Complaint., p. 71
[31] Saballa Complaint., p. 78; Cabera Complaint, p. 40

53. The Impeachment Complaints likewise brazenly accuse the Vice President of entering into a supposed "contract to kill" yet they fail to present any shred of proof that any such contract ever existed. Instead, complainants rely on exaggerated conclusions dressed up as fact.

54. Even worse, this conclusion is used as the basis for further unsupported assertions that the Vice President allegedly violated the Constitution, betrayed public trust, committed high crimes, and manifested a willful intent to subvert constitutional order, to incite or condone violence against constitutionally-vested officials, and to destabilize the lawful functioning of government. Allegations of such magnitude cannot be sustained by exaggeration and inference alone.

55. Given that the Impeachment Complaints failed to state any ultimate facts showing the Vice President's commission of any such high crimes or the existence of their essential elements, or any impeachable offenses provided under the Constitution, these allegations deserve no consideration.

56. That the complainants depended on sweeping conclusions to make these allegations on the part of the Vice President is consistent with the letter dated March 5, 2026 by Akbayan Party-list Rep. Jose Manuel "Chel" Diokno, addressed to Rep. Luistro, requesting for documents supposedly to facilitate the fulfillment of this Committee's mandate to evaluate the evidence and for the transfer of Madriaga's custody to the Committee on Justice.

57. However, the finding of sufficiency in substance by this Committee presupposes that the allegations in the complaints are supported by evidence. Yet, said letter from Rep. Diokno, issued only after the Impeachment Complaints were already declared allegedly sufficient in form and substance, only confirms the fact that there is no sufficient evidence to sustain any of these Impeachment Complaints.

58. The complainants likewise claim that the Vice President allegedly committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed public trust in amassing purported unexplained wealth as a public official and when she allegedly "failed" to disclose all her properties in her Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth.[32]

59. However, these allegations are premised on supposed disclosures made in her SALN prior to her assumption to an impeachable office, which the complainants simply cannot sustain. The Supreme Court had already clarified that acts or omissions constituting the proper charge must be "**committed during the term of the impeachable officer, not before they were elected or appointed.**"[33]

60. So, too, the assertions against the Vice President regarding her alleged ownership of purported undisclosed bank accounts is ridiculously based solely on an

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[32] Saballa Complaint, p. 92
[33] Duterte, *supra* at note 1

online article that was published in 2016.[34] This so-called proof is hearsay twice removed and, thus, unreliable.[35]

61. Without any evidence against the Vice President, the Impeachment Complaints advance the complainants' theory that, even assuming that the Vice President had no direct involvement in the alleged unlawful acts, she should nonetheless be held still liable under the doctrine of command responsibility for the alleged crimes committed by her subordinates.[36]

62. This claim is fundamentally flawed. The mere existence of a hierarchical relationship does not, by itself, establish liability under the doctrine of command responsibility. To hold otherwise would distort the doctrine and reduce it to a presumption of guilt solely based on position.

63. More importantly, the doctrine invoked by the complainants cannot operate in a vacuum. Before responsibility may even be imputed to a superior, there must first be competent proof that the subordinates committed the alleged wrongdoing.

64. Here, the complainants failed to establish that any such crime or irregularity was in fact committed. Absent such proof of any predicate offense, there is nothing upon which command responsibility may attach.

65. Consequently, since no wrongdoing has been established with proof by the complainants, they simply cannot rush to the conclusion that the Vice President is ultimately responsible for them. One cannot presume knowledge of supposed crimes that have not even been established to exist.

66. The Impeachment Complaints also fail to demonstrate how the alleged acts supposedly committed by the Vice President could constitute as "other high crimes" that rise to the level of impeachable offenses, let alone criminal acts by themselves.

67. All told, there is nothing in the Impeachment Complaints that demonstrate any ultimate facts pointing to coherent, credible account or narration of any impeachable conduct.

Relief

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that these Impeachment Complaints be dismissed.

Makati City, March 13, 2026

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[34] Duterte, *supra* at note 1

[35] See Pacquing v. Court of Appeals, G.R. No. 122954, February 15, 2000; See also UPCB General Insurance Co., Inc. v. Pascual Liner, Inc., G.R. No. 242328, April 26, 2021

[36] Saballa Complaint, p. 79; Cabrera Complaint, p. 46

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Lemery, Batangas

4193-1-07

VERIFICATION

I, **SARA Z. DUTERTE**, Filipino, of legal age, and with office address at Office of the Vice President, 11/F Robinson's Cybergate Plaza, EDSA corner Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City, subscribing under oath, depose and state that:

1. I am the Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines, and the Accused/Respondent in these Impeachment Cases.

2. I have caused the preparation of the foregoing Consolidated Verified Answer *Ad Cautelam*, read and understood all of its contents, and attest that all allegations contained therein are true and correct of my own personal knowledge and/or based on authentic records.

3. I confirm that the foregoing Consolidated Verified Answer *Ad Cautelam* is not being filed to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation, and that the factual allegations therein have evidentiary support, or, if specifically so identified, will likewise have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

SARA Z. DUTERTE

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 14 MAR 2026 day of March 2026 in Davao City, the affiant personally appearing before me and exhibiting her Philhealth ID No. 16-025268201-2 as competent evidence of her identity.

Doc. No. 361;
Page No. 74;
Book No. 55;
Series of 2026

4327-1-07

ELIJAH MANUEL Z. PEPITO NOTARY PUBLIC ROLL NO. 60033 DAVAO CITY, PHILIPPINES

ATTY. ELIJAH MANUEL Z. PEPITO
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR DAVAO CITY
Not. Commission Serial No. 2026-154-2027
Until December 31, 2027
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JOINT VERIFIED DECLARATION

We, **DAVID RONELL M. GOLLA VII and LINDON MIGUEL C. BACQUEL**, hereby declare that the Consolidated Verified Answer Ad Cautelam hereto submitted electronically in accordance with A.M. No. 10-3-7-SC, A.M No. 11-9-4-SC, and OCA Circular No. 272-2024 is a complete and true copy of the Consolidated Verified Answer Ad Cautelam filed personally with the House of Representatives.

DAVID RONELL M. GOLLA VII
Senior Associate

LINDON MIGUEL C. BACQUEL
Senior Associate

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me on this 16th day of March 2026, affiant exhibiting to me their Philippine Passport No. P8329401B valid until November 28, 2031 and Driver's License No. C05-12-012462 and valid until October 5, 2033 as competent proof of their identity.

Doc. No. 462;
Page No. 94;
Book No. II;
Series of 2026.
4289-1-07

KATRINA CRISTA M. ARTIAGA
Notary Public of Makati
Appointment No. M-397
Commission until December 31, 2026
Roll of Attorneys No. 77545
PTR No. 10767911; 01-05-2026; Makati City
IBP No. 560262; 11-21-2025; RSM Chapter
MCLE Compliance Certificate No. VIII-0012678; 08-27-2024
23F Multinational Bancorporation Centre
6805 Ayala Avenue, Makati City

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MAKATI CITY) ss

AFFIDAVIT OF FILING AND SERVICE

I, **Arnel Barrientos, Jr.**, of legal age, and subscribing under oath, depose and say:

1. I am an employee of the law firm of **FORTUN NARVASA & SALAZAR LAW OFFICES**, with business address at 23rd Floor, Multinational Bancorporation Centre, 6805 Ayala Avenue, Makati City;

2. On March 16, 2026 I served copies of **"CONSOLIDATED VERIFIED ANSWER AD CAUTELAM"** in the case entitled **"IN THE MATTER OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE AS VICE- PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, REVEREND FATHER JOEL SABALLA, ET AL., vs. VICE PRESIDENT SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE and IN THE MATTER OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE- PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE, ATTY. NATHANIEL G. CABRERA"** before the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,** Committee on Justice, Quezon City in the following manner:

2.1 **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**
Committee on Justice
Quezon City

_____ by personal service, as evidenced by the receipt mark (bearing the date and place of receipt) found on the last page of the original copy thereof.

_____ by electronic portal

2.2 **Sapayan Lim Alvarez and Ligutan**
Counsel for Complainants Saballa, et al.
Unit 2N, Sail Center Commercial Complex
Jose L. Briones Street, North Reclamation Area
Cebu City

_____ by special courier, as evidenced by LBC Tracking No. 1420265793 1 issued by LBC Express on March 16, 2026. I attest that airway bill thereon has been paid and contains instructions to the courier to return the mail to the Firm if undelivered

2.3 **Atty. Nathaniel G. Cabrera**
Complainant
M.H. Del Pilar Street
Lemery, Batangas

_____ by special courier, as evidenced by LBC Tracking No. 142026579341 issued by LBC Express on March 16, 2026. I attest that airway bill thereon has been paid and contains instructions to the courier to return the mail to the Firm if undelivered

Makati City, March 16, 2026.

Arnel Barrientos, Jr.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 16th day of March 2026 affiant being personally known to me, exhibited his Security System Identification Card No. 34-0300359-1.

Doc. No. 464;
Page No. 94;
Book No. II;
Series of 2026.
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6805 Ayala Avenue, Makati City

ANNEX 1
FORTUN NARVASA & SALAZAR

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Supreme Court
Manila

Certification

This is to certify that the attached document is a true and correct copy of the **DECISION** of the Supreme Court in the following case promulgated on **July 25, 2025,** consisting of ninety-seven (97) pages, duly sealed and signed on the left margin of each and every page thereof:

Docket Number	Title
G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359	*Sara Z. Duterte v. House of Representatives*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of this Court on the 4th day of February 2026.

MARIFE M. LOMIBAO-CUEVAS
Clerk of Court

396174 - SC - EP (O.R Number) 2 - 4 - 2026 (DATE OF PAYMENT)
"DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX PAID"
002871 - SC (GOR SERIAL NUMBER) 2 - 4 - 2026 (DATE OF PAYMENT)

By:

Annaliza S. Ty-Capacite
Deputy Clerk of Court & Reporter

Examined by:

Ma. Delilah B. De Ungria
SC Chief Judicial Staff Officer

Issued upon the request of Fortun Narvasa Salazar
Date: February 4, 2026

Ref. No. 51 2026 (5)

Republic of the Philippines
Supreme Court
Manila

EN BANC

SARA Z. DUTERTE, in her capacity as the vice president of the Philippines, Petitioner, -versus- **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, represented by FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ, in his capacity as the speaker of the House of Representatives, REGINALDO S. VELASCO, in his capacity as the secretary-general of the House of Representatives, THE SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES, represented by FRANCIS G. ESCUDERO, in his capacity as the president of the Senate,** Respondents.	**G.R. No. 278353**
ATTY. ISRAELITO P. TORREON, ATTY. MARTIN DELGRA III, ATTY. JAMES T. RESERVA, ATTY. HILLARY OLGA M. RESERVA, J. MELCHOR QUITAIN, JR., LUNA MARIA DOMINIQUE S. ACOSTA, BAI HUNDRA CASSANDRA DOMINIQUE N. ADVINCULA, AL RYAN S. ALEJANDRE, DANTE L. APOSTOL, SR., CONRADO C. BALURAN, JESSICA M. BONGUYAN, LOUIE JOHN J. BONGUYAN, PILAR C. BRAGA, JONARD C. DAYAP, EDGAR P.	**G.R. No. 278359** Present: GESMUNDO, *Chief Justice*, LEONEN, *SAJ*, CAGUIOA,* HERNANDO, LAZARO-JAVIER,** INTING, ZALAMEDA, GAERLAN, ROSARIO,

* No part and on official business.
** On official business.

IBUYAN, JR., RICHILYN N. JUSTOL-BAGUILOD, MYRNA G. DALODO-ORTIZ, DIOSDADO ANGELO JUNIOR R. MAHIPUS, BONZ ANDRE A. MILITAR, ALBERTO T. UNGAB, TRISHA ANN J. VILLAFUERTE, LORENZO BENJAMIN D. VILLAFUERTE, JESUS JOSEPH P. ZOZOBRADO III, DARWIN G. SALCEDO, RODOLFO MANDE, KRISTINE MAY JOHN ABDUL MERCADO, LORD OLIVER RAYMUND MONFERO CRISTOBAL, and LORD BYRON MONFERO CRISTOBAL,
Petitioners,

-versus-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, represented by House Speaker FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ and SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES, represented by Senate President FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO,
Respondents.

LOPEZ, J.,
DIMAAMPAO,***
MARQUEZ,
KHO, JR.,
SINGH,**** and
VILLANUEVA, *JJ.*

Promulgated:
July 25, 2025

x----------x

DECISION

LEONEN, *S.A.J.*:

The process of impeachment is a constitutional and therefore legal process that takes place within a political environment. That it is *sui generis* does not convert it to a purely political process isolated from the requirements of the Constitution as a whole.

The basic constitutional mandate is that public office is a public trust. Being a constitutional value, any process seeking accountability of our public officers must take place within the strict framework and procedure outlined in the Constitution. Those who participate in this process are as accountable to our people as those who are made the subject of impeachment.

*** On leave but left a vote.
**** On leave.

This Court, regardless of the political result, will not evade its duty to declare when an act is done with grave abuse of discretion amounting to an excess of jurisdiction of any department, organ, or office.

Thus, we rule:

First, the impeachment process is primarily a legal and constitutional procedure but with political characteristics. It may be *sui generis*, but it is not a purely political proceeding. This means that the Bill of Rights, especially the due process clause and the right to speedy disposition of cases, applies to the entire impeachment process.

Second, considering the nature of the offices and the institutions that are subject to impeachment, its effect on the independence of constitutional departments and organs, and its nature as a constitutional process, all legal issues involving impeachment proceedings are subject to judicial review. While the Court does not determine when, who, and whether an impeachable officer may be removed and disqualified from political office, it has the duty to construe the process mandated by the Constitution.

Third, Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution clearly requires that a verified impeachment complaint be immediately put in the Order of Business within 10 session days from its endorsement. Neither the secretary general nor the speaker of the House is granted by the Constitution any discretion to determine when this period commences. Neither does the House of Representatives have any discretion except to refer these matters to the proper committee within three session days. Within these periods, the House may opt to consolidate all impeachment complaints properly commenced and endorsed.

Obviously, sham complaints, for example, those that are not verified, should be dismissed immediately, even if endorsed. Complaints that are not properly endorsed by a member of the House of Representatives within a reasonable period should also be dismissed. These types of dismissals will not trigger the one-year ban.

A session day, however, is not equivalent to a calendar day. It is a period that starts from a call to order until the session is adjourned, regardless of the passage of time.

Respondents were able to comply with Article XI, Section 3(2) by putting the three endorsed impeachment complaints in the Order of Business of the House of Representatives. However, since the 19th Congress terminated, the three impeachment complaints became unacted upon. Since these complaints were archived, they were effectively terminated and dismissed.

Fourth, the filing of the Articles of Impeachment under a different mode, namely Article XI, Section 3(4), is different from Article XI, Section 3(2). It is a separate and distinct mode of initiating an impeachment complaint. Therefore, it is already ***barred*** by Article XI, Section 3(5).

The one-year bar is reckoned from the time an impeachment complaint is dismissed or no longer viable.

Fifth, Article XI, Section 3(4) does not exist in isolation of the other provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, it is subject to the requirement of due process of law. Due process principles require that:

(1) The draft Articles of Impeachment or resolution should be accompanied by evidence when made available to the members of the House, especially those who are considering its endorsement;

(2) The evidence should be sufficient to prove the charges in the Articles of Impeachment;

(3) The draft Articles of Impeachment and their accompanying evidence should also be made available to all the members of the House of Representatives, and not only those who are being considered to endorse. Impeachment is an act of the entire House of Representatives which requires a qualified minority vote of only one-third of its members to be transmitted to the Senate. However, the House of Representatives is a deliberative assembly where each member should be allowed to represent the views of their constituents;

(4) The respondent should have had the opportunity to be heard on the draft Articles of Impeachment and the supporting evidence to prove the charges prior to the transmittal to the Senate and regardless of the number of members of the House of Representatives that have already endorsed;

(5) A reasonable period of time determined on the basis of the complexity of the charges must be given to all the members of the House of Representatives for them to reach their independent decision of whether or not to endorse an impeachment complaint. The determination of this period principally lies with the House of Representatives. However, the Court has the power to review whether this period is sufficient, but the petitioner should discharge the burden of overcoming regularity in the performance of their functions;

(6) The basis of any charge must be for impeachable acts or omissions committed in relation to their office and during the current term of the impeachable officer. For the president and vice president, these acts must be sufficiently grave amounting to the crimes described in Article XI, Section 3(1) or a betrayal of public trust given by the majority of the

electorate. For the other impeachable officers, the acts must be sufficiently grave that they undermine and outweigh the respect for their constitutional independence and autonomy;

(7) At the very least, to accord the opportunity to be heard under the requirement of due process in the procedure under Article XI, Section 3(4), after the draft Articles of Impeachment and the required proof are arrived at:

(a) The House of Representatives should provide a copy of this draft and its accompanying evidence to the respondent to give him/her an opportunity to respond within a reasonable period to be determined by the House rules. The Constitution only requires an opportunity to be heard. It is up to the respondent to waive this fundamental right and opt to present his/her evidence at the Senate trial; and

(b) The draft Articles of Impeachment, with its accompanying evidence, and the comment of the respondent, if any, should be made available to all the members of the House of Representatives. It is the House – not one-third of the House – that has the sole prerogative to initiate impeachment complaints. Thus, there must be some modicum of deliberation so that each member representing their constituents can be heard and thus convince others to their position. The transmittal however will only take place upon the qualified vote of one-third of the House.

Consequently, in this case, the Articles of Impeachment transmitted by the House of Representatives based upon the fourth impeachment complaint is barred by the one-year rule under Article XI, Section 3(5).

The Articles of Impeachment violated due process of law, as the draft and its accompanying evidence were not made available to the respondent, thereby denying her the opportunity to be heard by the members of the House of Representatives. The Articles of Impeachment, besides being barred, are also constitutionally infirm and therefore null and void *ab initio*.

Respondent Senate, therefore, did not acquire jurisdiction over the impeachment proceedings.

Our ruling does not absolve petitioner Duterte from any of the charges. Any ruling on the charges against her can only be accomplished through another impeachment process, followed by a trial and conviction by the Senate.

However, new impeachment complaints against the vice president, if any, initiated either through Article XI, Section 3(2) or Section 3(4) of the

Constitution, can only be commenced in accordance with this Decision no earlier than February 6, 2026.

We explain.

The Case

Before this Court are Petitions for *Certiorari* and Prohibition under Rule 65 of the Rules of Court assailing the constitutionality of the fourth impeachment complaint filed against Vice President Sara Z. Duterte (Vice President Duterte), citing a violation of the one-year bar rule under the Constitution. The Petitions also challenge the impeachment complaint as having violated due process of law and the requirement for speedy disposition of cases.

On December 2, 2024, private individuals and various organizations, led by Teresita Quintos Deles, Fr. Flaviano Villanueva, and Gary Alejano, among others, filed an impeachment complaint against Vice President Duterte in the House of Representatives (first impeachment complaint).[1] The first impeachment complaint enumerated "24 articles, including allegations of graft and corruption, bribery and culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, and other high crimes."[2] It specifically accused Vice President Duterte of misuse and mishandling of public funds,[3] failure to oppose China's aggressive claims in the West Philippine Sea,[4] and alleged direct involvement in the extrajudicial killings perpetrated by the Davao Death Squad,[5] among others. The first impeachment complaint was endorsed by Representative Percival Cendeña of Akbayan Party-list.[6]

On December 4, 2024, another group of complainants led by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan filed a second impeachment complaint against Vice President Duterte (second impeachment complaint),[7] focusing on the vice president's alleged misuse and mishandling of PHP 612.5 million in confidential funds,[8] accusing her of gross abuse of discretionary powers, and betrayal of public trust.[9] The second impeachment complaint was endorsed by Representatives France Castro of ACT Teachers Party-list, Arlene Brosas of Gabriela Party-list, and Raoul Daniel Manuel of Kabataan Party-list.[10]

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1 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Annex B to the Petition, Impeachment Complaint dated December 2, 2025, pp. 1–50.
2 *Id.* at 3.
3 *Id.* at 3–16.
4 *Id.* at 21–22.
5 *Id.* at 22.
6 *Id.* at 1.
7 *Id.* at 1–48.
8 *Id.* at 15–25.
9 *Id.* at 12–15.
10 *Id.* at 1.

Subsequently, on December 19, 2024, a coalition of religious workers, lawyers, and civil society members, led by Father Antonio E. Labiao and Father Joel Saballa of the Diocese of Novaliches, and Carmelite priests Father Rico Ponce and Father Esmeraldo Reforeal, lodged another impeachment complaint against Vice President Duterte (third impeachment complaint).[11] The third impeachment complaint centered on allegations of plunder, graft, and corruption related to the vice president's handling of her confidential funds.[12] It was endorsed by Representatives Gabriel Bordado, Jr. of the Third District of Camarines Sur and Rep. Lex Anthony Cris Colada of AAMBIS-OWA Party-list.[13]

The three impeachment complaints were filed pursuant to Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution, as implemented by Rule II, Section 2(b) of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings of the House of Representatives, 19th Congress (House Rules on Impeachment).[14] These provisions allow private citizens, upon a resolution or endorsement by any member of the House of Representatives, to file a verified complaint for impeachment against an impeachable officer.[15]

Despite the filing of the three impeachment complaints, the House of Representatives did not act on them nor refer them to the speaker of the House until February 5, 2025, when Secretary General Reginald Velasco (House Secretary Velasco) transmitted them to Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez (House Speaker Romualdez).[16]

Under Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution,[17] the verified complaint for impeachment should be included in the Order of Business within 10 session days from receipt and immediately referred to the House Committee on Justice[18] within three session days.[19]

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11 *Id.* at 1–87.

12 *Id.* at 33–50.

13 *Id.* at 1–2.

14 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Comment, p. 4.

15 CONST., art. XI, sec. 3(2). *A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed* by any Member of the House of Representatives or *by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof*, which shall be included in the Order of Business within ten session days, and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House within sixty session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof. (Emphasis supplied)
Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings of the House of Representatives, Rule II, sec. 2, provides:
Mode of Initiating Impeachment. *Impeachment shall be initiated by the filing and subsequent referral to the Committee on Justice of*:
(a) a verified complaint for impeachment filed by any Member of the House of Representatives;
(b) *a verified complaint filed by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof*;
(c) a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House. (Emphasis supplied)

16 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Comment, p. 4.

17 CONST., art. XI, sec. 3(2).

18 Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings of the House of Representatives, rule II, sec. 2.

19 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 18; *see* CONST. art. XI, sec. 3(2).

On the same day, February 5, 2025, during the Congress' third and final Regular Session,[20] the members of the House were reportedly summoned to the Romualdez Hall for a "caucus," allegedly without being informed of its purpose or agenda.[21] During said caucus, members of the House filed another impeachment complaint against Vice President Duterte (fourth impeachment complaint),[22] pursuant to Article XI, Section 3(4), as implemented by the House Rules on Impeachment, Rule II, Section 2(c).[23] These provisions allow the filing of a verified impeachment of complaint by at least one-third of all the members of the House. Thereafter, the verified complaint "shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment, and trial by the Senate shall forthwith proceed."[24]

A total of 215 out of 306 members of the House of Representatives signed the fourth impeachment complaint.[25] The action exceeded the constitutional threshold of one-third vote of all the members of the House. Consequently, the fourth impeachment complaint constituted the Articles of Impeachment.[26]

The charges in the Articles of Impeachment included corruption for the alleged misuse of confidential intelligence funds,[27] an assassination threat against President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr.,[28] and incitement to insurrection and public disorder.[29]

At 4:47 p.m. of February 5, 2025, House Secretary Velasco transmitted the Articles of Impeachment to the Senate even without a plenary vote.[30] However, no formal action was taken by the Senate. The Senate adjourned its plenary session until June 2, 2025, without addressing the Articles of Impeachment. There were no objections raised between the filing of the motion to adjourn and the approval of the motion.[31]

On February 6, 2025, during the Kapihan sa Senado media briefing, Senate President Francis Escudero (Senate President Escudero) issued a public statement clarifying that the Senate cannot convene as an impeachment

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20 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Reply with Motion, p. 11.
21 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 18-23; *See* Annexes "E" to "I".
22 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Annex A to the Petition, Articles of Impeachment, pp. 1–890.
23 CONST. art. XI, sec. 3(4); and Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings of the House of Representatives, Rule II, sec. 2(c).
24 CONST. art. XI, sec. 3(4).
25 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Annex A to the Petition, pp. 33-45.
26 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 24; *see* CONST. art. XI, sec. 3(4).
27 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Annex A to the Petition, Articles of Impeachment, pp. 9–21.
28 *Id.* at 4–9.
29 *Id.* at 26–29.
30 Victoria Tulad, *Senate formally receives articles of impeachment v. VP Sara Duterte from House*, ABS-CBN News, February 5, 2025, available at https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/nation/2025/2/5/house-impeaches-vp-sara-duterte-1551.
31 RG Cruz, *Senate adjourns for 4-month election season without acting on impeachment vs. Sara Duterte*, ABS-CBN News, February 5, 2025, available at https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/nation/2025/2/5/senate-adjourns-for-4-month-election-season-without-acting-on-impeachment-vs-sara-duterte-2035.

court during congressional recess to hear the complaints against Vice President Duterte as these were transmitted by the House only on the late afternoon of February 5, 2025.[32]

On February 7, 2025, an additional 25 members of the House signed the fourth impeachment complaint, bringing the total number of signatures to 240.[33]

During a radio interview with DWIZ on February 8, 2025, Senate President Escudero reiterated that the impeachment trial of Vice President Duterte cannot yet proceed and explained that if the impeachment complaint were included in the agenda of a special session, it would merely be discussed on the Senate floor.[34]

On February 10, 2025, Senate Secretary Renato Bantug, Jr. completed the checking of the signatures contained in the impeachment complaint and reported to Senate President Escudero that per visual inspection, it contained the wet ink signatures of 215 members of the House of Representatives. Senate President Escudero then announced during an official Senate press conference that copies of the Articles of Impeachment, including its annexes, had been distributed to all 23 senators and uploaded in the Senate website for public access.[35] He also explained that the Senate, acting as an impeachment court, must first establish its rules, issue summonses, and conduct pre-trial proceedings.[36]

On February 18, 2025, two separate Petitions for *Certiorari* and Prohibition were filed before this Court by Vice President Duterte and a group of lawyers led by Atty. Israelito P. Torreon (Torreon et al.), challenging the constitutionality of the fourth impeachment complaint. The separate Petitions were docketed as G.R. No. 278353 and G.R. No. 278359, respectively.[37]

On February 19, 2025, Senate President Escudero publicly announced the preparations being done by the Senate for the impeachment trial, including a mock set-up for the impeachment court, logistical and administrative

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32 Senate of the Philippines, Press Release dated February 6, 2025, available at https://web.senate.gov.ph/photo_release/2025/0206_00.asp.

33 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 25; *citing House: 25 lawmakers sign forms to join impeachment complaint vs Sara Duterte*", ABS-CBN News, February 7, 2025, available at https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/nation/2025/2/7/house-25-lawmakers-sign-forms-to-join-impeachment-complaint-vs-sara-duterte-1430

34 Dhel Nazario, *Impeachment trial cannot start even in special session-Chiz*, Manila Bulletin, February 8, 2025, available at https://mb.com.ph/8/2/2025/impeachment-trial-cannot-start-even-in-special-session-chiz.

35 Wilnard Bacelonia, *Senate makes VP Sara impeachment complaint public*, Philippine News Agency, February 10, 2025, available at https://www.pna.gov.ph/index.php/articles/1243726.

36 Senate of the Philippines Press Release dated February 10, 2025, available at https://web.senate.gov.ph/photo_release/2025/0210_00.asp.

37 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, pp. 1-36; *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, pp. 1-112.

preparations, such as the procurement of robes and arranging an ID system for guests and members of the prosecution and defense.[38]

On February 20, 2025, Senate Special Order No. 2025-015 was issued, providing for the organization of the administrative support to the Senate sitting as an impeachment court for the trial of Vice President Duterte. The Special Order designated both the impeachment court's clerk of court and support offices, outlined their respective functions, and authorized the secretary of the Senate to issue administrative orders, directives, and guidelines as may be necessary to implement it.[39]

On February 27, 2025, a Letter dated February 25, 2025 from Senate President Escudero to petitioner Vice President Duterte was circulated in several media outlets online.[40] The letter contained the steps being taken by the Senate to act as an impeachment court[41] and the timeline or calendar of the impeachment trial.[42]

In the meantime, the Senate reconvened on June 2, 2025, with only eight legislative session days remaining before Congress adjourns on June 13, 2025.[43]

On June 9, 2025, Minority Senators Aquilino "Koko" Pimentel III (Senator Pimentel) and Risa Hontiveros (Senator Hontiveros) "moved to suspend all legislative business and immediately convene the Senate as an impeachment court." Their motion was blocked by other senators who refused to vote on the matter.[44]

Senator Joel Villanueva suggested that only Senate President Escudero take his oath on that day, with the rest of the senators following on June 10. The Senate adopted this arrangement without resolving Senator Pimentel and Senator Hontiveros' motion to suspend all legislative business.[45]

Senate President Escudero thereafter took his oath as presiding officer of the Senate sitting as an impeachment court. The Senate then referred the

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38 Press Conference of Senate President Francis "Chiz" G. Escudero, February 19, 2025, available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aoRlqFetNvk.

39 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Annex C to the Reply with Motion, p. 3.

40 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Reply with motion, p 18; G.R. No. 278311, Comment, p. 4.

41 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Annex A to the Reply with Motion; G.R. No. 278311, Comment, p. 4.

42 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Annex B to the Reply with Motion, p. 1.

43 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Supplemental Petition, p. 7; *citing* Senate of the Philippines Facebook page, available at https://www.facebook.com/senateph/posts/pfbid031yvjYRVrcGLCxepEPJ1HS894X3YQdnKuBcxSkJyYvS19LSQ7SY67oSNRwHjBadtCl?rdbf=INFu7ElslsVvYxrWfl

44 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Supplemental Petition, p. 2; *citing* Giselle Ombay, *"Minority moves for Senate to convene as impeachment court in VP Sara trial,"* GMA Integrated News, June 9, 2025, accessible at: https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/948815/senate-minority-moves-for-senate-to-convene-as-impeachment-court-in-vp-sara-trial/story/

45 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Supplemental Petition, p. 2.

Articles of Impeachment to the Committee on Rules chaired by Senator Francis Tolentino.[46]

On June 10, 2025, the Senate convened as an impeachment court.[47] Sitting as an impeachment court, the Senate voted to return the impeachment case to the House of Representatives to clarify its constitutionality. The Senate justified the move by saying that the trial was not terminated *per se*, but only being sent back to the House to certify the lawfulness of how the Articles of Impeachment was constituted.[48]

On June 11, 2025, Vice President Duterte received the Articles of Impeachment and the writ of summons issued by the Senate impeachment court.[49]

On June 17, 2025, Vice President Duterte filed her Answer *Ad Cautelam*, where she maintained that the impeachment complaint should be declared void *ab initio* for violating the one-year ban rule under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution, the same argument she raised as petitioner before this Court.[50]

On July 8, 2025, this Court issued a Resolution,[51] directing all parties to respond to and submit the necessary documents under oath relating to the procedure employed by the Congress in handling the four impeachment complaint, as follows:

> (a) the status of the first three complaints filed by private citizens;
> (b) the exact date/s on which the complaints filed by the private citizens were endorsed by a member or members of Congress;
> (c) as to the complaints filed by private citizens, whether the secretary general possesses discretion on when to transmit to the speaker of the House of Representatives any impeachment complaint properly endorsed by a member or members of Congress;
> (d) as to the complaints filed by the private citizens, the basis and authority of the secretary general to refuse the transmittal of the complaints for impeachment to the speaker of the House of Representatives for inclusion in the Order of Business within 10 session days from the time it was properly endorsed by a member of the House of Representatives;
> (e) as to the complaints filed by the private citizens and regardless of the legal position of the respondents, the number of session days that lapsed

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46 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Supplemental Petition, p. 2.

47 Dwight De Leon and Jairo Bolledo, *Senate convenes as impeachment court for trial of VP Sara Duterte*, Rappler, June 10, 2025, available at https://www.rappler.com/philippines/senate-convenes-impeachment-court-trial-vice-president-sara-duterte/

48 Karen Lema and Mikhail Flores, *Philippine Senate returns VP impeachment case to lower house hours after convening trial*, Reuters, June 11, 2025, available at https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/philippine-senators-prepare-be-jurors-sara-dutertes-impeachment-trial-2025-06-10/

49 Zacarian Sarao, *Sara Duterte's office receives impeachment court summons*, Phil. Daily Inq., June 11, 2025, accessible at https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2069540/sara-dutertes-office-receives-impeachment-court-summons.

50 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Manifestation with Submission dated June 30, 2025, pp. 1–4.

51 July 8, 2025 Resolution, pp. 1–3.

from the time the complaints were properly endorsed by a member of the House of Representatives to its transmittal to the speaker of the House of Representatives and its inclusion in the Order of Business;

(f) as to the Articles of Impeachment transmitted to the Senate, which office or committee prepared the draft of the Articles of Impeachment and when it was completed;

(g) as to the Articles of Impeachment transmitted to the Senate, when it was circulated to the members of the House of Representatives and whether it was circulated to all the members of the House of Representatives;

(h) as to the Articles of Impeachment transmitted to the Senate, when it was circulated to the members of the House of Representatives, whether it was accompanied by the evidence for each Article charged or if there was a committee report for the information of the members to decide on whether to endorse or not;

(i) as to the Articles of Impeachment transmitted to the Senate and as to the evidence supporting each and every Article, whether Vice President Sara Z. Duterte was given the opportunity to be heard on the evidence shared with the members of the House of Representatives;

(j) as to the Articles of Impeachment transmitted to the Senate, whether each of the members of the House of Representatives had time to peruse the charges and the evidence before affixing their consent; and

(k) as to the Articles of Impeachment transmitted to the Senate, when it was included in the Order of Business of the House of Representatives for consideration by the entire plenary.[52]

On July 16, 2025, respondent House of Representatives filed its Compliance.[53]

Hence, the two Petitions pending before this Court, both assailing the impeachment complaints filed against Vice President Duterte before the House of Representatives.

The Arguments of the Parties

In G.R. No. 278353, petitioner Vice President Duterte (petitioner Duterte) sought the issuance of a writ of *certiorari* to annul the fourth impeachment complaint for being unconstitutional.[54]

Petitioner Duterte submits that direct resort to this Court in its original jurisdiction is justified, stating that "most, if not all of [the] exceptions" in *Diocese of Bacolod v. Commission on Elections*[55] are present in this case. She asserts that the main issue to be resolved in the Petition is "novel and purely legal in nature." She also argues that the Petition involved a genuine issue of

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52 July 8, 2025 Resolution, p. 2.

53 Compliance dated July 16, 2025, pp. 1-16. As of this time, respondent Senate have not yet submitted their Compliance.

54 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, pp. 1-36.

55 751 Phil. 301 (2015) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].

constitutionality as it aims to clarify the one-year bar rule under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution.[56]

She alleges that the House of Representatives, by deliberately freezing the first three impeachment complaints, effectively "acted" upon them, thereby triggering the one-year bar under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution.[57] She cites public statements by House Secretary Velasco as proof of the House's tacit decision. Petitioner Duterte claims that such inaction amounted to a grave abuse of discretion.[58] She further argues that the House had a mandatory duty under the Constitution to immediately refer the impeachment complaint to the House Committee on Justice[59] and that alleged inaction was intended to buy more time for the fourth impeachment complaint, "[ultimately] railroading the impeachment process."[60]

Petitioner Duterte further seeks the issuance of a temporary restraining order and a writ of preliminary injunction on the following grounds: (1) petitioner, in her capacity as the vice president, had the constitutional right not to be impeached more than once in span of a year;[61] (2) "there is an urgent need to prevent irreparable injury" since she will be subjected to a public trial despite the fourth impeachment complaint's fatal constitutional infirmity; and (3) there is no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy for petitioner.[62]

On February 7, 2025, respondent House of Representatives, through the Office of the Solicitor General, filed its Comment.[63] Respondent maintains that "[i]mpeachment proceedings are a political exercise," and that pursuant to the political question doctrine, the Petition is beyond the ambit of this Court's power of judicial review.[64]

Even assuming that this Court may take jurisdiction, respondent argues that it is within its power to promulgate impeachment rules such as introducing an "interim" step between the receipt of an impeachment complaint by the Secretary General and the running of the 10-day period. It argues that "[o]nly upon transmittal to the Speaker will the ten days found in the Constitution begin to run."[65] It insists that even though the constitutional provisions contained certain periods, there was room for Congress to adopt its own impeachment rules.[66]

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56 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, pp. 5–6.
57 *Id.* at 20.
58 *Id.* at 21.
59 *Id.* at 23.
60 *Id.* at 28.
61 *Id.* at 30.
62 *Id.* at 31.
63 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Comment, pp. 1–37.
64 *Id.* at 7.
65 *Id.* at 11.
66 *Id.* at 12.

Respondent claims that the filing and endorsement of the fourth impeachment complaint is not barred for the following reasons: (1) the first-to-file-rule was already rejected by this Court in *Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives*;[67] (2) none of the first three impeachment complaints were referred to the House Committee on Justice, which effectively ended the initiation process;[68] and (3) petitioner Duterte is estopped from questioning the freezing of the first three impeachment complaints for not immediately assailing it.[69]

On March 24, 2025, petitioner Duterte filed a Reply.[70] She counters that the issue in this case is justiciable and not falling under the political question doctrine since the Constitution did not envision an unrestrained power in the concept of separation of powers. She insists that administrative or executive acts shall only be valid as long as they are not contrary to the Constitution or the laws, unlike what respondent did in this case when it introduced the so-called interim step,[71] when the Constitution clearly stated the period.[72]

Petitioner Duterte also argues that the promulgation of rules on impeachment was mandated by the Constitution in order to "*effectively* carry out the purpose of Section 3, Article XI."[73] She posits that this "necessarily includes strict observance not only of the periods, [but also] of the other constitutionally imposed limitations."[74] She contends that if respondent is allowed this unrestrained discretion, "it will open the floodgates to an arbitrary exercise of a power by members of a political branch, who are, undeniably, partisan."[75]

In G.R. No. 278359, petitioners Torreon et. al likewise assail the constitutionality of the fourth impeachment complaint.[76] They echo petitioner Duterte's argument that the deliberate nonreferral of the first three impeachment complaints to the House Committee on Justice circumvents the one-year bar rule on impeachment proceedings, thus unconstitutional.[77]

Preliminarily, petitioners Torreon et. al argue that their Petition satisfies all the requisites for judicial review.[78] First, they contend that when the House of Representatives violates constitutional provisions, either through its conduct or its rules, the issue becomes constitutional and thus falls within this Court's power of judicial review.[79] They further assert that "the main issue is

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67 *Id.* at 20.
68 *Id.* at 21.
69 *Id.* at 20.
70 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Reply with Motion, pp. 1–18.
71 *Id.* at 2, 5.
72 *Id.* at 5.
73 *Id.* at 5.
74 *Id.* at 6.
75 *Id.* at 8.
76 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, pp. 1–112.
77 *Id.* at 10–11.
78 *Id.* at 29.
79 *Id.* at 30.

whether, in initiating the fourth [i]mpeachment [c]omplaint, the House [violated] Article XI, Section 3(4)," a matter that requires an interpretation of the Constitution and falls squarely within this Court's jurisdiction.[80]

Second, they claim legal standing not only as Filipino citizens but as registered voters representing the 32 million Filipinos who voted for the vice president, challenging the unconstitutional impeachment complaint that "seeks to invalidate the [people's] democratic mandate."[81] They additionally assert that as taxpayers, they have the standing to challenge the allocation and expenditure of public funds for a proceeding arising from a defective and unconstitutional impeachment complaint.[82] They also invoke standing as members of the Philippine Bar who have the duty to uphold and defend the rule of law.[83] Finally, they contend that even assuming that they lacked standing, this Court should relax the rule on legal standing as this case is one of transcendental importance.[84]

On the merits, petitioners Torreon et al. argue that the fourth impeachment complaint lacked proper verification. It pointed out that there were no affidavits or separate pages that contained the verification of all 215 members of the House who supposedly signed the complaint. Consequently, petitioners Torreon et al. argue that this should be deemed an unsigned pleading.[85] This indicates that the signatories failed to "personally [examine] the factual allegations and [failed to] attest to their truthfulness based on their personal knowledge or authentic records."[86] Petitioners Torreon et al. assert that the verification defect "is not a mere technicality, but a substantial and jurisdictional flaw that deprives the impeachment complaint of constitutional legitimacy."[87]

Petitioners further note that prior to the signing of the fourth impeachment complaint, many, if not all, of the members of the House of Representatives called to the caucus were unaware of it beforehand. Petitioners also claim that the fourth impeachment complaint against Vice President Duterte was only introduced as an Additional Reference of Business at 3:37 p.m. They contend that these indicate "a coordinated but last-minute effort to secure votes."[88] Petitioners also raise the concern that the motion to immediately endorse the impeachment complaint to the Senate after the 1/3 vote had been secured was met with no objections, with the Articles of Impeachment being transmitted on the same day at 5:49 p.m.[89] They point out that given the voluminous records and the members signed the fourth

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80 *Id.* at 31-32.
81 *Id.* at 35.
82 *Id.* at 36.
83 *Id.* at 36-37.
84 *Id.* at 37-38.
85 *Id.* at 50-53.
86 *Id.* at 55.
87 *Id.* at 62.
88 *Id.* at 23.
89 *Id.* at 24-25.

impeachment complaint in a mere number of hours, "each member had only about 1.4 minutes to read, understand and verify the complaint," which is "not enough time for a meaningful review."[90]

According to petitioners, these circumstances violate the vice president's right to due process under the Constitution.[91] They emphasize that "[t]he impeachment process, though political in nature, must still adhere to due process requirements." They point out that the vice president was not given prior notice[92] and other members of the House were deliberately excluded.[93] They further state that it remains unsettled whether members of the House are required to determine the sufficiency in form and substance of the impeachment complaint or determine the existence of probable cause before signing. Hence, they posit that this issue on due process is now ripe for this Court's judicial determination.[94]

Petitioners strongly oppose the impeachment proceedings because of the due process violation committed by respondent House, "[compromising] the integrity of the impeachment process [and] reducing it to a political maneuver rather than a constitutional exercise of accountability."[95]

On March 24, 2025, respondents, through the Office of the Solicitor General, filed their Comment and requested for this Court to exercise judicial restraint.[96] First, it argues that an impeachment case is a fundamentally political process within the Congress' constitutional duty to uphold public accountability. As such, this Court should not exercise its power of judicial review for a determination of the facts and evidence in the impeachment case would unnecessarily encroach in the operations of its co-equal branch.[97]

Respondents also counter that contrary to petitioners' claim, the fourth impeachment complaint satisfied all the constitutional and procedural requirements, both in form and in substance.[98] Respondents further explain that petitioners' reliance on the issue of verification is demonstrably false and a "blatant misrepresentation of its text."[99] They posit that the argument on the authenticity of signatures were unsupported by evidence and amount to mere speculation.[100]

Respondents likewise vehemently deny any violation of the vice president's right to due process. They argue that petitioners' arguments are

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90 *Id.* at 62.
91 *Id.* at 77.
92 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 79.
93 *Id.* at 80.
94 *Id.* at 78.
95 *Id.* at 81.
96 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Comment, pp. 58, 10.
97 *Id.* at 12–13.
98 *Id.* at 43.
99 *Id.* at 23.
100 *Id.* at 23.

misplaced as impeachment does not implicate life, liberty, or property; they emphasized that public office is not a vested right but a public trust.[101] Thus, the due process clause cannot shield an impeachable officer through constitutionally prescribed political processes. They also argue that the vice president will be afforded full opportunity to respond to the charges during trial before the Senate sitting as an impeachment court.[102] They also pointed out that for this Court to adjudicate this matter would constitute judicial overreach.[103]

On April 2, 2025, petitioners filed a Reply.[104] Petitioners concede that impeachment is a political process but maintained that "it is not wholly insulated from judicial scrutiny"[105] especially when constitutional boundaries are transgressed.[106] They also counter that while their Petition points to several factual circumstances, the issues that they posed for this Court's resolution are legal questions thus: (a) the one-year bar rule; (b) the due process rights of an impeachable officer during impeachment proceedings; and (c) the constitutional requirement of verification for impeachment complaints.[107]

On May 27, 2025, petitioners filed a Supplemental Reply.[108] Petitioners submitted new pieces of evidence, allegedly showing more members of the House admitting through public statements[109] that they signed the fourth impeachment complaint under duress and with due consideration with regard to their "infrastructure projects, budget allocations, or political protection."[110]

Still unsatisfied, petitioners once again filed a Supplemental Petition on June 10, 2025, and mainly argued the lack of jurisdiction of the 20th Congress.[111] Petitioners Torreon et. al argue that the 20th Congress cannot resume the 19th Congress' unresolved trial as it is "an unconstitutional usurpation of jurisdiction, [violative of] the principle of legislative discontinuity and [undermines] the integrity of the impeachment process."[112] It contends that the Senate's "sole power to try and decide all cases of impeachment" under the Constitution is not inherent, but is a "limited and temporary adjudicatory jurisdiction."[113]

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101 *Id.* at 44.
102 *Id.* at 43.
103 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Comment, p. 31–32.
104 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Reply, pp. 1–57.
105 *Id.* at 2.
106 *Id.* at 5–6.
107 *Id.* at 10–11.
108 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Supplemental Reply, pp. 1–33
109 *Id.* at 8–25.
110 *Id.* at 2–7.
111 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Supplemental Petition, p. 6.
112 *Id.* at 6.
113 *Id.* at 8.

(1) Whether the nature of impeachment proceedings allow this Court to exercise its power of judicial review under Article VIII, Section 1 of the Constitution;

(2) Whether the nature of impeachment proceedings is a legal and constitutional procedure that can be subject of this Court's expanded power of judicial review;

(3) With respect to the procedure outlined in Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution:

a. Whether the House of Representatives complied with the requirement to refer the three impeachment complaints to the proper committee within three session days from the time they were put in the agenda; and

b. Whether the transmittal of the fourth impeachment complaint to the Senate tolled the constitutional period for the referral of the three impeachment complaints to the proper committee;

(4) Whether the House of Representatives committed grave abuse of discretion when it verified the fourth impeachment complaint and transmitted the Articles of Impeachment to the Senate; and

(5) Whether the fourth impeachment complaint is unconstitutional, in that:

a. Whether Congress' inaction on the first three impeachment complaints violated the one-year bar rule under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution; and

b. Whether the fourth impeachment violated Vice President Duterte's constitutional right to due process and speedy disposition of cases under Article III of the Constitution.

I
Judicial Power and Justiciability

These cases are within the jurisdiction of this Court. They do not present any complicated issue relating to their justiciability. Respondents however misunderstand the concept of judicial restraint and/or the idea of "political questions."

The Constitution grants this Court the power to determine grave abuse of discretion on any branch or instrumentality of government, even of its co-equal branches, under its expanded certiorari jurisdiction. Article VIII, Section 1, Paragraph 2 states:

> Judicial power includes the duty of the courts of justice to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable, and ***to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government.*** (Emphasis supplied)

For this Court to exercise its power of judicial review, the controversy must not only be within the jurisdiction of the Court, they must also be justiciable.

In *The Provincial Bus Operators Association of the Philippines v. Department of Labor and Employment*:[132]

> As a rule, "the constitutionality of a statute will be passed on only if, and to the extent that, it is directly and necessarily involved in a justiciable controversy and is essential to the protection of the rights of the parties concerned." A controversy is said to be justiciable if: first, there is an actual case or controversy involving legal rights that are capable of judicial determination; second, the parties raising the issue must have standing or locus standi to raise the constitutional issue; third, the constitutionality must be raised at the earliest opportunity; and fourth, resolving the constitutionality must be essential to the disposition of the case.[133] (Citations omitted)

We discuss the application of all these elements of justiciability.

I.A
Actual Case and Actual Controversy is Present

There is an actual case or controversy when the petition is "one that involves a conflict of legal rights, an assertion of opposite legal claims susceptible of judicial resolution."[134]

In its most traditional, core, and thick version, having an actual case or controversy means that the issues presented must be "definite and concrete, touching on the legal relations of parties having adverse legal interests."[135]

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[132] 836 Phil. 205 (2018) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
[133] *Id.* at 244.
[134] *Information Technology Foundation of the Philippines v. COMELEC*, 499 Phil. 281, 304 (2005) [Per C.J. Panganiban, *En Banc*].
[135] *Id.* at 304–305.

There should exist actual facts that will enable this Court to intelligently adjudicate on the issues presented.[136]

The existence of actual facts is not controverted. This is a case where there is not only a showing of contrariety of legal rights, but one where there has already been direct, personal, and substantial injury on the part of the petitioner.

In recent cases, the Court clarified that in its exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, there can also be an actual case and controversy when there is a clear and convincing showing of a contrariety of legal rights.[137]

Thus, in *Belgica v. Ochoa*:[138]

> Jurisprudence provides that an actual case or controversy is one which "involves a conflict of legal rights, an assertion of opposite legal claims, susceptible of judicial resolution as distinguished from a hypothetical or abstract difference or dispute." In other words, "[t]here must be a contrariety of legal rights that can be interpreted and enforced on the basis of existing law and jurisprudence."[139]

Calleja v. Executive Secretary[140] explains the contrariety of legal rights as one:

> . . . that can be interpreted and enforced on the basis of existing law and jurisprudence. Corollary thereto, the case must not be moot or academic, or based on extra-legal or other similar considerations not cognizable by a court of justice. All these are in line with the well-settled rule that this Court does not issue advisory opinions, nor does it resolve mere academic questions, abstract quandaries, hypothetical or feigned problems, or mental exercises, no matter how challenging or interesting they may be. Instead, case law requires that there is ample showing of prima facie grave abuse of discretion in the assailed governmental act in the context of actual, not merely theoretical, facts.[141]

In *Universal Robina Corp. v. DTI*,[142] this Court clarified that judicial review is proper only when a **"clear and convincing contrariety of rights"** exists, referring to a genuine, substantial conflict between legally enforceable rights or obligations.[143]

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136 *The Provincial Bus Operators Association of the Philippines v. Department of Labor and Employment*, 836 Phil. 205 (2018) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].

137 *Province of North Cotabato v. Government of the Republic of the Philippines Peace Panel on Ancestral Domain*, 589 Phil. 387, 481 (2008) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*].

138 721 Phil. 416 (2013) [Per J. Perlas-Bernabe, *En Banc*].

139 *Id.* at 519.

140 918-B Phil. 1 (2021) [Per J. Carandang, *En Banc*].

141 *Id.* at 56.

142 936 Phil. 17 (2023) [Per SAJ Leonen, *En Banc*].

143 *Id.* at 29.

In *Executive Secretary Mendoza v. Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corp.*,[144] the Court explained that to establish a contrariety of legal rights, a party must do more than allege conflicting interests. They must show that the law is so incompatible with their rights that no saving interpretation would render it constitutional:

> [I]n asserting a contrariness of legal rights, merely alleging an incongruence of rights between the parties is not enough." The party availing of the remedy must demonstrate that the law is so contrary to their rights that there is no interpretation other than that there is a breach of rights. No demonstrable contrariness of legal rights exists when there are possible ways to interpret the provision of a statute, regulation, or ordinance that will save its constitutionality.[145]

Lagman v. Executive Secretary Ochoa[146] reiterated that an actual case or controversy exists when there is a "conflict of legal rights, an assertion of opposite legal claims susceptible of judicial resolution"[147] and that "it requires the existence of actual facts where there is a real conflict of rights and duties."[148] Consistent with this, the Court affirmed its authority to exercise judicial review is not confined to "actual cases," but also extends to "actual controversies," situations involving a clear and compelling demonstration of contrariety of legal rights, and where a determination on the constitutionality of a government act is necessary.[149]

A party challenging the government act must establish the existence of an actual case by either (a) presenting actual facts proving direct injury, or (b) demonstrating a clear and convincing contrariety of rights.[150] These fall under an as-applied challenge, where courts assess whether an actual case or controversy exists by examining the facts and allegations of unconstitutionality as applied to the petitioner. This requirement ensures that "the act being challenged has had a direct adverse effect on the individual challenging it."[151] As such, the pleading must allege that the petitioner has "sustained or is immediately in danger of sustaining some direct injury as a result of the act complained of."[152]

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144 936 Phil. 538 (2023) [Per SAJ Leonen, *En Banc*].
145 *Id.* at 564.
146 888 Phil. 434 (2020) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
147 *Id.* at 472–473, *citing Provincial Bus Operators Association of the Philippines v. DOLE*, 836 Phil. 205, 2018) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
148 *Lagman v. Executive Secretary Ochoa*, 888 Phil. 434, 473 (2020) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*], *citing* J. Leonen, Dissenting Opinion in *Spouses Imbong v. Ochoa, Jr.*, 732 Phil. 1 (2014) [Per J. Mendoza, *En Banc*].
149 936 Phil. 538 (2023) [Per SAJ Leonen, *En Banc*].
150 *IDEALS Inc. v. Senate*, 942 Phil. 1, 3 (2023) [Per Acting C.J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
151 *Samahan ng mga Progresibong Kabataan v. Quezon City*, 815 Phil. 1067, 1090 (2017) [Per J. Perlas-Bernabe, *En Banc*], *citing Imbong v. Ochoa*, 732 Phil. 1, 124 (2014) [Per J. Mendoza, *En Banc*].
152 *Samahan ng mga Progresibong Kabataan v. Quezon City*, 815 Phil. 1067, 1091 (2017) [Per J. Perlas-Bernabe, *En Banc*].

Where an as-applied challenge is unavailable or insufficient, a party may resort to a facial challenge. Unlike an as-applied challenge, which requires a party to assert a violation of their own rights based on specific facts and circumstances,[153] a facial challenge allows for the review of the constitutionality of the law where "the constitutional violation is visible on the face of the statute," [154] even without the need for specific facts.

In *IDEALS, Inc. v. Senate*,[155] the Court explained the nature and the limited application of facial review:

> A facial review has been characterized as "an examination of the entire law, pinpointing its flaws and defects, not only on the basis of its actual operation to the parties, but also on the assumption or prediction that its very existence may cause others not before the court to refrain from constitutionally protected speech or activities."
>
> By asserting a facial challenge, a litigant must show that "a statute is invalid on its face as written and authoritatively construed," measured against the Constitution, without need to look at the facts of a case. "The inquiry uses the lens of relevant constitutional text and principle and focuses on what is within the four corners of the statute, that is, on how its provisions are worded. The constitutional violation is visible on the face of the statute."[156]

The use of facial review of a government act, or the requirement of actual controversy rather than actual facts, is allowed in three specific instances, as outlined in *Universal Robina Corporation*:

> First, in cases involving freedom of expression and its cognates, a facial challenge of a law may be allowed. This contemplates cases where a law: (1) exerts *prior restraint* on free speech; and (2) is *overbroad*, creating a *chilling effect* on free speech. Thus, where no chilling effect is alleged, courts should exercise judicial restraint.
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> Thus, in *Calleja*, despite the absence of actual facts, a facial review of the law was permitted because the petitioners sufficiently raised "concerns regarding the freedom of speech, expression, and its cognate rights." This Court held:
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> > As such, the petitions present a permissible facial challenge on the ATA in the context of the freedom of speech and its cognate rights — and it is only on these bases that the Court will rule upon the constitutionality of the law. . . . In fact, the Court is mindful that several of the petitioners have already come under the operation of the ATA as they have been designated as terrorists.

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153 *Disini v. Secretary of Justice*, 727 Phil. 28, 122 (2014) [Per J. Abad, *En Banc*].
154 *IDEALS Inc. v. Senate*, 942 Phil. 1, 34 (2023) [Per Acting C.J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
155 942 Phil. 1 (2023) [Per Acting C.J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
156 *Id.* at 34, *citing Southern Hemisphere Engagement Network, Inc. v. Anti-Terrorism Council*, 646 Phil. 452, 489 (2010) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*].

> Second, judicial review is also proper, despite no actual facts, when a violation of fundamental rights is involved — one *so egregious* or *so imminent* that judicial restraint would mean that such fundamental rights would be violated. In *Parcon-Song v. Parcon*, this Court explained:
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> > The violation must be so demonstrably and urgently egregious that it outweighs a reasonable policy of deference in such specific instance. The facts constituting that violation must either be uncontested or established on trial. The basis for ruling on the constitutional issue must also be clearly alleged and traversed by the parties. Otherwise, this Court will not take cognizance of the constitutional issue, let alone rule on it.
>
> "Egregiousness" pertains to how prevalent such violations of fundamental rights would be. They should be so widespread that virtually any citizen, properly situated, could raise the issue. An example of a law with such wide coverage was ruled upon in *Samahan ng mg Progresibong Kabataan v. Quezon City*, which reviewed curfew ordinances issued by the local governments of Quezon City, Manila, and Navotas.
>
> Not all constitutional questions are susceptible to fall under this exception. Questions involving the allocation of power among the different branches of government, those pertaining to the constitutional framework of the Philippine economy, and those relating to the amendment and revision of the Constitution are such that this Court can and should exercise judicial restraint. Such questions can await an actual case to be properly threshed out and decided by courts.
>
> Third[,] judicial review is proper, despite no actual facts, when it involves a constitutional provision invoking emergency or urgent measures, and such review can potentially be rendered moot by the transitoriness of the emergency. Thus, the questioned action would be capable of repetition, yet because of the transitoriness of the emergency involved, would evade judicial review and not allow any relief. Under such circumstances, this Court may provide controlling doctrine over the provision.[157] (Emphasis in the original, citations omitted)

In *Falcis v. Civil Registrar*,[158] the Court however reminded that a facial challenge is a "manifestly strong medicine," that must be used sparingly and only as a last resort. Those who assert such a challenge must bear the burden "to prove that the narrowly drawn exception for an extraordinary judicial review of such statute or regulation applies."[159] This cautious approach reflects the Court's duty to exercise restraint in constitutional adjudication and its respect for the presumption of validity accorded to government acts. It also ensures that the Judiciary does not

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[157] 936 Phil. 17, 31–32 (2023) [Per SAJ Leonen, *En Banc*].
[158] 861 Phil. 388, 446, 449 (2019) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
[159] *Province of Sulu v. Medialdea*, G.R. No. 242255, 243246 & 243693, September 9, 2024 [Per SAJ Leonen, *En Banc*], *citing Falcis v. Civil Registrar General*, 861 Phil. 388, 446, 449 (2019) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].

overstep its role by prematurely invalidating statutes without the benefit of a concrete, fact-based controversy.

The requirement of an actual case or controversy is closely linked to the requirement that the issues be ripe for this Court's determination. In *Belgica v. Ochoa*:[160]

> Related to the requirement of an actual case or controversy is the requirement of "ripeness," meaning that the questions raised for constitutional scrutiny are already ripe for adjudication. "A question is ripe for adjudication when the act being challenged has had a direct adverse effect on the individual challenging it. It is a prerequisite that something had then been accomplished or performed by either branch before a court may come into the picture, and the petitioner must allege the existence of an immediate or threatened injury to itself as a result of the challenged action." "Withal, courts will decline to pass upon constitutional issues through advisory opinions, bereft as they are of authority to resolve hypothetical or moot questions."[161] (Citations omitted)

For a controversy to be considered ripe for judicial determination, the issues raised must not be conjectural or anticipatory. This Court's decision must not amount to a mere advisory opinion on a particular legislative or executive action. In *Angara v. Electoral Commission*:[162]

> [T]his power of judicial review is limited to actual cases and controversies to be exercised after full opportunity of argument by the parties, and limited further to the constitutional question raised or the very *lis mota* presented. Any attempt at abstraction could only lead to dialectics and barren legal questions and to sterile conclusions unrelated to actualities. Narrowed as its function is in this manner, the judiciary does not pass upon questions of wisdom, justice or expediency of legislation. More than that, courts accord the presumption of constitutionality to legislative enactments, not only because the legislature is presumed to abide by the Constitution but also because the judiciary in the determination of actual cases and controversies must reflect the wisdom and justice of the people as expressed through their representatives in the executive and legislative departments of the governments.[163]

This Court has long held that questions on impeachment proceedings are justiciable, especially when it involves the determination of the metes and bounds of constitutional powers conferred on political bodies or when there is an allegation of violation of fundamental rights.

In *Tañada v. Angara*:[164]

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160 721 Phil. 416 (2013) [Per J. Perlas-Bernabe, *En Banc*].
161 *Id.* at 519–520.
162 63 Phil. 139 (1936) [Per J. Laurel, *En Banc*].
163 *Id.* at 158.
164 338 Phil. 546 (1997) [Per J. Panganiban, *En Banc*].

> In seeking to nullify an act of the Philippine Senate on the ground that it contravenes the Constitution, the petition no doubt raises a justiciable controversy. Where an action of the legislative branch is seriously alleged to have infringed the Constitution, it becomes not only the right but in fact the duty of the judiciary to settle the dispute. "The question thus posed is judicial rather than political. The duty (to adjudicate) remains to assure that the supremacy of the Constitution is upheld." Once a "controversy as to the application or interpretation of a constitutional provision is raised before this Court (as in the instant case), it becomes a legal issue which the Court is bound by constitutional mandate to decide."[165] (Citations omitted)

Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives[166] precisely states that where there is a question as to the allocation of constitutional powers, this Court will not shirk from its responsibility of resolving the issues raised before us:

> This Court did not heed the call to adopt a hands-off stance as far as the question of the constitutionality of initiating the impeachment complaint against Chief Justice Davide is concerned. To reiterate what has been already explained, the Court found the existence in full of all the requisite conditions for its exercise of its constitutionally vested power and duty of judicial review over an issue whose resolution precisely called for the construction or interpretation of a provision of the fundamental law of the land. What lies in here is an issue of a genuine constitutional material which only this Court can properly and competently address and adjudicate in accordance with the clear-cut allocation of powers under our system of government. Face-to-face thus with a matter or problem that squarely falls under the Court's jurisdiction, no other course of action can be had but for it to pass upon that problem head on.
>
> The claim, therefore, that this Court by judicially entangling itself with the process of impeachment has effectively set up a regime of judicial supremacy, is patently without basis in fact and in law.
>
> This Court in the present petitions subjected to judicial scrutiny and resolved on the merits only the main issue of whether the impeachment proceedings initiated against the Chief Justice transgressed the constitutionally imposed one-year time bar rule. Beyond this, it did not go about assuming jurisdiction where it had none, nor indiscriminately turn justiciable issues out of decidedly political questions. Because it is not at all the business of this Court to assert judicial dominance over the other two great branches of the government. Rather, the *raison d'etre* of the judiciary is to complement the discharge by the executive and legislative of their own powers to bring about ultimately the beneficent effects of having founded and ordered our society upon the rule of law.[167]

In taking cognizance of this case, this Court does not assert dominance over its co-equal bodies. This Court merely interprets strict provisions of the Constitution, over which derives all sovereign will. It is within this Court's

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165 *Id.* at 574.

166 460 Phil. 830 (2003) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*].

167 *Id.* at 941-942.

> general law."[175] Thus, the petition must show that there can be no proper disposition of the case without passing upon the constitutionality of the law.[176]

Here, petitioners raised the constitutionality question at the earliest possible opportunity. Their petitions were timely filed before this Court which has the competent jurisdiction to resolve them. Specifically, the *Torreon* Petition challenges the constitutionality of the impeachment complaint, citing fatal procedural flaws and defects in its verification.[177] The *Duterte* Petition argues that the House of Representatives deliberately circumvented the one-year bar by directing its secretary general to allegedly "give more time to file the fourth impeachment complaint."[178] Collectively, these petitions call into question the constitutionality of the impeachment process. In these consolidated cases, the constitutional question lies at the core of the controversy—it is the *lis mota*, the principal legal issue without which the case cannot be resolved.

I.D
No violation of the Hierarchy doctrine

While the doctrine of the hierarchy of courts generally bars litigants from bypassing lower courts, *Gios Samar, Inc. v. Department of Tourism*[179] reminds us that this is not merely a rule of policy but a constitutional safeguard. This Court explained that it is not a trier of facts and is ill-equipped to assess evidence in the first instance. As such, cases raising factual issues are better resolved by lower courts or regulatory agencies. It explained:

> In fine, while this Court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with the RTC and the CA in the issuance of writs of *certiorari*, prohibition, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, and *habeas corpus* (extraordinary writs), direct recourse to this Court is proper only to seek resolution of questions of law. Save for the single specific instance provided by the Constitution under Section 18, Article VII, cases the resolution of which depends on the determination of questions of fact cannot be brought directly before the Court because we are not a trier of facts. We are not equipped, either by structure or rule, to receive and evaluate evidence in the first instance; these are the primary functions of the lower courts or regulatory agencies. This is the *raison d'être* behind the doctrine of hierarchy of courts. It operates as a constitutional filtering mechanism designed to enable this Court to focus on the more fundamental tasks assigned to it by the Constitution. It is a bright-line rule which cannot be brushed aside by an invocation of the transcendental importance or constitutional dimension of the issue or cause raised.[180] (Citations omitted)

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175 *Id.*, *citing Laurel v. Garcia*, 265 Phil. 827, 845-846 (1990) [Per J. Gutierrez, Jr., *En Banc*].
176 *Id.*, *citing People v. Vera*, 65 Phil. 56, 82 (1938) [Per J. Laurel, *En Banc*].
177 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 4.
178 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Petition for *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 2.
179 849 Phil 120 (2019) [Per J. Jardeleza, *En Banc*].
180 *Id.* at 149–150.

However, in *Diocese of Bacolod v. Commission on Elections*,[181] this Court enumerated recognized exceptions to the doctrine of the hierarchy of courts, which allow the direct invocation of this Court's jurisdiction under certain circumstances. These include: (1) genuine issues of constitutionality that must be addressed immediately; (2) issues of transcendental importance where fundamental constitutional rights are imminently and threatened; (3) matters of first impression where no controlling jurisprudence exists (4) constitutional questions more appropriately resolved by the Court; (5) cases involving urgency due to exigent circumstances where delay would defeat the purposed of the petition; (6) review of an act of a constitutional organ; or (7) lack of any other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law; and (8) questions dictated by public welfare, advancement of public policy or broader interests of justice, where the challenged order orders are patent nullities, or appeal is inappropriate.

Gios Samar explained that the doctrine of transcendental importance was first invoked in *Araneta v. Dinglasan*,[182] where this Court prioritized resolving urgent constitutional questions, despite technical objections, due to their significant public impact. There, the Court ruled on the validity of presidential emergency powers and upheld jurisdiction, even in the absence of clear legal standing, citing the need for a prompt resolution. Over time, this doctrine evolved beyond standing issues; in *Chavez v. Public Estates Authority*,[183] it was used to justify bypassing lower courts and allowing direct recourse to this Court in cases of exceptional public importance, even in the absence of factual disputes.

The resolution of these Petitions is a matter of transcendental importance. The Petitions in these consolidated cases raise substantial constitutional questions arising from the impeachment complaint filed against Vice President Duterte. As the second-highest official, any move to subject her to impeachment carries both legal and institutional consequences.

Among the issues raised are whether the complaint met the constitutional requirement for verification, whether due deliberation was unduly bypassed, and whether the one-year bar under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution was effectively circumvented. These are not incidental matters. They delve into the core of the impeachment process, engaging the fundamental guarantees of due process and separation of powers. The proper resolution of these questions requires this Court's authoritative and final interpretation.

Until these constitutional concerns are addressed, legal uncertainty will persist. This uncertainty affects not only the vice president but also the

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[181] 751 Phil. 301 (2015) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
[182] 84 Phil. 368 (1949) [Per J. Tuazon, *En Banc*].
[183] 433 Phil 506 (2002) [Per J. Carpio, *En Banc*].

integrity of a process intended to serve as a constitutional check on public officials. In proceedings of this nature, where the stakes involve both individual rights and the structure of our government, the applicable standards must be clearly understood and properly observed.

This Court, as the final arbiter of constitutional questions, is duty-bound to determine whether the actions of a co-equal branch of government fall within the bounds set by the Constitution. In the absence of settled precedent and given the far-reaching implications of the issues presented, this Court must exercise its constitutional mandate with clarity and prudence.

I.E
Judicial Review and The Misconception regarding Political Questions

As previously discussed, impeachment is a *sui generis* constitutional proceeding that is primarily legal with political characteristics.

Republic v. Sereno[184] elucidates the other aspects of impeachment proceedings as follows:

> Impeachment is characterized as a *sui generis* proceeding that is both legal and political in nature. *It is legal in the sense that like criminal cases, it requires basic evidentiary rules and due process.* As in administrative proceedings, it results in the removal and disqualification of the official. It is political in the sense that it is used as "a constitutional measure designed to protect the State from official delinquencies and malfeasance, the punishment of the offender being merely incidental."[185] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

The legal nature of an impeachment proceeding brings it under the expanded *certiorari* jurisdiction of this Court under Article VIII, Section 1 of the Constitution, which states:

> SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law.
>
> Judicial power includes the duty of the courts of justice to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable, and *to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government.* (Emphasis supplied)

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[184] 831 Phil. 271 (2018) [Per J. Tijam, *En Banc*].
[185] *Id.* at 934-935.

This Court's expanded jurisdiction is exercised when there is grave abuse of discretion on any branch of the government. *Pascual v. Burgos*[186] defines grave abuse of discretion as:

> such capricious and whimsical exercise of judgment as is equivalent to lack of jurisdiction. *The abuse of discretion must be grave as where the power is exercised in an arbitrary or despotic manner by reason of passion or personal hostility and must be so patent and gross as to amount to an evasion of positive duty or to a virtual refusal to perform the duty enjoined by or to act at all in contemplation of law.*
>
> Grave abuse of discretion refers not merely to palpable errors of jurisdiction; *or to violations of the Constitution, the law and jurisprudence.* It refers also to cases in which, for various reasons, there has been a *gross misapprehension of facts.*[187] (Emphasis supplied, citation omitted)

The expanded *certiorari* jurisdiction is not only a power but also a duty mandated by the Constitution. *Santiago v. Guingona*[188] clarifies that this Court respects the sovereign acts of a co-equal branch of the government, hence, it may not intervene in the internal affairs of the legislature. However, if the affairs are attended with grave abuse of discretion, they are no longer solely political. A breach of the Constitution is always justiciable.[189]

Santiago further explains:

> While no provision of the Constitution or the laws or the rules and even the practice of the Senate was violated, and while the judiciary is without power to decide matters over which full discretionary authority has been lodged in the legislative department, this Court may still inquire whether an act of Congress or its officials has been made with grave abuse of discretion. This is the plain implication of Section 1, Article VIII of the Constitution, which expressly confers upon the judiciary the power and the duty not only "to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable," but likewise "to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government."
>
> Explaining the above-quoted clause, former Chief Justice Concepcion, who was a member of the 1986 Constitutional Commission, said in part.
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> > ". . . the powers of government are generally considered divided into three branches: the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. Each one is supreme within its own sphere and independent of the others. Because of that supremacy[, the] power to determine whether a given law is valid or not is vested in courts of justice.

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186 776 Phil. 167 (2016) [Per J. Leonen, Second Division].
187 *Id.* at 185–186.
188 359 Phil. 276 (1998) [Per J. Panganiban, *En Banc*].
189 *Id.* at 288–296.

accountability and the ability of the public officers covered by impeachment to discharge their responsibilities can be respected.

Impeachment is not a chance to settle political scores. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate have a responsibility to treat the impeachment process with seriousness, not as a chance to go after personalities or political opponents, but as a constitutional tool to address specific acts of misconduct. Allegations like corruption demand careful, evidence-based scrutiny. This process was never meant to be a stage for political theater or personal attacks. It is about determining whether a public official has committed actions that truly rise to the level of impeachable offenses, as defined by the Constitution. When the focus shifts to the person rather than the alleged wrongdoing, the process loses its integrity, and impeachment risks becoming a blunt political weapon instead of a safeguard for public accountability.

We reiterate: Integrity is a constitutional imperative. But, it applies to the impeachable officers as well as those involved in the constitutional process of impeaching and convicting for constitutionally provided offenses done in a constitutionally required manner.

II
History and Nature of Impeachment

Understanding the exact nature of an impeachment proceeding within this jurisdiction requires an examination into its history and the impeachment cases that have come before this Court.

The history of impeachment has already been passed upon in prior cases, most recently in *Sereno*. An Opinion explains:

> The history of impeachment enlightens us on the balance of values which have been considered in the removal of the class of public officers mentioned in Article XI, Section 2 of the Constitution.
>
> Impeachment as a mode of removal of public officers was introduced in this jurisdiction through the 1935 Constitution. It was carried over from the American Constitution, which in turn, was carried over from English practice. In 14th century England, impeachment was used by Parliament to gain authority over the King's ministers who were thought to be above the law. The proceeding was widely used until the 19th century, when the doctrine of ministerial responsibility was established and the Parliament, with a mere vote of no confidence, could oust an erring official.
>
> While it was virtually obsolete in England, the United Constitution adapted the proceeding as a "method of national inquest into the conduct of public men." The American Founding Fathers, however, were careful to distinguish their proceeding from that of the English. The English form of impeachment applied to any private citizen or commoner for treason or high

> crimes and to the high-born lords for any crime, and thus, was considered a criminal proceeding. The American form, however, narrowly restricted its applicability to only "the chief of state, members of the cabinet and those in the judiciary" and the impeachable offenses to "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Hence, the proceeding was treated differently from any other proceeding.[196] (Citations omitted)

Impeachment was introduced in our jurisdiction in the 1922 case of *In Re Horilleno*,[197] which involved the removal of a judge. This Court described the process as ***"highly penal in character" and thus, governed by ordinary criminal laws***:

> The grounds for removal of a judge of first instance under Philippine law are two: (1) Serious misconduct and (2) inefficiency. The latter ground is not involved in these proceedings. As to the first, the law provides that "sufficient cause" must exist in the judgment of the Supreme Court involving "serious misconduct." The adjective is "serious;" that is, important, weighty, momentous, and not trifling. The noun is "misconduct;" that is, a transgression of some established and definite rule of action, more particularly, unlawful behavior or gross negligence by the public officer. The word "misconduct" implies a wrongful intention and not a mere error of judgment. For serious misconduct to exist, there must be reliable evidence showing that the judicial acts complained of were corrupt or inspired by an intention to violate the law, or were in persistent disregard of well-known legal rules.
>
> The procedure for the impeachment of judges of first instance has heretofore not been well defined. The Supreme Court has not as yet adopted rules of procedure, as it is authorized to do by law. In practice, it is usual for the court to require that charges made against a judge of first instance shall be presented in due form and sworn to: thereafter, to give the respondent judge an opportunity to answer; thereafter, if the explanation of the respondent be deemed satisfactory, to file the charges without further annoyance for the judge; while if the charges establish a *prima facie* case, they are referred to the Attorney-General who acts for the court in conducting an inquiry into the conduct of the respondent judge. On the conclusion of the Attorney-General's investigation, a hearing is had before the court *en banc* and it sits in judgment to determine if sufficient cause exists involving the serious misconduct or inefficiency of the respondent judge as warrants the court in recommending his removal to the Governor-General.
>
> Impeachment proceedings before courts have been said, in other jurisdictions, to be in their nature highly penal in character and to be governed by the rules of law applicable to criminal cases. The charges must, therefore, be proved beyond reasonable doubt.[198]

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[196] *Republic v. Sereno*, 831 Phil. 271, 932–933 (2018) [Per J. Tijam, *En Banc*].
[197] 43 Phil. 212 (1922) [Per J. Malcolm, *En Banc*]
[198] *Id.* at 214–215.

It was not until 1935 when the framers of the Constitution found it proper to enshrine the procedure in our fundamental law by adopting its American iteration:

> ARTICLE IX. IMPEACHMENT
>
> SECTION 1. The President, the Vice-President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Auditor General, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

In its original version, the National Assembly was given the sole power to impeach:

> SECTION 2. The Commission on Impeachment of the National Assembly, by a vote of two-thirds of its Members, shall have the sole power of impeachment.
>
> SECTION 3. The National Assembly shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose the Members shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the Members who do not belong to the Commission on Impeachment.

In 1940, however, the provisions were amended when the form of legislature changed from unicameral to bicameral:

> SECTION 2. The House of Representatives by a vote of two-thirds of all its Members, shall have the sole power of impeachment.
>
> SECTION 3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachment. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate.

The amendment emphasized the gravity of the impeachment procedure as a method of removing the highest government officials. Thus, the vote of two-thirds of the House of Representatives was required for an impeachment to proceed, while no less than the vote of three-fourths of the Senate was required to convict. Rather than placing the provision on impeachment within the powers of the Legislative, impeachment was given its own part of the Constitution, further emphasizing that impeachment was not just a mere legislative process, but a key aspect of checks and balances within the government structure.

The 1973 Constitution retained the process of impeachment despite reverting back to the unicameral system of legislature; however, it added an interesting provision:

> ARTICLE XII
> Accountability of Public Officers
>
> SECTION 1. Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees shall serve with the highest degree of responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency, and shall remain accountable to the people.

For the first time, impeachment was seen as a measure of accountability for public officers, rather than just as a mere method of removal from public office.

The 1987 Constitution further expanded this concept and added additional safeguards before an official could be impeached. In its current form, the Constitution states:

> ARTICLE XI
> ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS
>
> SECTION 1. Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must, at all times, be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency; act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives.
>
> SECTION 2. The President, the Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust. All other public officers and employees may be removed from office as provided by law, but not by impeachment.
>
> SECTION 3. (1) The House of Representatives shall have the exclusive power to initiate all cases of impeachment.
>
> (2) A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof, which shall be included in the Order of Business within ten session days, and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its members, shall submit its report to the House within sixty session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof.
>
> (3) A vote of at least one-third of all the Members of the House shall be necessary either to affirm a favorable resolution with the Articles of Impeachment of the Committee or override its contrary resolution. The vote of each Member shall be recorded.

override it, as the case may be. The Resolution, if affirmed, shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment.

The second mode under Article XI, Section 3(4) is a "verified complaint or resolution" of impeachment filed by at least one-third of all the members of the House of Representatives.

Article XI, Section 3(8) likewise states that the House of Representatives may promulgate its own rules to effectively carry out these provisions. Thus, the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings of the 19th Congress state:

> SECTION 2. Mode of Initiating Impeachment. – Impeachment shall be initiated by the filing and subsequent referral to the Committee on Justice of:
>
> a. a verified complaint for impeachment filed by any Member of the House of Representatives; or
>
> b. a verified complaint filed by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof; or
>
> c. a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House.[205]

If a verified complaint filed under Article XI, Section 3(2) is considered to be sufficient in form and substance, the House Committee on Justice, to whom the complaint is referred to, shall give notice to the respondent to answer the complaint:

> SECTION 6. Notice to Respondents and Time to Plead. – If the committee finds the complaint sufficient in form and substance, it shall immediately furnish the respondent(s) with a copy of the resolution and/or verified complaint, as the case may be, with written notice that the respondent shall answer the complaint within ten (10) days from receipt of notice thereof and serve a copy of the answer to the complainant(s). No motion to dismiss shall be allowed within the period to answer the complaint.
>
> The answer, which shall be under oath, may include affirmative defenses. If the respondent fails or refuses to file an answer within the reglementary period, the respondent is deemed to have interposed a general denial to the complaint. Within three (3) days from receipt of the answer, the complainant may file a reply, serving a copy thereof to the respondent who may file a rejoinder within three (3) days from receipt of the reply, serving a copy thereof to the complainant. If the complainant fails to file a reply, all the material allegations in the answer are deemed controverted. Together with their pleadings, the parties shall file their affidavits or counter-affidavits, as the case may be, with their documentary evidence. Such affidavits or counter-affidavits shall be subscribed before the

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[205] Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings, Rule II, 19th Cong., 1st Sess. (2022).

> Chairperson of the Committee on Justice or the Secretary General. Notwithstanding all the foregoing, failure to file an answer will not preclude the respondent from presenting evidence to support the defenses.
>
> When there are more than one respondent, each shall be furnished with a copy of the verified complaint of a Member of the House or a copy of the verified complaint of a private citizen together with the resolution of endorsement thereof by a Member of the House of Representatives and a written notice to answer. In this case, reference to respondent in these Rules shall be understood as respondents.[206]

The House Rules likewise mandate that the Committee receive pleadings and other relevant evidence to assess the sufficiency of the grounds for impeachment, after which it shall schedule a hearing:

> SECTION 7. Submission of Evidence and Memoranda. – After receipt of the pleadings, affidavits and counter-affidavits and relevant documents provided for in Section 6, or the expiration of the time within which they may be filed, the Committee shall determine whether the complaint alleges sufficient grounds for impeachment.
>
> If it finds that sufficient grounds for impeachment do not exist, the Committee shall dismiss the complaint and submit the report required hereunder. If the Committee finds that sufficient grounds for impeachment exist, the Committee shall conduct a hearing. The Committee, through the Chairperson, may limit the period of examination and cross-examination by members of the Committee. The Committee shall have the power to issue compulsory processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other related evidence.
>
> Hearings before the Committee shall be open to the public except when the security of the State or public interest requires that the hearings be held in executive session.
>
> After the submission of evidence, the Committee may require the submission of memoranda, after which the matter shall be submitted for resolution.[207]

The requirement, thus, of submission of evidence, the grant of time for respondent to answer the allegations, and the conduct of a hearing are vital components of Articles of Impeachment before it could be validly endorsed to the Senate.

A complaint under Article XI, Section 3(4), however, has a different mode of endorsement to the Senate:

> SECTION 14. Endorsement of the Complaint/Resolution to the Senate. – A verified complaint/resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House shall constitute the Articles of

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206 Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings, Rule III, 19th Cong., 1st Sess. (2022).
207 Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings, Rule III, 19th Cong., 1st Sess. (2022).

> Impeachment, and in this case the verified complaint/ resolution shall be endorsed to the Senate in the same manner as an approved bill of the House.
>
> The complaint/resolution must, at the time of filing, be verified and sworn to before the Secretary General by each of the Members constituting at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House.
>
> The contents of the verification shall be as follows:
>
> "We, after being sworn in accordance with law, depose and state: That we are the complainants in the above-entitled complaint/resolution of impeachment; that we have caused the said complaint/resolution to be prepared and have read the contents thereof; and that the allegations therein are true of our own knowledge and belief on the basis of our reading and appreciation of documents and other records pertinent thereto.
>
> »
>
> (Signature)[208]

While this does not state outright that the submission of evidence and the conduct of a hearing are required, the House Rules clearly state that the members who sign the complaint or resolution verified that: (1) they "have read the contents" of the complaint/resolution and (2) "the allegations therein are true of our own knowledge and belief *on the basis of our reading and appreciation of documents and other records pertinent thereto.*"[209]

The required verification presupposes that any complaint or resolution filed under this manner had attached documents and other pertinent records to support its allegations. It is a basic rule that "[m]ere allegation is not an evidence."[210] By signing the Articles of Impeachment, the members of the House of Representatives verify under oath that they have not only read the complaint or resolution but have fully comprehended and appreciated all the attached pieces of evidence to support each allegation. Otherwise, the complaint or resolution is considered an unverified complaint and therefore insufficient to initiate the process of impeachment.

This distinction is necessary due to the *sui generis* nature of impeachment proceedings. It is not to be invoked at the slightest provocation and is limited "only to the officials occupying the highest echelons of responsibility in our government."[211] It is considered "the most difficult and cumbersome mode of removing a public officer from office,"[212] which must

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208 Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings, Rule IV, 19th Cong., 1st Sess. (2022).
209 *Id.*
210 *Lagasca v. De Vera*, 79 Phil. 376 (1947) [Per H. Perfecto, *En Banc*].
211 *Gonzales III v. Office of the President of the Philippines*, 725 Phil. 380, 408 (2014) [Per J. Brion, *En Banc*].
212 *Id.*

be done within the confines and mandates of the Constitution. In *Gonzales III v. Office of the President*:[213]

> While the manner and cause of removal are left to congressional determination, this must still be consistent with constitutional guarantees and principles, namely: the right to procedural and substantive due process; the constitutional guarantee of security of tenure; the principle of separation of powers; and the principle of checks and balances.
>
> In short, the authority granted by the Constitution to Congress to provide for the manner and cause of removal of all other public officers and employees does not mean that Congress can ignore the basic principles and precepts established by the Constitution.[214] (Citation omitted)

By its own Rules, the House of Representatives requires that before a verified complaint or resolution can be endorsed to the Senate, it must first comply with the basic constitutional right of due process. In order for this Court to determine if the House upheld the vice president's right to due process, the process of the House in endorsing its Articles of Impeachment must first be subjected to judicial review.

The importance of impeachment complaints, that it affects officials who have either been elected at large or whose independence and autonomy are to be jealously guarded, and to prevent future abuses of the process to settle political vendettas or leverage political negotiations, compels this Court to inquire into issues relating to impeachment with judicial review. Under this modality, this Court will examine (a) whether the constitutional process has been strictly followed; (b) whether the grounds for impeachment are those included in the enumeration in the Constitution and whether these acts are alleged to have been committed during the incumbency of the respondent; and (c) whether the fundamental rights of the respondent have been fully respected.

While the House of Representatives and the Senate are granted the power to promulgate rules for their various roles during the impeachment process, these rules should not contravene the mandates provided under the Constitution. ***Judicial review, therefore, means deference that is discerning, prudent, and circumspect.***

Judicial inquiry is not meant to induce an acquittal but to ensure that the values enshrined by the Constitution are respected. It also seeks to preserve the balance between political departments and constitutional organs and, in the process, ensuring that the fundamental rights of respondents and the electorate are respected.

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213 725 Phil. 380 (2014) [Per J. Brion, *En Banc*].
214 *Id.* at 408-409.

> modest lives." It set the rule that "(t)he right of the State to recover properties unlawfully acquired by public officials or employees, from them or from their nominees or transferees, shall not be barred by prescription, laches or estoppel." It maintained the Sandiganbayan as an anti-graft court. It created the office of the Ombudsman and endowed it with enormous powers, among which is to "(i)nvestigate on its own, or on complaint by any person, any act or omission of any public official, employee, office or agency, when such act or omission appears to be illegal, unjust, improper, or inefficient." The Office of the Ombudsman was also given fiscal autonomy. These constitutional policies will be devalued if we sustain petitioner's claim that a non-sitting president enjoys immunity from suit for criminal acts committed during his incumbency.[229] (Citations omitted)

In *Office of Ombudsman v. Court of Appeals and Mojica*,[230] "[t]he rule that an impeachable officer cannot be criminally prosecuted for the same offenses which constitute grounds for impeachment presupposes [their] continuance in office. Hence, the moment [they are] no longer in office because of [their] removal, resignation, or permanent disability, there can be no bar to [their] criminal prosecution in the courts."

In Re: Raul M. Gonzalez[231] reaffirmed the principle from *Cuenco v. Fernan*[232] that a public officer who is required by the Constitution to be a member of the Philippine Bar and can only be removed by impeachment, such as a justice of the Supreme Court, cannot be subjected to disbarment proceedings while still in office. It emphasized that "[a] public officer who under the Constitution is required to be a member of the Philippine Bar as a qualification for the office held by him and who may be removed from office only by impeachment, cannot be charged with disbarment during the incumbency of such public officer."[233]

Following the announcement of the impeachment judgment on May 29, 2012, the late Chief Justice Renato Corona faced multiple charges in 2014, including tax evasion, criminal cases for perjury, administrative complaints for violating Republic Act No. 6713, the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees, and a civil forfeiture case. However, these proceedings were terminated upon his death.

The case of *Re: Letter of Mrs. Corona* emphasized that an official facing impeachment does not stand to lose fundamental constitutional rights such as life, liberty, or property.[234] These rights can only be taken away through a separate judicial process that results in a conviction. Absent such conviction, the sole consequence of impeachment is removal from office, with the Senate having the discretion to impose the additional penalty of permanent

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229 *Estrada v. Desierto*, 406 Phil. 1, 75-78 (2001) [Per J. Puno, *En Banc*].
230 493 Phil. 63 (2005) [Per J. Chico-Nazario, Second Division].
231 243 Phil. 167 (1988) [*Per Curiam, En Banc*].
232 *Id.*
233 *Id.*
234 *Re: Letter of Mrs. Corona*, 893 Phil. 231, 248 (2021) [Per J. Hernando, *En Banc*].

disqualification from holding any future public office.[235] Applying this principle, the Court recognized that "having been removed by the Congress from office with a lifetime ban from occupying any and all future public posts, but without a proper determination of or even a basis for any recoverable liability under the law due to causes beyond his control, Chief Justice Corona may be considered involuntarily retired from public service."[236] The Court emphasized that impeachment is not a punitive remedy in that "[n]o legally actionable liability attaches to the public officer by a mere judgment of impeachment against him or her, and thus lies the necessity for a separate conviction for charges that must be properly filed with courts of law."[237]

III.B

Limited procedural immunity for impeachable public officers exists to prevent disruption of government functions, preserve the balance and separation of powers, and safeguard institutional independence.

Impeachable officers enjoy a certain degree of immunity while in office. By limiting the grounds for impeachment under Article XI of the Constitution, the intent is to shield such impeachable officers from "malicious or bothersome suits" that could disrupt the performance of their constitutional duties. An Opinion[238] in *Sereno* emphasized that:

> Difficult decisions will be made by the President, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman. In their decisions, there will be powerful perhaps even moneyed individuals who will be affected adversely. Certainly, the ideal should be that all the impeachable officers will decide on the basis of both principle and public good without fear of the detriment that will be felt by the losing parties. Structurally, the Constitution should be read as providing the incentive for them to do their duties.[239]

In stressing this point further, the Opinion added that:

> In the same manner, public officers cannot rest easy with the threat of being unseated at any time looming over their heads. The right of civil servants to occupy their seats must not be subjected to constant uncertainty. A public officer cannot afford to be distracted from his or her duties. When public officers cannot do their work effectively, it is not just the office that deteriorates. The nature of the office is such that it is the public that is inconvenienced and ultimately suffers.[240]

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235 *Id.*
236 *Id.*
237 *Id.* at 243.
238 J. Leonen, Dissenting Opinion *in Republic v. Sereno*, 831 Phil. 271, 911 (2018) [Per J. Tijam, *En Banc*]
239 *Id.* at 925.
240 *Id.* at 926-927.

The same Opinion emphasized that while Supreme Court justices are not immune from liability for criminal or ethical violations, they can only be held accountable *after removal through impeachment*, as required by the Constitution. This safeguard is rooted in the principles of judicial independence and separation of powers, which protect the Judiciary from politically motivated or retaliatory charges. Allowing direct prosecution without impeachment would undermine this Court's independence and disrupt the balance among coequal branches. Thus, any complaint must first go through the constitutionally mandated impeachment process:

> It is important to make clear that the Court is not here saying that its Members or the other constitutional officers we referred to above are entitled to immunity from liability for possibly criminal acts or for alleged violation of the Canons of Judicial Ethics or other supposed misbehavior. What the Court is saying is that there is a fundamental procedural requirement that must be observed before such liability may be determined and enforced. A Member of the Supreme Court must first be removed from office via the constitutional route of impeachment under Sections 2 and 3 of Article XI of the 1987 Constitution. Should the tenure of the Supreme Court Justice be thus terminated by impeachment, he may then be held to answer either criminally or administratively (by disbarment proceedings) for any wrong or misbehavior that may be proven against him in appropriate proceedings.
>
> The above rule rests on the fundamental principles of judicial independence and separation of powers. The rule is important because judicial independence is important. Without the protection of this rule, Members of the Supreme Court would be vulnerable to all manner of charges which might be brought against them by unsuccessful litigants or their lawyers or by other parties who, for any number of reasons might seek to affect the exercise of judicial authority by the Court.
>
> It follows from the foregoing that a fiscal or other prosecuting officer should forthwith and *motu proprio* dismiss any charges brought against a Member of this Court. The remedy of a person with a legitimate grievance is to file impeachment proceedings.[241]

IV
Grounds for Impeachment

Article XI, Section 2 of the Constitution provides:

> The President, the Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust. All other public officers and employees may be removed from office as provided by law, but not by impeachment.

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[241] *Id.*, citing *In re: Gonzalez*, 245 Phil. 367 (1988) [*Per Curiam, En Banc*].

Corruption as ground for removal must involve acts committed while in office.

When invoked as a ground for impeachment, corruption must be supported by more than bare allegations. It calls for clear, convincing, and timely evidence of abuse of power, acts committed while in office, and acts done with intent or in a manner that betrays the public trust.

Impeachment, one of the gravest constitutional mechanisms available in a democracy, was not designed as a political shortcut or a tool to exact retribution. When used improperly, it threatens to damage not just individuals but also the public's faith in constitutional accountability itself and can undermine the independence and autonomy of the president, the vice president, the Supreme Court, the constitutional commissions, and the Ombudsman.

As with all constitutional processes, impeachment must be exercised with strict adherence to due process and fairness. It is not a stage for political drama or factional fights. It should be invoked only when truly necessary, and always in the service of the public good.

In *Francisco*, while impeachment is largely a political question, it is not immune from judicial review, particularly when there is evidence of grave abuse of discretion.[242] When impeachment is weaponized for personal gain or political retaliation, it undermines its legitimacy, opening the process to challenge.

For this reason, the House of Representatives, which initiates impeachment, must hold itself to the same standard of integrity it demands of the officials it seeks to remove. No institution is expected to be flawless, but the Constitution requires good faith, responsibility, and restraint.

There is also the issue of selective accountability. Some public officials are impeached for seemingly minor or even infractions prior to holding public office, while others with more serious allegations remain untouched. This uneven application of justice feeds public cynicism in the entire impeachment process.

The consequences of impeachment are serious. While not criminal in nature, removal from office and disqualification under Article XI, Section 3(7) of the Constitution are sanctions that carry permanent reputational and professional weight for individuals. When exercised improperly, rather than

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[242] *Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives*, 460 Phil. 830, 891 (2003) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*]

instill accountability, it can instill the weight of the threat against legitimate disagreement and dissent with the views or policies of Congress.

It is for these reasons, that impeachment is the only way to remove an impeachable public official or to hold them to account while they serve their tenure.

In *Re: Norberto B. Villamin*,[243] this Court dismissed the administrative complaints against Associate Justices Rosmari D. Carandang and Mario V. Lopez, holding that as sitting members of this Court, they were impeachable officers and may be disciplined only through impeachment under Article XI, Section 2 of the 1987 Constitution. This Court emphasized that it has no jurisdiction over such complaints, as the exclusive power to initiate impeachment lies with the House of Representatives.

V
The first three impeachment complaints were effectively dismissed.

The first three impeachment complaints were filed on separate dates in December 2024, while the fourth impeachment complaint was initiated by the House of Representatives and transmitted to the Senate on February 5, 2025. The fourth impeachment complaint is separate and distinct from the first three.

These impeachment complaints were included in the caucus of February 5, 2025 and later in the Order of Business through an Additional Reference of Business within the constitutionally required 10 session days after the endorsement of the first complaint. The House of Representatives, however, was unable to act on the first three impeachment complaints because of the adjournment of the 19th Congress. The impeachment complaints were neither referred to the Committee on Justice nor deliberated or voted upon by the members. They were in fact declared by the House as "archived."

For constitutional purposes, the first three complaints were effectively dismissed.

The Articles of Impeachment filed by virtue of Article XI, Section 3(4) cannot substitute as the action on the first three complaints which were filed in accordance with Article XI, Section 3(2).

The fourth impeachment complaint, filed under Article XI, Section 3(4), was not the product of the process of committee hearings and

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[243] (PI No. 17 256-CA-J, February 18, 2020 [Per J. Delos Santos, *En Banc*]

deliberation of the first three impeachment complaints. It was prepared independently of these endorsed complaints. It is therefore a separate and distinct action to initiate an impeachment process. Therefore, the fourth impeachment complaint and the Articles of Impeachment from it are barred.

We first clarify some issues in the process mandated by Article XI, Section 3(2).

V.A
Ministerial duty of the secretary general and the speaker

The House secretary general explained that his office needed time to review the first three complaints. He admitted that his office did not act on them upon the request of some members to avoid triggering the one-year bar.

Article XI, Section 3 of the Constitution provides the modes of and procedure for the impeachment of high-ranking officials, which includes the vice president.[244] The impeachment procedure under the Constitution is as follows:

> SECTION 3. (1) *The House of Representatives shall have the exclusive power to initiate all cases of impeachment.*
>
> (2) *A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof, which shall be included in the Order of Business within ten session days, and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House within sixty session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof.*
>
> (3) A vote of at least one-third of all the Members of the House shall be necessary either to affirm a favorable resolution with the Articles of Impeachment of the Committee or override its contrary resolution. The vote of each Member shall be recorded.
>
> (4) *In case the verified complaint or resolution of impeachment is filed by at least one-third of all the Members of the House, the same shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment, and trial by the Senate shall forthwith proceed.*

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[244] CONST., art. XI, sec. 2
SECTION 2. The President, the Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust. All other public officers and employees may be removed from office as provided by law, but not by impeachment.

> (5) *No impeachment proceedings shall be initiated against the same official more than once within a period of one year.*
>
> (6) *The Senate shall have the sole power to try and decide all cases of impeachment.* When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, but shall not vote. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate.
>
> (7) Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the Republic of the Philippines, but *the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment according to law.*
>
> (8) *The Congress shall promulgate its rules on impeachment to effectively carry out the purpose of this section*[245] (Emphasis supplied)

In interpreting the Constitution, the Court is mandated to apply the law based on its *plain meaning*:

> *It is the duty of the Court to apply the law the way it is worded.* Basic is the rule of statutory construction that when the law is clear and unambiguous, the court is left with no alternative but to apply the same according to its clear language. The courts can only pronounce what the law is and what the rights of the parties thereunder are. Fidelity to such a task precludes construction or interpretation, unless application is impossible or inadequate without it. Thus, it is only when the law is ambiguous or of doubtful meaning may the court interpret or construe its true intent.
>
> Parenthetically, the "plain meaning rule" or *verba legis* in statutory construction enjoins that if the statute is clear, plain and free from ambiguity, it must be given its literal meaning and applied without interpretation. This rule of interpretation is in deference to the plenary power of Congress to make, alter and repeal laws as this power is an embodiment of the People's sovereign will. *Accordingly, when the words of a statute are clear and unambiguous, courts cannot deviate from the text of the law and resort to interpretation lest they end up betraying their solemn duty to uphold the law and worse, violating the constitutional principle of separation of powers.*[246] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

Applying the *verba legis* principle, a verified impeachment complaint filed by either a citizen or a member of the House must be included in the Order of Business within 10 session days, and referred to the proper committee within three session days thereafter. The use of the word "shall" impresses the generally imperative or mandatory nature of these steps. "Shall" is a word of command "which has always or which must be given a compulsory meaning."[247]

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[245] CONST., art. XI, sec. 3.

[246] *II. Villarica Pawnshop, Inc. v. Social Security Commission*, 613, 628–629 (2018) [Per J. Gesmundo, Second Division].

[247] *Enriquez v. Enriquez*, 505 Phil. 193, 199 (2005) [Per J. Sandoval-Gutierrez, Third Division].

A plain textual reading of the Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution reveals the intent to proceed with impeachment complaints within a required constitutional period. ***Clearly, the phrase "...which shall be included" refers not to the action of the secretary general or the speaker, but to the complaint when endorsed or filed by a member of the House. It also does not grant the secretary general or the speaker of the House or the House of the Representatives itself the discretion to ignore or archive an impeachment complaint filed by a member of the House or one that is filed by a private citizen and properly endorsed.***

There is no "intermediary" step after the filing of an impeachment complaint that is properly endorsed or one that is filed by a member of the House. All actions of the secretary general and the speaker must be within the 10-session-day period for putting the matter in the Order of Business.

Velasco v. Belmonte, Jr.[248] differentiated a ministerial and discretionary act as follows:

> The distinction between a ministerial and discretionary act is well delineated. *A purely ministerial act or duty is one which an officer or tribunal performs in a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to the mandate of a legal authority, without regard to or the exercise of his own judgment upon the propriety or impropriety of the act done.* If the law imposes a duty upon a public officer and gives him the right to decide how or when the duty shall be performed, such duty is discretionary and not ministerial. *The duty is ministerial only when the discharge of the same requires neither the exercise of official discretion or judgment.*[249] (Emphasis supplied)

The Constitution unequivocally requires that impeachment complaints filed by a citizen or a member of the House be included in the Order of Business and referred to the proper committee. These steps are clear and compulsory, and do not require the exercise of official discretion or judgment by the House, its secretary general, or its speaker.

The secretary general and the speaker have the ministerial duty to ensure that these are complied with. They have no discretion on whether or not to put the matter in the Order of Business within 10 session days. The House also has no discretion on whether or not to refer the endorsed complaints to the proper committee.

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[248] 777 Phil. 169 (2016) [Per J. Leonardo-De Castro, *En Banc*].
[249] *Id.* at 207.

Moreover, *Gutierrez v. House of Representatives Committee on Justice*[250] categorically identifies the House of Representatives, not its speaker or secretary general, as having the power to decide to initiate an impeachment complaint and, in a public plenary session, to refer it to the proper committee:

> . . . *Conscious of the legal import of each step, the House, in taking charge of its own proceedings, must deliberately decide to initiate an impeachment proceeding, subject to the time frame and other limitations imposed by the Constitution. This chamber of Congress alone, not its officers or members or any private individual, should own up to its processes.*
>
> The Constitution did not place the power of the "final say" on the lips of the House Secretary General who would otherwise be calling the shots in forwarding or freezing any impeachment complaint. *Referral of the complaint to the proper committee is not done by the House Speaker alone either, which explains why there is a need to include it in the Order of Business of the House. It is the House of Representatives, in public plenary session, which has the power to set its own chamber into special operation by referring the complaint or to otherwise guard against the initiation of a second impeachment proceeding by rejecting a patently unconstitutional complaint.*
>
> . . . With respect to complaints for impeachment, the House has the discretion not to refer a subsequent impeachment complaint to the Committee on Justice where official records and further debate show that an impeachment complaint filed against the same impeachable officer has already been referred to the said committee and the one year period has not yet expired, lest it becomes instrumental in perpetrating a constitutionally prohibited second impeachment proceeding. *Far from being mechanical, before the referral stage, a period of deliberation is afforded the House, as the Constitution, in fact, grants a maximum of three session days within which to make the proper referral.*[251] (Emphasis supplied)

Neither the secretary general nor the speaker can substitute for the discretion of the entire House. They cannot deny the collective body composed of elected representatives the decision as to whether to dismiss outright or refer the complaint to the proper legislative body within 10 session days from the time the complaint is endorsed or filed by a member of the House.

The interpretation of respondent House that their power to promulgate rules grants them immunity from judicial inquiry as to whether they can give discretion to the secretary general when to transmit to the speaker and therefore to extend the constitutionally provided period is clearly unwarranted. It is grave abuse of discretion.

The solicitor general and respondent House likewise erred in arguing that the House is free to insert an "intermediary" step, i.e., to give discretion

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[250] 658 Phil. 322 (2011) [Per J. Carpio Morales, *En Banc*].
[251] *Id.* at 395-397.

to the secretary general to determine when he may transmit to the speaker, with such transmittal being the reckoning point for the 10 session days.

In this case, between the procedures in the first mode under Article XI, Section 3(2) and (3) and the second mode under Article XI, Section 3(4) of the Constitution, the first mode, if already existing, should be given priority by the House since this requires fullest deliberation. The dismissal of these impeachment complaints to do the second mode undoubtedly commences the one-year bar provided in Article XI, Section 3(5), to trigger the constitutionally imposed prescriptive period.

V.B
Compliance with the 10-session-day constitutional period under Article XI, Section 3(2)

The inclusion in the Order of Business and referral to the proper committee are mandatory steps and ministerial duties of the House. Hence, these steps should be complied with as a matter of course.

Any inaction or delay should be considered as denial or discretion and an action in itself.

To ascertain the secretary general's justification of delay, his actions should be viewed within the framework of reasonableness. *Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Immigration and the Jail Warden v. Wenle*[252] discusses "reasonable time" as follows:

> "Reasonable time" is defined as "*so much time as is necessary under the circumstances for a reasonably prudent and diligent man to do, conveniently, what the contract or duty requires that should be done, having a regard for the rights and possibility of loss, if any, to the other party.*" Although it has been said that the question as to what shall be considered such a "reasonable time" is for the determination of the legislature and is, in no sense, a judicial question; courts may infer — pursuant to the constitutional due process clause — what "reasonable" time is under attendant circumstances in order to determine the validity[,] life and effectivity of an administrative warrant. *What is "reasonable" (in cases where a statute fails to provide a period for the filing of formal charges) becomes a factual issue which requires evidence to substantiate — ultimately susceptible of judicial review if the subject dispute is eventually introduced into the judicial framework via appeal or certiorari.* The "possibility of loss" in relation to indefinite deprivations of rights or entitlements may be gauged by considering attendant facts that trigger the need to protect due process rights. Such factual evaluation affords adjudicative bodies the proper facility to determine what constitutes "reasonable time" for purposes of determining the validity and life or extent of the effect of a warrant in question. Consistent with the second guideline

[252] 937 Phil. 148 (2023) [Per C.J. Gesmundo, *En Banc*]

> requiring that a deprivation through an administrative warrant must be provisional, the "reasonable time" requirement for the filing of formal charges prevents administrative authorities from effecting an indefinite deprivation which would virtually amount to a denial of due process for approximating a state of finality.[253] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

Here, the Constitution already provided the required steps for the House, especially the secretary general and the speaker, to comply.

The secretary general,[254] the speaker, or the House in general had no discretion to decide that the fourth impeachment complaint takes precedence over the first three complaints. To be valid and constitutional, the resolution or decision should be a result of the House going through the entire prescribed impeachment procedure.

A review of the session bulletins,[255] journals,[256] and records of committee meetings[257] of the House of Representatives shows that the first three impeachment complaints were effectively enacted upon.

They were filed and endorsed using the first mode of initiating impeachment and they met the requirement of putting the matter in the Order of Business within 10 session days.

However, they were not referred to the Committee on Justice and voted upon by the plenary body of the House, as required by the Constitution or the House Rules on Impeachment.

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253 *Id.* at 200–201.

254 INOCENCIO B. PAREJA, RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMENTED AND ANNOTATED 185–186 (1963):
"The Secretary is in charge of, and himself performs, upon order of the Speaker, the first reading of bills, resolutions, messages, communications, petitions and memorials. The first reading of bills and resolutions is by their authors, numbers and titles; communications, petitions and memorials, by their numbers; and messages by the summarized information they contain. However, messages from the President are read in full.
Bills, resolutions, communications, petitions and memorials are numbered by the Secretary when referred. Messages, although subject to reference under this provision, are not numbered.
The Secretary, through his assistants, distributes to Members the copies of bills or resolutions on or before the time of their reference to committees. Such distribution does not generally apply to messages, communications, petitions and memorials[.]

255 Committee on Rules Session Bulletins, *available at* https://www.congress.gov.ph/legislative-documents/session-bulletin/.

256 INOCENCIO B. PAREJA, RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMENTED AND ANNOTATED 185–183 (1963):
THE JOURNAL AS OFFICIAL RECORD
The Constitution requires the House to keep and publish a Journal, excepting from publication such parts as require secrecy (IV, 2726). The Journal, and not the Congressional Record, is the official record of the proceedings of the House (IV, 2727). Its certified extracts are admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States (IV, 2810).
While the Journal ought to be a correct transcript of proceedings, the House has not insisted on a strict chronological order of it entries (IV, 2815). It records acts, but not the reasons thereof (IV, 2811). It records the proceedings simply, and not the circumstances attending them (IV, 2812), or the statements and opinions of Members (IV, 2817-20).

257 Committee Meetings, *available at* https://www.congress.gov.ph/committees/committee-meetings.

Session days, however, are not calendar dates. To determine the session days, we first refer to House Concurrent Resolution No. 30 of both the Senate and the House.[258] Second, we consider how the Rules of the House of Representatives are interpreted and implemented by the House.[259]

First, House Concurrent Resolution No. 30[260] provides that the sessions resumed on November 4 to December 20, 2024 and January 13 to February 7, 2025. November 4 to December 20, 2024 covers the dates when the first three impeachment complaints were filed. January 13 to February 7, 2025 includes the dates when Kabataan Party-list Representative Manuel delivered his privilege speech on the first three impeachment complaints and the fateful February 5, 2025 when these complaints were archived, the fourth impeachment complaint was endorsed to the Senate, and the 36th session day was adjourned. The next session was scheduled to resume on June 2 to 13, 2025, when the midterm elections have already concluded and the new members of the House and the Senate already elected.

Second, the commentaries to the Rules of the House of Representatives provide guidance on the conduct of House proceedings:[261]

> *In contemplation of rules and special orders of the House, a day is a legislative day and not a calendar day, and the two are not always the same (IV, 3192). The legislative day continues until terminated by an adjournment, irrespective of the passage of calendar days*; there must be an adjournment before the legislative day will terminate, and an adjournment does not take place by reason of the arrival of the time for the regular daily meeting of the House.[262] (Emphasis supplied)

The first impeachment complaint, which was filed and endorsed on December 2, 2024,[263] had 10 ***session*** days—not calendar days—to be included in the Order of Business and three days thereafter to be referred to the Committee on Justice.

The next session day after the filing of the first impeachment complaint was December 3, 2024, the 27th session day of the 19th Congress, which

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[258] House Concurrent Resolution No. 30, *available at* https://www.congress.gov.ph/legislative-information/calendar-session/.

[259] INOCENCIO B. PAREJA, RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMENTED AND ANNOTATED (1963).

[260] House Concurrent Resolution No. 30, *available at* https://www.congress.gov.ph/legislative-information/calendar-session/.

[261] INOCENCIO B. PAREJA, RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMENTED AND ANNOTATED (1963).

[262] INOCENCIO B. PAREJA, RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMENTED AND ANNOTATED 162 (1963).

[263] *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), Annex B to the Petition, Impeachment Complaint dated December 2, 2025, p. 1.

> *Pursuant to the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings of the House of Representatives, considering that the Plenary had just transmitted to the Senate the impeachment complaint filed by 215 Members, on another motion of Majority Leader Dalipe, there being no objection, the Speaker directed the Secretary General to immediately transmit to the Archives the three other impeachment complaints against Vice President Duterte which were filed on December 2, 4 and 19, 2024, as earlier read by the Secretary General during the Additional Reference of Business.*
>
> . . . .
>
> ***ADJOURNMENT OF SESSION***
>
> Subsequently, on motion of Majority Leader Dalipe, there being no objection, the Chair declared the session *adjourned* until three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, June 2, 2025.
>
> It was 7:27 p.m. of Wednesday, *February 5, 2025*.[283] (Emphasis supplied)

These turn of events show that the first three complaints were neglected or even willfully unacted upon.

Considering that the 36th session has already adjourned,[284] any action made on the first three impeachment complaints would already be beyond the mandated 10 session days for inclusion in the Order of Business and referral to the proper committee. Article VI, Section 15 of the Constitution provides for the convening and the regular sessions of Congress:

> SECTION 15. The Congress shall convene once every year on the fourth Monday of July for its regular session, unless a different date is fixed by law, and shall continue to be in session for such number of days as it may determine until thirty days before the opening of its next regular session, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. The President may call a special session at any time.

Also, any business that remains unacted upon by the House of Representatives at the end of a Congress' term do not cross over to a new Congress after the new membership of the House has been elected. In *Arnault v. Nazareno*,[285] while the Senate remains a continuing body, the House of Representatives is not, and its power of contempt terminates upon the end of its term:

> Had said resolution of commitment been adopted by the House of Representatives, we think it could be enforced until the final adjournment of the last session of the Second Congress in 1953. We find no sound reason to limit the power of a legislative body to punish for contempt to the end of every session and not to the end of the last session terminating the existence of that body. The very reason for the exercise of the power to punish for

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283 *Id.*

284 *Id.* at 88.

285 87 Phil. 29 (1950) [Per J. Ozaeta, *En Banc*].

> contempt is to enable the legislative body to perform its constitutional function without impediment or obstruction. Legislative functions may be and in practice are performed during recess by duly constituted committees charged with the duty of performing investigations or conducting hearing relative to any proposed legislation. To deny to such committees the power of inquiry with process to enforce it would be to defeat the very purpose for which that power is recognized in the legislative body as an essential and appropriate auxiliary to its legislative function. It is but logical to say that the power of self-preservation is coexistent with the life to be preserved.[286]

Balag v. Senate of the Philippines[287] reiterates this distinction:

> Notably, *Arnault* gave a distinction between the Senate and the House of Representatives' power of contempt. In the former, since it is a continuing body, there is no time limit in the exercise of its power to punish for contempt; on the other hand, the House of Representatives, as it is not a continuing body, has a limit in the exercise of its power to punish for contempt, which is on the final adjournment of its last session.[288]

This Court, however, clarified that the Senate is considered a continuing body for the purpose of exercising its power of contempt. However, in the conduct of its day-to-day business, all pending matters and proceedings that remain unacted upon at the expiration of the term of Congress, whether in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, are considered terminated. In *Neri v. Senate Committee on Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations*:[289]

> Respondent Committees argue that the Senate does not have to publish its Rules because the same was published in 1995 and in 2006. Further, they claim that the Senate is a continuing body; thus, it is not required to republish the Rules, unless the same is repealed or amended.
>
> On the nature of the Senate as a "continuing body", this Court sees fit to issue a clarification. Certainly, there is no debate that the Senate as an institution is "continuing", as it is not dissolved as an entity with each national election or change in the composition of its members. However, in the conduct of its day-to-day business the Senate of each Congress acts separately and independently of the Senate of the Congress before it. The Rules of the Senate itself confirms this when it states:
>
> RULE XLIV
> UNFINISHED BUSINESS
>
> SEC. 123. Unfinished business at the end of the session shall be taken up at the next session in the same status.

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286 *Id.* at 62.
287 835 Phil. 451 (2018) [Per J. Gesmundo, *En Banc*].
288 *Id.* at 467.
289 586 Phil. 135 (2008) [Per J. Leonardo-De Castro, *En Banc*].

> All pending matters and proceedings shall terminate upon the expiration of one (1) Congress, but may be taken by the succeeding Congress as if presented for the first time.

Undeniably from the foregoing, all pending matters and proceedings, i.e., unpassed bills and even legislative investigations, of the Senate of a particular Congress are considered terminated upon the expiration of that Congress and it is merely optional on the Senate of the succeeding Congress to take up such unfinished matters, not in the same status, but as if presented for the first time. The logic and practicality of such a rule is readily apparent considering that the Senate of the succeeding Congress (which will typically have a different composition as that of the previous Congress) should not be bound by the acts and deliberations of the Senate of which they had no part. If the Senate is a continuing body even with respect to the conduct of its business, then pending matters will not be deemed terminated with the expiration of one Congress but will, as a matter of course, continue into the next Congress with the same status.

This dichotomy of the continuity of the Senate as an institution and of the opposite nature of the conduct of its business is reflected in its Rules. The Rules of the Senate (i.e., the Senate's main rules of procedure) states:

> RULE LI
> AMENDMENTS TO, OR REVISIONS OF, THE RULES
>
> SEC. 136. At the start of each session in which the Senators elected in the preceding elections shall begin their term of office, the President may endorse the Rules to the appropriate committee for amendment or revision.
>
> The Rules may also be amended by means of a motion which should be presented at least one day before its consideration, and the vote of the majority of the Senators present in the session shall be required for its approval.
>
> RULE LII
> DATE OF TAKING EFFECT
>
> SEC. 137. These Rules shall take effect on the date of their adoption and shall remain in force until they are amended or repealed.

Section 136 of the Senate Rules quoted above takes into account the new composition of the Senate after an election and the possibility of the amendment or revision of the Rules at the start of each session in which the newly elected Senators shall begin their term.

However, it is evident that the Senate has determined that its main rules are intended to be valid from the date of their adoption until they are amended or repealed. Such language is conspicuously absent from the Rules. The Rules simply state "(t)hese Rules shall take effect seven (7) days after publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation". The latter does not explicitly provide for the continued effectivity of such rules until they are amended or repealed. In view of the difference in the language of the two sets of Senate rules, it cannot be presumed that the Rules (on legislative inquiries) would continue into the next Congress. The Senate of

the next Congress may easily adopt different rules for its legislative inquiries which come within the rule on unfinished business.

The language of Section 21, Article VI of the Constitution requiring that the inquiry be conducted in accordance with the duly published rules of procedure is categorical. It is incumbent upon the Senate to publish the rules for its legislative inquiries in each Congress or otherwise make the published rules clearly state that the same shall be effective in subsequent Congresses or until they are amended or repealed to sufficiently put public on notice.

If it was the intention of the Senate for its present rules on legislative inquiries to be effective even in the next Congress, it could have easily adopted the same language it had used in its main rules regarding effectivity.[290] (Citation omitted)

Likewise, in *Ang Nars Party List v. Executive Secretary*:[291]

The Rules of the Senate and the Rules of the House of Representatives can change since a new Congress is not bound to adopt the rules of the previous Congress. In fact, the Senate and the House of Representatives of every Congress can amend their own Rules of Procedure at any time. In *Neri v. Senate Committee on Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations*, the Court sustained the OSG that "every Senate is distinct from the one before it or after it. Since Senatorial elections are held every three (3) years for one-half of the Senate's membership, the composition of the Senate also changes by the end of each term. Each Senate may thus enact a different set of rules as it may deem fit." Thus, in that case, the Court required the publication of the Rules of Procedure of the Senate Governing the Inquiries in Aid of Legislation for the 14th Congress.[292] (Citation omitted)

The same rule can be found in the Rules of the House of Representatives of the current 19th Congress, which states:

RULE XI
The Session

SECTION 80. Calendar of Business. – The Calendar of Business shall consist of the following:

a. Unfinished Business. – This is business being considered by the House at the time of its last adjournment. Its consideration shall be resumed until it is disposed of. The Unfinished Business at the end of a session shall be resumed at the commencement of the next session as if no adjournment has taken place. *At the end of the term of a Congress, all unfinished business are deemed terminated.* (Emphasis supplied)

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290 *Id.* at 196–199.
291 864 Phil. 607 (2019) [Per J. Carpio, *En Banc*].
292 *Id.* at 643–644.

provision and the House Rules—provide the framework against which the validity or infirmity of the filed impeachment complaints is determined.

Adopting the ruling in *Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives*,[296] Rule II (Initiating Impeachment) of the House Rules on Impeachment[297] clarified that all modes require the filing of the impeachment complaints and their referral to the Committee on Justice. It also emphasized the importance of verifying the complaint and the consequences of failure to do so. Rule II of the House Rules on Impeachment provides:

> Rule II
> *Initiating Impeachment*
>
> SECTION 2. *Mode of Initiating Impeachment.* – Impeachment shall be initiated by the *filing and subsequent referral to the Committee on Justice* of:[298]
>
> A. A VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR IMPEACHMENT FILED BY ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES[; OR]
> B. A VERIFIED COMPLAINT FILED BY ANY CITIZEN UPON A RESOLUTION OF ENDORSEMENT BY ANY MEMBER THEREOF; OR
> C. *A VERIFIED COMPLAINT OR RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT FILED BY AT LEAST ONE-THIRD (1/3) OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.*
>
> SECTION 3. *Filing and Referral of Verified Complaints.* – A verified complaint for impeachment by a Member of the House or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof *shall be filed with the office of the Secretary General and immediately referred to the Speaker.*
>
> *An impeachment complaint is verified by an affidavit that the complainant has read the complaint and that the allegations therein are true and correct of his personal knowledge or based on authentic records.*
>
> *An impeachment complaint required to be verified which contains a verification based on "information and belief", or upon "knowledge, information and belief," or lacks a proper verification, shall be treated as an unsigned impeachment complaint.*
>
> The Speaker shall have it included in the *Order of Business* within ten (10) session days from receipt. It shall then be referred to the *Committee on Justice* within three (3) session days thereafter. (Emphasis supplied)

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296 460 Phil. 830 (2003) [Per J. Carpio Morales, *En Banc*].

297 House Rules on Impeachment, Rule I (Applicability of Rules):
SECTION 1. *Applicability of Rules.* – These Rules shall apply to all proceedings for impeachment in the House of Representatives against the President, Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions and the Ombudsman for culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes or betrayal of public trust.

298 *The Supreme Court Decision in Francisco, Jr. vs. House of Representatives (GR No. 160261, 10 November 2003) states that impeachment proceedings are initiated upon filing of the complaint and/or resolution and its referral to the Committee on Justice.*

Contrary to the blanket requirement of filing and referral for all modes of initiating impeachment complaints under Section 2, Section 3 (Filing and Referral of Verified Complaints) only covers the first mode, or complaints filed by either a citizen or a House member.

Further, taking off from Section 3 under Rule II (Finding Probable Cause for Impeachment) also seems to contemplate only the first mode.[299] Rule III discusses the Committee Proceedings and House Action. The section on Committee Proceedings provides for the determination of the complaint's sufficiency in form and substance. It also lays down the notice and opportunity given to respondents to plead their case and submit evidence and memoranda.[300] At this stage, the respondent is involved in the proceeding and afforded due process. Afterward, the section on House Action prescribes the vote requirement for the House's action on the Committee's report and resolution.[301]

It is clear that the impeachment complaint commenced through Article XI, Section 3(2) is different from the impeachment complaint filed through Section 3(4). In light of the archiving, dismissal, or rendering of the first three complaints as functus officio, the Articles of Impeachment filed on February 5, 2025 is therefore barred because of the violation of the one-year bar under Section 3(5).

V.D
How to compute the one-year bar

No reckoning point was expressly identified for the one-year bar under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution. Further, the second mode of initiating impeachment complaints under Article XI, Section 3(4) of the Constitution did not provide how the House should act upon a complaint prior to its transmittal to the Senate.

To address this gap, resort to constitutional construction is necessary. One principle prescribes that the Constitution is to be interpreted as a whole.[302] Another principle directs the proper interpretation to the ordinary meaning of the text and the understanding of the people adopting it, instead of the intent of the framers. *Padilla v. Congress of the Philippines*[303] explains:

> While it is permissible in this jurisdiction to consult the debates and proceedings of the constitutional convention in order to arrive at the reason and purpose of the resulting Constitution, *resort thereto may be had only when other guides fail as said proceedings are powerless to vary the terms*

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299 House Rules on Impeachment, Rule III(A), sec. 4.
300 House Rules on Impeachment, Rule III(A).
301 House Rules on Impeachment, Rule III(B).
302 *Peralta v. Philippine Postal Corporation*, 844 Phil. 603, 639 (2019) [Per J. Tijam, *En Banc*].
303 814 Phil. 344 (2017) [Per J. Leonardo-De Castro, *En Banc*].

In this case, the three impeachment complaints were properly endorsed within the 10-session-day constitutional requirement. However, the three impeachment complaints were archived and therefore deemed terminated or dismissed on February 5, 2025. Therefore, no new impeachment complaint, if any, may be commenced earlier than February 6, 2026.

VI
Due process requirement

Besides being barred by Article XI, Section 3(5), the Articles of Impeachment filed via Article XI, Section 3(4) is null and void due to a violation of the due process clause.

Due process, as a requirement, must be present in the entire impeachment process. It should be present in both Article XI, Section 3(2) and Section 3(4).

Given the grave and far-reaching effects of impeachment on an elected official, the House of Representatives must exercise due diligence and caution in ensuring that impeachment complaints are properly initiated, and the fundamental rights of the respondent and the integrity and independence of their public office are protected.

Republic v. Sereno[308] aptly captures the precarious, partisan, and political aspects of impeachment proceedings:

> *. . . While the proceeding itself is non-partisan, the powers to initiate impeachment and to conduct trial are exercised by Congress, a political body that may be susceptible to partisan influence. The sanction also carries with it "the stigmatization of the offender."*
>
> *Impeachment is designed for occasional use, not to be invoked lightly, but reserved only for the most serious offenses enumerated under the Constitution:*
>
> > [I]mpeachment is the heaviest piece of artillery in the congressional arsenal, but because it is so heavy it is unfit for ordinary use. It is like a hundred-ton gun which needs complex machinery to bring it into position, an enormous charge of powder to fire it, and a large mark to aim at.
>
> *Due to its complex nature, "impeachment is the most difficult and cumbersome mode of removing a public officer from office." Factors that must be examined and considered include "the process required to initiate*

[308] 831 Phil. 271 (2018) [Per J. Tijam, *En Banc*].

> *the proceeding; the one-year limitation or bar for its initiation; the limited grounds for impeachment; the defined instrumentality given the power to try impeachment cases; and the number of votes required for a finding of guilt." Proceedings stall legislative work, are costly to prosecute, and result in the divisiveness of the nation. Thus, impeachment is limited "only to the officials occupying the highest echelons of responsibility in our government."*
>
> In recognition of the immense responsibility reposed upon the highest officers of the land, the Constitution has decreed that they may only be removed via impeachment *providing them with a level of immunity while in office but accountable after retirement, resignation, or removal.*[369] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

The first mode under Article XI, Section 3(2) and (3) of the Constitution and Rule II of the House Rules on Impeachment already provide a comprehensive procedure. The provision on the first mode under the Constitution states:

> (2) A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any citizen upon a *resolution of endorsement* by any Member thereof, which shall be *included in the Order of Business* within ten session days, and *referred to the proper Committee* within three session days thereafter. The Committee, *after hearing*, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House within sixty session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be *calendared for consideration* by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof.
>
> (3) A vote of at least one-third of all the Members of the House shall be necessary either to affirm a favorable resolution with the Articles of Impeachment of the Committee or override its contrary resolution. *The vote of each Member shall be recorded.* (Emphasis supplied)

Essentially, the elements of hearing, deliberations, and voting manifest participation and respect the respondent's right to due process and presumption of innocence.

Expanding these elements would show the following steps and sequence: (1) the inclusion in the Order of Business within 10 session days from the endorsement of the verified impeachment complaint (which necessarily includes the speaker's receipt of the verified impeachment complaint); (2) the referral of the verified impeachment complaint to the proper committee within three session days from its inclusion in the Order of Business; (3) the committee proceedings which should conclude with a report and resolution within 60 session days; and (4) the inclusion in the calendar of

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[369] *See* J. Leonen, Dissenting Opinion in *Republic v. Sereno*, 831 Phil. 271, 934–936 (2018) [Per J. Tijam, *En Banc*].

the House of Representatives within 10 session days from its receipt of the committee's report and resolution.

The hearing and deliberations are important to due process. The respondent is involved and thus granted an opportunity to be heard in these proceedings. "To be heard" does not mean only verbal arguments in court; one may be heard also through pleadings. Where opportunity to be heard is accorded, whether through oral arguments or pleadings, there is no denial of procedural due process.[310]

In all cases, the members of the House are expected to be provided with information pertinent to the impeachment complaint. These reference materials ensure that the members are prepared for the plenary deliberations and that the allegations are conclusions of fact based on demonstrable and existing pieces of evidence.

To avoid partisan influence or unfounded or malicious complaints, the House of Representatives should not merely rely on the allegations therein but should require evidence to arrive at conclusions of fact. "[B]are allegations, unsubstantiated by evidence, are not equivalent to proof."[311] Further, the party who alleges has the burden of proving their allegation with the requisite quantum of evidence.[312]

Moreover, the members can express their views and votes prior to arriving at a resolution or official action. They can utilize the prescribed 10 session days from the endorsement of the complaint and the three session days prior to referral to the proper committee to study the complaint and prepare for the plenary deliberation.

The prescribed timeline also observes the respondent's right to speedy disposition of cases. The House of Representatives is required to keep a Journal and a Record of its proceedings, positions, and votes,[313] thereby encouraging the members to genuinely and conscientiously participate in the proceedings. The recording of votes thus exacts accountability from the members.

VI.A
Due process requirement in Article XI, Section 3(4)

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310 *Casimiro v. Tandoy*, 498 Phil. 660, 666 (2005) [Per J. Chico-Nazario, Second Division].

311 *Toyo Seat Philippines Corporation v. Velasco*, G.R. No. 240774, March 3, 2021 [Per J. Caguioa, First Division].

312 *Tacis v. Shields Security Services, Inc.*, 907 Phil. 456, 466 (2021) [Per J. Hernando, Third Division].

313 CONST., art. VI, sec. 16(4):
Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in its judgment, affect national security; and the yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal.
Each House shall also keep a Record of its proceedings.

People v. Belmonte[314] discussed the concept of presumption of innocence as follows:

> Basic in all criminal prosecutions is the presumption that *the accused is innocent until the contrary is proved.* Thus, the well-established jurisprudence is that the prosecution bears the burden to overcome such presumption; otherwise, the accused deserves a judgment of acquittal. Concomitant thereto, the evidence of the prosecution must stand on its own strength and not rely on the weakness of the evidence of the defense.[315] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

Resident Marine Mammals of the Protected Seascape Tañon Strait v. DENR Secretary Reyes[316] highlighted that the Constitution is the fundamental and paramount law of the land; hence, it is deemed written in every statute or contract. Further, the Constitution establishes fixed principles on which the government is founded:

> A constitution is a system of fundamental laws for the governance and administration of a nation. *It is supreme, imperious, absolute and unalterable except by the authority from which it emanates. It has been defined as the fundamental and paramount law of the nation. It prescribes the permanent framework of a system of government, assigns to the different departments their respective powers and duties, and establishes certain fixed principles on which government is founded.* The fundamental conception in other words is that it is a supreme law to which all other laws must conform and in accordance with which all private rights must be determined and all public authority administered. *Under the doctrine of constitutional supremacy, if a law or contract violates any norm of the constitution that law or contract whether promulgated by the legislative or by the executive branch or entered into by private persons for private purposes is null and void and without any force and effect. Thus, since the Constitution is the fundamental, paramount and supreme law of the nation, it is deemed written in every statute and contract.*[317] (Emphasis supplied)

In *Francisco, Jr.*, citing Justice Reynato S. Puno's Concurring and Dissenting Opinion in *Arroyo v. De Venecia*,[318] the rulemaking power of Congress concerning impeachment is bound by constitutional restraints and fundamental rights:

> . . . The question, therefore, is as to the validity of this rule, and not what methods the Speaker may of his own motion resort to for determining the presence of a quorum, nor what matters the Speaker or clerk may of their own volition place upon the journal. Neither do the advantages or disadvantages, the wisdom or folly, of such a rule present any matters for

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314 835 Phil. 719 (2018) [Per J. Martires, Third Division].
315 *Id.* at 734–735.
316 758 Phil. 724 (2015) [Per J. Leonardo-De Castro, *En Banc*].
317 *Id.* at 767.
318 343 Phil. 42 (1997) [Per J. Mendoza, *En Banc*].

> judicial consideration. With the courts the question is only one of power. *The Constitution empowers each house to determine its rules of proceedings. It may not by its rules ignore constitutional restraints or violate fundamental rights, and there should be a reasonable relation between the mode or method of proceedings established by the rule and the result which is sought to be attained.* But within these limitations all matters of method are open to the determination of the House, and it is no impeachment of the rule to say that some other way would be better, more accurate, or even more just. It is no objection to the validity of a rule that a different one has been prescribed and in force for a length of time. The power to make rules is not one which on[ce] exercised is exhausted. It is a continuous power, always subject to be exercised by the House, and within the limitations suggested, absolute and beyond the challenge of any other body or tribunal."[319] (Emphasis supplied)

The constitutional presumption of innocence is "demanded by the due process clause of the Constitution which protects the accused from conviction except upon proof beyond reasonable doubt of every fact necessary to constitute the crime [they are] charged with."[320]

Due process is essentially a party's right to be heard or to be given the "opportunity to defend [their] interests in due course."[321] "Despite the debate on the historical meaning of 'due process of law,' compliance with both procedural and substantive due process is required in this jurisdiction."[322]

Office of the Ombudsman v. Conti,[323] adopting *Ang Tibay v. Court of Industrial Relations*,[324] describes "[p]rocedural due process [a]s that which hears before it condemns, which proceeds upon inquiry and renders judgment only after trial. It contemplates notice and opportunity to be heard before judgment is rendered affecting one's person or property."[325]

While due process evades a precise definition, this Court distinguished procedural and substantive due process as follows:

> The primary constitutional question that confronts us is one of due process, as guaranteed under Section 1, Article III of the Constitution. Due process evades a precise definition. *The purpose of the guaranty is to prevent arbitrary governmental encroachment against the life, liberty and property of individuals. The due process guaranty serves as a protection*

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319 *Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives*, 460 Phil. 830, 935–936 (2003) [Per J. Carpio Morales, *En Banc*].

320 *XXX v. People*, 887 Phil. 161, 171 (2020) [Per J. Delos Santos, Second Division].

321 *Legarda v. Court of Appeals*, 345 Phil. 890, 905 (1997) [Per J. Romero, *En Banc*].

322 *Provincial Bus Operators Association of the Philippines v. Department of Labor and Employment*, 836 Phil. 205, 262 (2018) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].

323 806 Phil. 384 (2017) [Per J. Mendoza, Second Division].

324 69 Phil. 635 (1940) [Per J. Laurel, *En Banc*]

325 *Office of the Ombudsman v. Conti*, 806 Phil. 384, 395 (2017) [Per J. Mendoza, Second Division]. (Citation omitted)

against arbitrary regulation or seizure. Even corporations and partnerships are protected by the guaranty insofar as their property is concerned.

The due process guaranty has traditionally been interpreted as imposing two related but distinct restrictions on government, "procedural due process" and "substantive due process." *Procedural due process refers to the procedures that the government must follow before it deprives a person of life, liberty, or property. Procedural due process concerns itself with government action adhering to the established process when it makes an intrusion into the private sphere.* Examples range from the form of notice given to the level of formality of a hearing.

If due process were confined solely to its procedural aspects, there would arise absurd situation of arbitrary government action, provided the proper formalities are followed. Substantive due process completes the protection envisioned by the due process clause. It inquires whether the government has sufficient justification for depriving a person of life, liberty, or property.[326] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

Ang Tibay outlined the following cardinal primary rights that must be respected even in administrative proceedings:

(1) The first of these rights is the *right to a hearing* which includes the right of the party interested or affected to present his own case and submit evidence in support thereof[. . .]

(2) Not only must the party be given an *opportunity to present his case and to adduce evidence* tending to establish the rights which he asserts but the tribunal *must consider* the evidence presented[. . .]

(3) "While the duty to deliberate does not impose the obligation to decide right, it does imply a necessity which cannot be disregarded, namely, that of having something to *support its decision*[. . .]

(4) Not only must there be some evidence to support a finding or conclusion[,] but the *evidence must be "substantial."* [. . .]

(5) The decision must be rendered on the evidence presented at the hearing, or at least contained in the record and disclosed to the parties affected[. . .]

(6) The Court of Industrial Relations or any of its judges, therefore, must act on its or his own *independent consideration* of the law and facts of the controversy, and not simply accept the views of a subordinate in arriving at a decision[. . .]

(7) The Court of Industrial Relations should, in all controversial questions, render its decision in such a manner that the parties to the proceeding can *know the various issues involved, and the reasons for the decisions rendered.* The performance of this duty is inseparable from the authority conferred upon it.[327] (Emphasis supplied)

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326 *White Light Corporation v. City of Manila*, 596 Phil. 444, 461 (2009) [Per J. Tinga, *En Banc*].
327 *Ang Tibay v. Court of Industrial Relations*, 69 Phil. 635 (1940) [Per J. Laurel, *En Banc*].

The United States jurisprudence cited in *Ang Tibay* still remain good law, mostly cited neutrally, positively, or with caution, but rarely questioned.[328] The cardinal rights and the "fluid concept of administrative due process also continue[s] to progress [in Philippine jurisprudence]."[329]

Magcamit v. Internal Affairs Service-Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency[330] summarizes these cardinal rights as follows:

> The first of the enumerated rights pertains to the substantive rights of a party at the **hearing stage** of the proceedings.
>
> The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth aspects of the *Ang Tibay* requirements are reinforcements of the right to a hearing and are the inviolable rights applicable at the **deliberative stage**, as the decision maker decides on the evidence presented during the hearing. These standards set forth the guiding considerations in deliberating on the case and are the material and substantial components of decision making.
>
> *Finally, the last requirement, relating to the form and substance of the decision of a quasi-judicial body, further complements the hearing and decision-making due process rights and is similar in substance to the constitutional requirement that a decision of a court must state distinctly the facts and the law upon which it is based.*[331] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

"The opportunity to be heard must be present at every single stage of the proceedings. It cannot be lost even after judgment."[332]

Ang Tibay highlights the importance of procedural due process in ensuring that the right to due process of affected parties or respondents is respected. Essentially, the prescribed cardinal rights are designed to ensure that the respondent is given an opportunity to be heard and that the tribunal arrives at a decision that is supported by both facts and evidence.

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328 The following cases were shepardized using LexisNexis on July 7, 2025:
1. *Morgan v. U.S.*, 304 U. S. 1, 58 S. Ct. 773, 999, 82 Law. ed 1129;
2. *Washington, Virginia & Maryland Coach Co. v. National Labor Relations Board*, 301 U. S. 142, 147, 57 S. Ct. 648, 650, 81 Law ed 965;
3. *Appalachian Electric Power v. National Labor Relations Board*, 4 Cir., 93 F. 2d 985, 989;
4. *National Labor Relations Board v. Thompson Products*, 6 Cir., 97 F. 2d 13, 15;
5. *Ballston-stillwater Knitting Co. v. National Labor Relations Board*, 2 Cir., 98 F. 2d 758, 760;
6. *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Baird*, 194 U. S. 25, 44, 24 S. Ct. 563, 568, 48 Law. ed. 860;
7. *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Louisville & Nashville R. Co.*, 227 U. S. 88, 93, 33 S. Ct. 185, 187, 57 Law. ed. 431;
8. *United States v. Abilene & Southern Ry. Co.*, 265 U. S. 274, 288, 44 S. Ct. 565, 569, 68 Law. ed. Lola;
9. *Tagg Bros. & Moorhead v. United States*, 280 U. S. 420, 442, 50 S. Ct. 220, 225, 74 Law. ed. 624; and
10. *Consolidated Edison Co. v. National Labor Relations Board*, 59 S. Ct. 206, 83 Law. ed. No. 4, Adv. Op., p. 131.

329 *Saunar v. Ermita*, 822 Phil. 536, 549 (2017) [Per J. Martires, Third Division].

330 779 Phil 43 (2016) [Per J. Brion, Second Division].

331 *Id.* at 53–54.

332 *Manggagawa sa Komunikasyon ng Pilipinas v. PLDT, Inc.*, G.R. Nos. 244695, 244752 & 245294, February 14, 2024 [Per J. Zalameda, First Division] at 26–27. This pinpoint citation refers to the copy of the Decision uploaded to the Supreme Court website.

"[D]ue process in administrative proceedings does not necessarily require a trial type of hearing [nor] an exchange of pleadings between or among the parties."[333] As long as it is "grounded on evidence, and expressed in a manner that sufficiently informs the parties of the factual and legal bases of the decision," due process is met.[334]

Saunar v. Ermita[335] stressed the importance of hearing, exchange of pleadings, and presentation of evidence to ensure that decisions of administrative bodies are based on the accurate appreciation of facts.[336] It even reminded administrative bodies that they "have the *active duty* to use the authorized legal methods of securing evidence and informing itself of facts material and relevant to the controversy."[337] It then explained that due process is anchored on fairness and equity:

> *To reiterate, due process is a malleable concept anchored on fairness and equity.* The due process requirement before administrative bodies are not as strict compared to judicial tribunals in that it suffices that a party is given a reasonable opportunity to be heard. *Nevertheless, such "reasonable opportunity" should not be confined to the mere submission of position papers and/or affidavits and the parties must be given the opportunity to examine the witnesses against them.* The right to a hearing is a right which may be invoked by the parties to thresh out substantial factual issues. *It becomes even more imperative when the rules itself of the administrative body provides for one.* While the absence of a formal hearing does not necessarily result in the deprivation of due process, it should be acceptable only when the party does not invoke the said right or waives the same.[338] (Emphasis supplied)

Manggagawa sa Komunikasyon ng Pilipinas v. PLDT, Inc.[339] reaffirms the importance of substantiating findings and allegations with evidence:

> It is, therefore, evident that even if labor proceedings, such as the Secretary of Labor's exercise of his or her visitorial and enforcement powers, are not tethered to technical rules of procedure, the process cannot completely ignore basic tenets of appreciating evidence. *For instance, self-serving statements cannot be accepted as evidence. Also settled is the rule that bare allegations, unsubstantiated by evidence, are not equivalent to proof.*[340] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

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333 *Gutierrez v. Commission on Audit*, 750 Phil. 413, 430 (2015) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
334 *Flores v. Montemayor*, 666 Phil. 393, 408 (2011) [Per J. Villarama, Jr., Special Third Division].
335 822 Phil. 536 (2017) [Per J. Martires, Third Division].
336 *Id.* at 551.
337 *Id.* (Emphasis supplied)
338 *Id.* at 555. (Emphasis supplied)
339 G.R. Nos. 244695, 244752 & 245294, February 14, 2024 [Per J. Zalameda, First Division].
340 *Id.* at 27. This pinpoint citation refers to the copy of the Decision uploaded to the Supreme Court website.

Notably, implied among the cardinal rights is the impartiality of the tribunal in ensuring an outcome that is not only legal and just but also independent of political or personal motivations. *Estrada v. Office of the Ombudsman*[341] pointed this inference of impartiality from the cardinal rights:

> The guidelines set forth in *Ang Tibay* are further clarified in *GSIS v. CA (GSIS)*: "what *Ang Tibay* failed to explicitly state was, prescinding from the general principles governing due process, ***the requirement of an impartial tribunal*** which, needless to say, dictates that one called upon to resolve a dispute may not sit as judge and jury simultaneously, neither may he review his decision on appeal."[342] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

The subsequent cases expressly interpret impartiality among the cardinal rights.

In *Gas Corporation of the Philippines v. Inciong*,[343] "the standard of due process . . . allows a certain latitude as long as the element of fairness is not ignored."[344] *Flores-Concepcion v. Castañeda*[345] reiterates this pronouncement and stated that "the failure to strictly apply the regulations required by *Ang Tibay* will not necessarily result in the denial of due process, as long as the elements of fairness are not ignored[.]"[346]

Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Avon Products Manufacturing, Inc.[347] elucidates on the last requirement or cardinal right as imposing upon the decision-maker the "*'duty to give reason'* to enable the affected person to understand how the rule of fairness has been administered in [their] case[.]"[348]

Part of due process is for a party to be given "an opportunity to enlighten the quasi-judicial body of its grievances that may possibly sway its original decision"[349] after a decision is issued. Further, due process takes precedence over the internal rules of administrative bodies.[350]

These concepts and principles apply to impeachment proceedings given its legal and political nature. They complement the judicial review that will

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341 751 Phil. 821 (2015) [Per J. Carpio, *En Banc*].
342 *Id.* at 867.
343 182 Phil. 215 (1979) [Per C.J. Fernando, Second Division]
344 *Id.* at 221.
345 884 Phil. 66, 97 (2020) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
346 *Id.* at 97, *citing Gas Corporation of the Philippines v. Inciong*, 182 Phil. 215, 221 (1979) [Per C.J. Fernando, Second Division].
347 841 Phil. 114 (2018) [Per J. Leonen, Third Division].
348 *Id.* at 136.
349 *Globe Telecom, Inc. v. National Telecommunications Commission*, 935 Phil. 837, 869 (2023) [Per J. Leonen, Second Division], *citing Montoya v. Varilla*, 595 Phil. 507, 520 (2008) [Per J. Chico-Nazario, *En Banc*].
350 *Globe Telecom, Inc. v. National Telecommunications Commission*, 935 Phil. 837, 867–869 (2023) [Per J. Leonen, Second Division], *citing Montoya v. Varilla*, 595 Phil. 507, 519–521 (2008) [Per J. Chico-Nazario, *En Banc*].

be applied on the alleged constitutional violations plaguing the impeachment complaints in issue here.

Hence, impeachment proceedings will be scrutinized based on the House's compliance with procedural due process, including the elements of notice and hearing. This will ensure that the tribunal is impartial and its decision is supported by facts and evidence. Lacking any of these requisites, the proceedings go against the Constitution and must be struck down.

The current jurisprudence relating, adopting, and developing *Ang Tibay* already provide clear guidelines and sufficient design to ensure that the proceedings, parties, and tribunal do not violate constitutional rights and are insulated from political or personal interests.

Grave abuse of discretion is anathema to due process and invites judicial inquiry when committed by a certain branch of government. The legal nature of impeachment proceedings, particularly its criminal and administrative aspects, requires upholding the right to due process[351] and the presumption of innocence[352] at all times.

Thus, the House of Representatives must ensure that the following due process safeguards are observed:

First, the acts or omissions constituting the proper charge must be: (a) committed during the term of the impeachable officer, not before they were elected or appointed; (b) fall under the crimes or offenses enumerated under Article XI, Section 2 of the Constitution, namely culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust.

The violations charged should be sufficiently grave as to be a violation of the definition of public trust in Article XI, Section 1 of the Constitution. For the president and the vice president, the violation charged must betray the trust of the electorate. For the members of the Supreme Court, the members of the constitutional commissions, and the Ombudsman, the violation charged must undermine their autonomy,

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351 CONST, art. III, sec. 1:
No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without *due process of law*, nor shall any person be denied the *equal protection of the laws*. (Emphasis supplied)

352 CONST, art. III, sec. 1:
(1) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law.
(2) In all criminal prosecutions, *the accused shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy, impartial, and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence in his behalf.* However, after arraignment, trial may proceed notwithstanding the absence of the accused provided that he has been duly notified and his failure to appear is unjustifiable. (Emphasis supplied)

independence, and impartiality. Members of collegial bodies cannot be answerable for any impeachment based upon the decisions of the collegial bodies as a whole, especially if these decisions pertain to their decisional prerogatives.

Second, the proper charge should be accompanied with sufficiently clear and convincing evidence that constitutes proof of the acts and omissions that are considered as impeachable offenses.

Third, the respondent must have been given the opportunity to be heard on the pieces of evidence offered to prove the alleged impeachable offenses. The evidence that leads to an inference of proof of the existence and commission of the acts or omissions considered as impeachable offenses must not be ex parte.

However, the constitutional requirement is merely an opportunity to be heard. At the very least, to accord due process in the procedure under Article XI, Section 3(4), after the draft Articles of Impeachment and the required proof are arrived at:

(a) The House of Representatives should provide a copy of the draft Articles of Impeachment and its accompanying evidence to the respondent to give her an opportunity to respond within a reasonable period to be determined by their rules. The Constitution only requires an opportunity to be heard. It is up the respondent to waive this fundamental right and opt to present her evidence at the Senate trial; and

(b) The draft Articles of Impeachment, with its accompanying evidence, and the comment of the respondent, if any, should be made available to all the members of the House. It is the House as a whole—not one-third of the House—that has the sole prerogative to initiate impeachment complaints. Thus, there must be some modicum of deliberation so each member representing their constituents can be heard and thus convince others to their position. The transmittal, however, will only take place upon the qualified vote of one-third of the House.

Respondent House of Representatives insists that the verification and signature of at least one-third of its members are sufficient to meet due process of law. Alternatively, it also argues that the due process rights of the vice president is inherent in the trial that should be conducted by the Senate.

This presumption confuses the belief of the members of the House with the requirement of an opportunity to be heard. *It also fails to appreciate the nature of the impeachment process and that due process applies to all stages*

of the impeachment process, including the trial and conviction of any respondent subjected to this process.

Grave abuse of discretion has been defined as a "capricious or whimsical exercise of judgment that is patent and gross as to amount to an evasion of positive duty or a virtual refusal to perform a duty enjoined by law."[353]

Since due process is a fundamental and constitutional right, a decision rendered without due process strips the entity making the decision of its jurisdiction, thereby rendering the decision void:

> *The doctrine consistently adhered to by this Court is that a decision rendered without due process is void ab initio and may be attacked directly or collaterally.* A decision is void for lack of due process if, as a result, a party is deprived of the opportunity to be heard. "The cardinal precept is that where there is a violation of basic constitutional rights, courts are ousted of their jurisdiction. *Thus, the violation of the State['s] right to due process raises a serious jurisdiction issue which cannot be glossed over or disregarded at will. Where the denial of the fundamental right of due process is apparent, a decision rendered in disregard of that right is void for lack of jurisdiction.* Any judgment or decision rendered notwithstanding such violation may be regarded as a lawless thing, which can be treated as an outlaw and slain at sight, or ignored wherever it exhibits its head."
>
> Consequently, such nullity not only applies to the entire judgment rendered by the Ombudsman but likewise nullifies the judgment rendered by the CA reversing the findings of the Ombudsman as to Conti's liability. With the violation of Conti's right to due process, it is therefore plain, that any judgment arising from it is void, whether the same be favorable to him or otherwise.[354] (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

Hence, with grave abuse of discretion tainting the impeachment proceedings using Article XI, Section 3(4), the Articles of Impeachment transmitted to the Senate was void *ab initio*.

Being void *ab initio*, the Articles of Impeachment could not be the basis for the Senate to acquire jurisdiction to try and decide the allegations raised in this impeachment process.

Being void *ab initio*, the filing of the Articles of Impeachment cannot also be the basis for reckoning the one-year ban mandated by Article XI, Section 3(5).

VI.B
Allegations of whimsical same-day filing without sufficient proof

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353 *Cruz v. People*, 812 Phil. 166, 173 (2017) [Per J. Leonen, Second Division].
354 *Office of the Ombudsman v. Conti*, 806 Phil. 384, 396 (2017) [Per J. Mendoza, Second Division].

Petitioners further claim that the expedited, same-day filing and transmittal of the fourth impeachment complaint indicates a whimsical exercise of judgment on the House of Representatives.

We cannot grant this argument without sufficient proof.

In *Gutierrez*, we held that "[a]n abbreviated pace in the conduct of proceedings is not *per se* an indication of bias."[355] The more pressing considerations are whether the House of Representatives was transparent on the agenda and the processing of the fourth impeachment complaint, and if the members thoroughly studied and genuinely approved it based on facts and law. Although petitioners point to some statements made by some of the members of the House publicly, they are of the form that this Court cannot admit in evidence.

Petitioners Torreon et. al argue that the caucus lacked transparency, the assembly was sudden, and clear information was absent. Effectively, the members were deliberately kept uninformed to prevent deliberation, debate, or dissent before they were pressured to support the impeachment complaint.[356]

Petitioners also call attention to the same-day filing, processing, and transmittal to the Senate of the fourth impeachment complaint, which the Members only learned about that day. This leaves much room for explanation. As pointed out by petitioners Torreon et al., it is far-fetched to assume that the members of the House thoroughly read and understood the fourth impeachment complaint of 890 pages in just a day.

Further, petitioners allege that prior to the caucus, several members were captured walking toward the session hall seemingly puzzled and unaware of the specific agenda for the caucus or that they would be urged to sign the fourth impeachment complaint.[357]

Besides the vague invitation to the caucus, the fourth impeachment complaint was introduced only as an Additional Reference of Business by the House secretary general before the plenary. Thereafter, the speaker presided over the session and "ensured that the impeachment complaint was addressed immediately under the House Rules." The majority leader then moved for the immediate endorsement of the fourth impeachment complaint to the Senate. The motion was adopted without objection, and the fourth impeachment

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[355] *Gutierrez v. House of Representatives Committee on Justice*, 658 Phil. 322, 375–378 (2011) [Per J. Carpio Morales, *En Banc*].

[356] *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), Petition for Review on *Certiorari* and Prohibition, p. 23.

[357] *Id.* at 19–23.

complaint was officially transmitted to the Senate on the same day. Finally, the House of Representatives elected the panel of prosecutors.[358]

It cannot be denied that it took only a little over two hours, from 3:37 p.m. to 5:49 p.m. of February 5, 2025, to complete the caucus. The records did not indicate any plenary deliberation among the members.

However, these are mere allegations. Allegations do not constitute proof.

The Court decided as a matter of courtesy through the Resolution dated July 8, 2025 to allow the House to provide its own explanation.

It is true that the House of Representatives did not fully dispute petitioners Torreon et al.'s account of events, opting instead to raise the defense that impeachment proceedings are political in nature. But this approach to argument cannot be deemed an admission of a flaw in the process.

Petitioners Torreon et al.'s allegations on this point amounted to a serious assertion that the members of the House of Representatives did not have the patience, courage, and integrity to read what was before them. To prove these allegations requires more to overcome the presumed regularity of functions of a coequal department of government. The fundamental requirements of courtesy to a constitutionally created branch of government compel us not to accept allegations of this nature merely upon the allegation of a petitioner.

VII
Summary

We reiterate the crucial considerations in determining the justiciability and validity of impeachment proceedings, based on their nature as a *sui generis* proceeding under the Constitution.

First, the impeachment process is primarily a legal and constitutional procedure but with political characteristics. It may be *sui generis*, but it is not a purely political proceeding. This means that the Bill of Rights, especially the due process clause and the right to speedy disposition of cases, applies to the entire impeachment process.

Second, considering the nature of the offices and the institutions that are subject to impeachment, its effect on the independence of constitutional departments and organs, and its nature as a constitutional process, all legal

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[358] *Id.* at 18–26.

issues involving impeachment proceedings are subject to judicial review. While the Court does not determine when, who, and whether an impeachable officer may be removed and disqualified from political office, it has the duty to construe the process mandated in the Constitution.

Third, Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution clearly requires that a verified impeachment complaint be immediately put in the Order of Business within 10 session days from its endorsement. Neither the secretary general nor the speaker of the House is granted by the Constitution any discretion to determine when this period commences. Neither does the House of Representatives have any discretion except to refer these matters to the proper committee within three session days. Within these periods, the House may opt to consolidate all impeachment complaints properly commenced and endorsed.

Obviously, sham complaints, for example, those that are not verified, should be dismissed immediately, even if endorsed. Complaints that are not properly endorsed by a member of the House of Representatives within a reasonable period should also be dismissed. These types of dismissals will not trigger the one-year ban.

A session day, however, is not equivalent to a calendar day. It is a period that starts from a call to order until the session is adjourned, regardless of the passage of time.

Respondents were able to comply with Article XI, Section 3(2) by putting the three endorsed impeachment complaints in the Order of Business of the House of Representatives. However, since the 19th Congress terminated, the three impeachment complaints became unacted upon. Since these complaints were archived, they were effectively terminated and dismissed.

Fourth, the filing of the Articles of Impeachment under a different mode, namely Article XI, Section 3(4), is different from Article XI, Section 3(2). It is a different and separate mode of initiating an impeachment complaint. Therefore, it is already ***barred*** by Article XI, Section 3(5).

The one-year bar is reckoned from the time an impeachment complaint is dismissed or becomes no longer viable.

Fifth, Article XI, Section 3(4) does not exist in isolation of the other provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, it is subject to the requirement of due process of law. Due process principles require that:

(1) The draft Articles of Impeachment or resolution should be accompanied by evidence when made available to the members of the House, especially those who are considering its endorsement;

(2) The evidence should be sufficient to prove the charges in the Articles of Impeachment;

(3) The draft Articles of Impeachment and their accompanying evidence should also be made available to all the members of the House of Representatives, and not only to those who are being considered to endorse. Impeachment is an act of the entire House, which requires a qualified minority of only one-third of its members to be transmitted to the Senate. However, the House of Representatives is a deliberative assembly where each member should be allowed to represent the views of their constituents;

(4) The respondent should have had the opportunity to be heard on the draft Articles of Impeachment and the supporting evidence to prove the charges prior to the transmittal to the Senate and regardless of the number of members of the House of Representatives that have already endorsed;

(5) A reasonable period of time determined on the basis of the complexity of the charges must be given to all the members of the House of Representatives for them to reach their independent decision of whether or not to endorse an impeachment complaint. The determination of this period principally lies with the House of Representatives. However, the Court has the power to review whether this period is sufficient, but the petitioner should discharge the burden of overcoming regularity in the performance of their functions;

(6) The basis of any charge must be for impeachable acts or omissions committed in relation to their office and during the current term of the impeachable officer. For the president and vice president, these acts must be sufficiently grave amounting to the crimes described in Article XI, Section 2 or a betrayal of public trust given by the majority of the electorate. For the other impeachable officers, the acts must be sufficiently grave that they undermine and outweigh the respect for their constitutional independence and autonomy;

(7) At the very least, to accord the opportunity to be heard under the requirement of due process in the procedure under Article XI, Section 3(4), after the draft Articles of Impeachment and the required proof are arrived at:

(a) The House of Representatives should provide a copy of the draft Articles and its accompanying evidence to the respondent to give her an opportunity to respond within a reasonable period to be determined by their rules. The Constitution only requires an opportunity to be heard. It is up the respondent to waive this fundamental right and opt to present her evidence at the Senate trial; and

(b) The draft Articles of Impeachment, with its accompanying evidence, and the comment of the respondent, if any, should be made available to all the members of the House. It is the entire House not one-third of the House—that has the sole prerogative to initiate impeachment complaints. Thus, there must be some modicum of deliberation so each member representing their constituents can be heard and thus convince others to their position. The transmittal, however, will only take place upon the qualified vote of one-third of the House.

Consequently, the Articles of Impeachment transmitted by the House of Representatives based upon the fourth impeachment complaint is barred by the one-year rule under Article XI, Section 3(5). It is also constitutionally infirm and therefore null and void *ab initio*.

New impeachment complaints against the respondent, if any, may only be commenced no earlier than February 6, 2026.

A FINAL NOTE

It is not our duty to favor any political result. Ours is to ensure that politics are framed within the Rule of Just Law.

We cannot concede the sobriety of fairness inherent in due process of law to the passions of a political moment. Our fundamental law is clear: The end does not justify the means.

We understand our history. We have learned that in the past, momentary desires to do what is convenient and concede means to ends have inadvertently created precedents that weaken the succor of law for those who dissent, or those at our society's margins, or those who may have fallen out of grace from the powers that be. We have learned that the clash of political interests in the past, often disguised by noble intentions, has obscured the need to address the real problems of corruption, inequality, poverty, and disempowerment faced by our people.

We will not allow that to happen again. We will not hesitate to declare what is legal, just, and right for our people.

There is a right way to do the right thing at the right time. This is what the Rule of Just Law means. This is what fairness or due process of law means, even for impeachment.

ACCORDINGLY, the Petitions in G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359 are **PARTIALLY GRANTED**.

The three impeachment complaints filed under Article XI, Section 3(2) and placed in the Order of Business of the House of Representatives remained unacted upon and archived by the 19th Congress prior to its adjournment. They were effectively dismissed.

The subsequent filing of the Articles of Impeachment under Article XI, Section 3(4) against Vice President Sara Z. Duterte, and its transmittal by the House of Representatives to the Senate of the 19th Congress is considered to be a separate and distinct mode of initiating the impeachment process. The Articles of Impeachment are **DECLARED BARRED BY ARTICLE XI, SECTION 3(5) OF THE CONSTITUTION**. Likewise, they are **UNCONSTITUTIONAL** and are deemed **NULL** and **VOID** ***AB INITIO***.

Consequently, the Senate **DID NOT ACQUIRE** jurisdiction to constitute itself into an impeachment court.

This Decision is **IMMEDIATELY EXECUTORY.** It shall be deemed served on petitioners and released upon publication in the Supreme Court website and receipt of the parties of their digital copy in accordance with A.M. No. 25-05-16-SC or the Guidelines on the Transition to Electronic Filing in the Supreme Court.

Considering Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution, no impeachment proceedings may be commenced at the House of Representatives during its 20th Congress against Vice President Sara Z. Duterte earlier than February 6, 2026.

SO ORDERED.

MARVIC M.V.F. LEONEN
Senior Associate Justice

WE CONCUR:

ALEXANDER G. GESMUNDO
Chief Justice

(No part)
ALFREDO BENJAMIN S. CAGUIOA
Associate Justice

RAMON PAUL L. HERNANDO
Associate Justice

AMY C. LAZARO-JAVIER
Associate Justice

HENRI JEAN PAUL B. INTING
Associate Justice

RODIL V. ZALAMEDA
Associate Justice

SAMUEL H. GAERLAN
Associate Justice

RICARDO R. ROSARIO
Associate Justice

JHOSEP Y. LOPEZ
Associate Justice

(On leave but left a vote; Concurring)
JAPAR B. DIMAAMPAO
Associate Justice

JOSE MIDAS P. MARQUEZ
Associate Justice

ANTONIO T. KHO, JR.
Associate Justice

(On leave)
MARIA FILOMENA D. SINGH
Associate Justice

RAUL B. VILLANUEVA
Associate Justice

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 13 of the Constitution, I certify that the conclusions in the above Decision had been reached in consultation before the case was assigned to the writer of the opinion of the court.

ALEXANDER G. GESMUNDO
Chief Justice

ANNEX 2
FORTUN NARVASA & SALAZAR

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Supreme Court
Manila

Certification

This is to certify that the attached document is a true and correct copy of the **RESOLUTION** of the Supreme Court in the following case promulgated on **January 28, 2026,** consisting of fifty (50) pages, duly sealed and signed on the left margin of each and every page thereof:

Docket Number	Title
G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359	*Sara Z. Duterte v. House of Representatives*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of this Court on the 4th day of February 2026.

MARIFE M. LOMIBAO-CUEVAS
Clerk of Court

3961174-SC-EP 2-4-2026
(O.R Number) (DATE OF PAYMENT)
"DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX PAID"
DD22871-SC 2-4-2026
(GOR SERIAL NUMBER) (DATE OF PAYMENT)

By:

Annaliza S. Ty-Capacite
Deputy Clerk of Court & Reporter

Examined by:

Ma. Delilah B. De Ungria
SC Chief Judicial Staff Officer

Issued upon the request of Fortun Narvasa Salazar
Date: February 4, 2026

Ref. No. 52-2026 (5)

Republic of the Philippines
Supreme Court
Manila

EN BANC

SARA Z. DUTERTE, in her capacity as the vice president of the Philippines, Petitioner, -versus- **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, REPRESENTED BY FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ, in his capacity as the speaker of the House of Representatives, REGINALD S. VELASCO, in his capacity as the secretary-general of the House of Representatives, THE SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES, represented by FRANCIS G. ESCUDERO, in his capacity as the president of the Senate,** Respondents;	**G.R. No. 278353**
x----------x	x----------x
ATTY. ISRAELITO P. TORREON, MARTIN DELGRA III, ATTY. JAMES T. RESERVA, ATTY. HILARY OLGA M. RESERVA, J. MELCHOR QUITAIN, JR., LUNA MARIA DOMINIQUE S. ACOSTA, BAI IIUNDRA CASSANDRA DOMINIQUE N. ADVINCULA, AL RYAN S. ALEJANDRE, DANTE L. APOSTOL, SR., CONRADO C. BALURAN, JESSICA M. BONGUYAN, LOUIE JOHN J. BONGUYAN, PILAR C. BRAGA,	**G.R. No. 278359** Present: GESMUNDO, *Chief Justice,* LEONEN, *SAJ,* CAGUIOA,* HERNANDO, LAZARO-JAVIER, INTING, ZALAMEDA, GAERLAN,

* No part.

JONARD C. DAYAP, EDGAR P. IBUYAN, JR., RICHLYN N. JUSTOL-BAGUILOD, MYRNA G. DALODO-ORTIZ, DIOSDADO ANGELO JUNIOR R. MAHIPUS, BONZ ANDRE A. MILITAR, ALBERTO T. UNGAB, TRISHA ANN J. VILLAFUERTE, LORENZO BENJAMIN D. VILLAFUERTE, JESUS JOSEPH P. ZOZOBRADO III, DARWIN G. SALCEDO, RODOLFO MANDE, KRISTINE MAY JOHN ABDUL MERCADO, LORD OLIVER RAYMUND MONFERO CRISTOBAL, and LORD BYRON MONFERO CRISTOBAL,
Petitioners,

-versus-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, represented by House Speaker FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ, and SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES, represented by Senate President FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO,
Respondents.

x----------x

ROSARIO,
LOPEZ,
DIMAAMPAO,
MARQUEZ,
KHO, JR.,
SINGH,** and
VILLANUEVA, *JJ.*

Promulgated:
January 28, 2026

"I'm for truth, no matter who tells it. I'm for justice, no matter who it is for or against."
— *Malcolm X, The Autobiography of Malcolm X* (1965)

"Our ruling does not absolve petitioner Duterte from any of the charges."
— *SAJ Leonen,* Decision in *Duterte v. House of Representatives,* July 25, 2025

** On leave.

RESOLUTION

LEONEN, *SAJ*:

We affirm that impeachment is a powerful process to exact accountability from government especially from public officers mentioned in the Constitution. We affirm that accountability done in accordance with the Constitution is a core value in a democratic and republican government.

We also affirm that the House of Representatives has the sole prerogative to initiate impeachment complaints and to promulgate its rules of impeachment in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. However, its Rules must be consistent with the provisions of our Constitution.

It is in this light that we deny the Motion for Reconsideration filed by respondents.

We clarify the constitutional requirements of impeachment:

First, the impeachment process is primarily a legal, political, and constitutional procedure. It is not a purely political proceeding. This means that the Bill of Rights, especially the due process clause and the right to speedy disposition of cases, applies to the entire impeachment process.[1] However, the application of the due process clause in the initiation stage of the impeachment process is *sui generis*.

Second, given the nature of the offices and institutions subject to impeachment, the effect of impeachment on the independence of constitutional departments and organs, and its status as a constitutional process, and our power under Article VIII, Section 1 of the Constitution, constitutional issues involving impeachment proceedings may, in proper cases, be subject to judicial review.

The Court does not determine when, who, and whether an impeachable officer may be removed and disqualified from political office. It only has the duty to construe the process in proper cases and its limitations as mandated by the Constitution.[2]

Third, Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution requires that a verified impeachment complaint be immediately put in the Order of Business

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1 *Duterte v. House of Representatives*, G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359, July 25, 2025 [Per S.A.J. Leonen, *En Banc*] at 3. This pinpoint citation refers to the copy of the Decision uploaded to the Supreme Court website.

2 *Id.*

(3) To respect the House's prerogative to consolidate multiple complaints, if any, so that only one complaint is endorsed to the plenary for transmittal to the Senate.

Referral to the Committee on Justice under the first mode of initiating impeachment complaints is for a different purpose, that is the determination of the sufficiency in form and substance. This is different from referral to the Committee on Justice to verify whether the requirements of the second mode as stated above have been fully complied with.

Obviously, sham complaints—for example, those that are not verified—should be dismissed immediately. These types of dismissals will not trigger the one-year bar covered under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution.

Seventh, Article XI, Section 3(4) does not exist in isolation of the other provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, it is subject to the requirement of due process of law.[5] Due process as applied to the impeachment process is *sui generis*.

Eighth, the fairness and non-arbitrariness principles of due process for the second mode or for transmittals under Article XI, Section 3(4) require that:

> (1) The draft Articles of Impeachment or resolution should be accompanied by evidence when made available to the members of the House, especially those who are considering its endorsement;
>
> (2) The evidence should meet the quantum of proof determined by the House of Representatives to establish the charges in the Articles of Impeachment;
>
> (3) During the plenary that endorses the draft Articles of Impeachment, their accompanying evidence should also be made available to all the members of the House of Representatives for their information. The Constitution, however, requires that the transmittal can be made for so long as there is at least one-third of all the members who have endorsed the complaint.
>
> (4) The respondent's opportunity to be fully heard on the entire Articles of Impeachment and the supporting evidence shall be during the trial in the Senate;

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[5] *Duterte v. House of Representatives*, G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359, July 25, 2025 [Per S.A.J. Leonen, *En Banc*] at 4.

> (5) The basis of any charge must be for impeachable acts or omissions committed in relation to their office and during the current term of the impeachable officer.
>
> For the president and vice president, these acts must be sufficiently grave, amounting to the offenses described in Article XI, Section 2. For the other impeachable officers, the acts must be sufficiently grave that they undermine and outweigh the respect for their constitutional independence and autonomy.

Again, while we deem the fourth complaint as barred by Article XI, Section 3(5) under the unique circumstances of this case, we underscore that the July 25, 2025 Decision did not absolve Vice President Sara Duterte. At the House's discretion, the grounds raised in the Articles of Impeachment may again be raised based on any evidence that may have been discovered, if any. It is for Congress, by initiation of the House of Representatives and trial by the Senate, to determine the fate of the incumbent Vice President.

We further clarify by reiterating the factual backdrop and addressing the issues raised in the Solicitor General's Motion for Reconsideration and the Petitioners' Comments.

Before this Court are the: (1) Motion for Reconsideration[6] filed by respondent House of Representatives, through the Office of the Solicitor General; (2) Consolidated Motion with Leave of Court to Intervene and to Admit Attached Omnibus Motion for Reconsideration, Status Quo Ante Order, and for Oral Arguments[7] filed by movants-intervenors 1Sambayan Coalition, Cielo D. Magno, Dante B. Gatmaytan, Christian S. Monsod, Katrina Diane Noelle C. Monsod, Gen. Noel A. Baraceros, Bishop Gerardo A. Alminaza, Father Odine L. Areola, Fr. Geowen A. Porcincula, Fr. Joselito S. Sarabia, Fr. Emmanuel Alfonso, Pastor Eduardo P. De Guzman, and members of San Beda College Alabang Human Rights Center, namely Aramaine P. Balon, Gloriette Marie C. Abundo, Elvie T. Amiscosa, Gillian Aia G. Capili, Sarah Katrina T. Maralit, and Charmae Ann Sherina Maravilla; (3) Motion for Reconsideration *Ad Cautelam*[8] filed by movant-intervenors Percival V. Cendaña, as a member of the House of Representatives, Sylvia Estrada Claudio, Francis Joseph A. Dee, Teresita Quintos Deles, Eugene Louie P. Gonzalez, Ma. Yvonne Christina C. Jereza, Alicia Murphy, and Filomena Cinco; (4) Omnibus Motion for Leave to Intervene, Adopt the Comment filed by Respondent House of Representatives dated March 6, 2025 as their Comment in Intervention, and to Admit the Attached Motion for

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6 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, pp. 1–71.

7 Consolidated Motion with Leave of Court to Intervene and to Admit Attached Omnibus Motion for Reconsideration, Status Quo Ante Order, and for Oral Arguments (Movants-Intervenors 1Sambayan Coalition et al.) dated August 1, 2025, pp. 1–23; Omnibus Motion for Reconsideration (Movants-Intervenors 1Sambayan Coalition et al.) dated August 1, 2025, pp. 1–116.

8 Motion for Reconsideration *Ad Cautelam* (Movants-Intervenors Cendaña et al.) dated August 1, 2025, pp. 1–22.

Reconsideration[9] filed by movants-intervenors ACT Teachers Partylist Representative Antonio Tinio, KABATAAN Partylist Representative Renee Louise Co, France Castro, Arlene Brosas, Raoul Manuel, Liza Largoza Maza, Teodoro A. Casiño, Renato M. Reyes, Jr., Eufemia P. Doringo, Modesto Floranda, and Amirah Lidasan; and (5) Omnibus Motion for Leave to Intervene and Motion for Reconsideration in Intervention,[10] filed by Reverend Father Antonio Labiao, Jr., Reverend Father Joel Saballa, Reverend Father Ruben Villanueva, Wilfredo G. Villanueva, Pinky L. Tam, Union of Peoples' Lawyers in Mindanao, and Maria Loreto A. Lopez, seeking this Court's reconsideration of its July 25, 2025 Decision,[11] declaring the Articles of Impeachment against petitioner Vice President Duterte as unconstitutional and void *ab initio*.

The facts surrounding the impeachment case against the vice president, as culled from the case records and subsequent developments following the promulgation of the assailed Decision, are restated as follows:

In December 2024, three impeachment complaints were filed against the vice president: (1) the first impeachment complaint was filed on December 2, 2024 by private individuals and various organizations led by Teresita Quintos Deles, Father Flaviano Villanueva, and Gary Alejano, among others, and endorsed on the same day by Akbayan Partylist Representative Percival Cendaña;[12] (2) the second impeachment complaint was filed on December 4, 2024 led by Bagong Alyansang Makabayan and endorsed on the same day by ACT Teachers Partylist Representative France Castro, Gabriela Partylist Representative Arlene Brosas, and Kabataan Partylist Representative Raoul Manuel;[13] and (3) the third impeachment complaint was filed on December 19, 2024 by a coalition of religious workers, lawyers, and civil society members led by Father Antonio E. Labiao, Jr. and Father Joel Saballa of the Diocese of Novaliches, and Carmelite priests Father Rico Ponce and Father Esmeraldo Reforcal, and endorsed[14] by Camarines Sur Third District Representative Gabriel Bordado, Jr. and AAMBIS-OWA Partylist Representative Lex Anthony Cris Colada.[15]

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9 Omnibus Motion for Leave to Intervene, Adopt the Comment filed by respondent House of Representatives dated March 6, 2025 as their Comment in Intervention, and to Admit the Attached Motion for Reconsideration (Movants-Intervenors ACT Teachers Partylist et al.) dated August 7, 2025, pp. 1–27; Joint Motion for Reconsideration dated August 7, 2025, pp. 1–27.

10 Omnibus Motion for Leave to Intervene and Admit Attached Motion for Reconsideration in Intervention (Movants-Intervenors Labiao Jr. et al.) dated August 8, 2025, pp. 1–88.

11 *Duterte v. House of Representatives*, G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359, July 25, 2025 [Per S.A.J. Leonen, *En Banc*].

12 Compliance (Respondent House of Representatives) dated July 16, 2025, pp. 4, 6; *See* Annex B to the Petition, Impeachment Complaint dated December 2, 2024, pp. 1–50.

13 Compliance (Respondent House of Representatives) dated July 16, 2025, pp. 4, 6; *See* Annex C to the Petition, Impeachment Complaint dated December 4, 2024, pp. 1–48.

14 The endorsement did not contain any dates. *See* Annex D to the Petition, Impeachment Complaint dated December 19, 2024, pp. 1–2.

15 Compliance (Respondent House of Representatives) dated July 16, 2025, pp. 4, 6; *see* Annex D to the Petition, Impeachment Complaint dated December 19, 2024, pp. 1–48.

These three impeachment complaints were filed pursuant to the first mode of initiation under Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution,[16] as implemented by Rule II, Section 2(b) of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (House Rules on Impeachment).[17] Under these provisions, private citizens may file a verified complaint for impeachment against an impeachable officer upon a resolution or endorsement by any member of the House of Representatives.[18]

The first three complaints alleged several grounds, as follows: (a) unaccounted or misused confidential and intelligence funds amounting to PHP 612.5 million from 2022 to 2025 with the Office of the Vice President and the Department of Education;[19] (b) fabricated or falsified liquidation reports;[20] (c) defiance of congressional oversight during budget deliberations;[21] (d) unexplained wealth and omissions in the vice president's Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth;[22] (e) procurement irregularities in her capacity as secretary of Education;[23] (f) public threats to kill or contract an assassin to kill the president, the first lady, and the speaker of the House of Representatives;[24] (g) alleged involvement in Davao Death Squad killings in 2011 to 2013 and 2016 to 2022;[25] and (h) other high crimes and moral unfitness or psychological incapacity.[26]

The three complaints were referred to the speaker of the House on February 5, 2025.[27]

On that date, February 5, 2025, a fourth impeachment complaint was filed against Vice President Duterte by one-third of all the members of the

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16 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, p. 5.

17 Comment (Respondent House of Representatives) dated March 24, 2025, p. 4; *see* Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (2023), Rule II, sec. 2(b), which provides:
SECTION 2. *Mode of Initiating Impeachment.* – Impeachment shall be initiated by the filing and subsequent referral to the Committee on Justice of:
. . . .
(b) a verified complaint filed by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof[.]

18 CONST., art. XI, sec. 3(2) reads:
A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or *by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof*, which shall be included in the Order of Business within ten session days, and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House within sixty session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof. (Emphasis supplied). *See also* Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (2023), Rule II, sec. 2; *Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives,* 460 Phil. 830 (2003) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*].

19 *See* Annex B (First Impeachment Complaint dated December 2, 2024), pp. 4–7, 8–11; Annex C (Second Impeachment Complaint dated December 4, 2024), pp. 15–28; and Annex D (Third Impeachment Complaint dated December 19, 2024), pp. 63–66.

20 *See* Annex C (Second Impeachment Complaint dated December 4, 2024), pp. 28–34.

21 *See* Annex B (First Impeachment Complaint dated December 2, 2024), pp. 7–8 and Annex C (Second Impeachment Complaint dated December 4, 2024), pp. 34–39.

22 *See* Annex B (First Impeachment Complaint dated December 2, 2024), pp. 18–19.

23 *Id.* at 16–17.

24 *Id.* at 24, 31–33.

25 *Id.* at 23–24.

26 *Id.* at 25–26, 28–31.

27 Comment (Respondent House of Representatives) dated July 16, 2025, p. 4.

House of Representatives, or 215 members,[28] pursuant to the second mode of initiation under Article XI, Section 3(4) of the Constitution,[29] as implemented by Rule II, Section 2(c) of the House Rules on Impeachment.[30]

The fourth impeachment complaint was transmitted to the plenary and included as an Additional Reference of Business of the 19th Congress's 36th Session, alongside the first three impeachment complaints.[31]

The secretary general confirmed that 215 members of the House of Representatives had signed and verified the fourth impeachment complaint. Representative and House Majority Leader Manuel Jose Dalipe (Majority Leader Dalipe) affirmed that the one-third constitutional threshold had been met, and thereafter moved for the immediate endorsement of the fourth impeachment complaint to the Senate.[32]

With no objection to the motion, the speaker of the House then directed the secretary general to immediately endorse the fourth impeachment complaint to the Senate, thereby constituting the Articles of Impeachment.[33]

After the approval to transmit the Articles of Impeachment to the Senate, Majority Leader Dalipe moved to send the first three impeachment

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28 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, p. 7. *See* Journal No. 36, House, 19th Congress, Third Regular Session (February 3 to 5, 2025), pp. 75–76.

29 CONST., art. XI, sec. 3(4) reads:
SECTION 3. —
. . . .
(4) In case the verified complaint or resolution of impeachment is filed by at least one-third of all the Members of the House, the same shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment, and trial by the Senate shall forthwith proceed.

30 Comment (Respondent House of Representatives) dated March 24, 2025, p. 4. *See* Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (2023), Rule II, sec. 2(c), which provides:
SECTION 2. Mode of Initiating Impeachment. — Impeachment shall be initiated by the filing and subsequent referral to the Committee on Justice of: . . . .
(c) a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House.

31 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, p. 5; *See* Journal No. 36, House, 19th Congress, Third Regular Session (February 3 to 5, 2025), p. 75; *See* Annex 1 (Additional Reference of Business) of Compliance dated July 16, 2025 (Respondent House of Representatives), p. 1.
In the assailed Decision, footnote 30 on p. 8 was misplaced. It should have been placed five words prior to the original placement. This will be corrected according to how errors in proofreading are usually corrected by the Court in due time. With the promulgation of this Resolution, the corrected pages will be released, published, and served to the parties. Whether there was a plenary vote or not is not determinative of the resolution of this case. (See Duterte v. House of Representatives, G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359, July 25, 2025 [Per S.A.J. Leonen, En Banc] at 8.) The misplacement of the footnote did not affect the substantive reasoning in the main Decision.

32 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, p. 8; *See* Journal No. 36, House, 19th Congress, Third Regular Session (February 3 to 5, 2025), p. 75.

33 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, p. 6; *See* Journal No. 36, House, 19th Congress, Third Regular Session (February 3 to 5, 2025), p. 75.

complaints to the Archives. Again, with no objection to the motion, the House speaker ordered the archiving of the first three impeachment complaints.[34]

The 19th Congress adjourned its 36th Regular Session on February 5, 2025 at 7:27 p.m.[35] The 37th Regular Session was scheduled to resume on June 2, 2025.[36]

This Court takes judicial notice of the 19th Congress's House Rules on Impeachment, adopted on May 30, 2023 and published on June 2, 2023.[37]

On February 18, 2025, two separate Petitions for *Certiorari* and Prohibition were filed before this Court by Vice President Duterte and a group of lawyers led by Atty. Israelito P. Torreon (Torreon et al.), assailing the constitutionality of the fourth impeachment complaint. The Petitions were docketed as G.R. No. 278353 and G.R. No. 278359, respectively.[38]

On June 10, 2025, the Senate convened as an impeachment court.[39] Sitting in this capacity, the Senate voted to return the impeachment case to the House of Representatives to clarify its constitutionality. In response, the House issued Resolution No. 328, certifying the regularity and lawfulness of the proceedings that led to the constitution of the Articles of Impeachment.[40]

On June 13, 2025, the 19th Congress adjourned *sine die*.[41] The first three impeachment complaints remained archived and unacted upon at the time of adjournment.

On June 30, 2025, Vice President Duterte filed her Answer *Ad Cautelam* to the Articles of Impeachment before the Senate, reiterating her position that the impeachment complaint was void *ab initio* for violating the one-year bar rule under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution—the same argument she had raised before this Court as petitioner.[42]

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34 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, p. 6; *See* Journal No. 36, House, 19th Congress, Third Regular Session (February 3 to 5, 2025), pp. 75–76.

35 *See* Journal No. 36, House, 19th Congress, Third Regular Session (February 3 to 5, 2025), p. 88. The numbering of session days are adopted from the House of Representatives' Compliance dated July 16, 2025.

36 *Id.*

37 Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (2023). *See* Rules of the House of Representatives, Nineteenth Congress, pp. 121–129, *available at* https://docs.congress.hrep.online/download/docs/hrep.house.rules.adopted.ebook.pdf (last accessed on November 24, 2025).

38 *Rollo* (G.R. No. 278353), pp. 8–43; *rollo* (G.R. No. 278359), pp. 3–146.

39 Compliance (Respondent House of Representatives) dated July 16, 2025, p. 11.

40 *Id.* at 10. *See also* Annex 5 of the Compliance, Resolution No. 328 dated June 11, 2025, pp. 1–2.

41 Motion for Reconsideration dated August 4, 2025, pp. 9, 14–15; *Sine die* is a Latin maxim for "without a day." In the context of a parliamentary body such as the House of Representatives, it means they adjourn without setting a specific day to reconvene. In some cases, it marks the end of a congressional term. All bills and actions in the House of Representatives not completed are terminated. They will have to be refiled. *See* BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 47 (9th ed., 2009); CONST., art. VI, secs. 4, 7, and 15; Rules of the House of Representatives, Nineteenth Congress, rule XXII, sec. 147, pp. 79.

42 Manifestation with Submission dated June 30, 2025, pp. 1–4.

On July 8, 2025, this Court issued a Resolution[43] directing all parties to respond and submit, under oath, the necessary documents relating to the procedure employed by the House of Representatives in handling the four impeachment complaints.

On July 16, 2025, respondent House of Representatives filed its Compliance.[44] It clarified the exact dates of filing of the first three impeachment complaints, their respective status,[45] and the number of session days that had lapsed from their endorsement to transmittal.[46] Regarding this Court's inquiries on the "preparation, circulation, and perusal of the impeachment complaint, as well as its attachments," respondent House of Representatives maintained that these are "matters [pertaining] to its internal proceedings . . . [and] regarded as beyond the jurisdiction and scrutiny of this Honorable Court."[47]

On July 25, 2025, this Court issued the assailed Decision,[48] partially granting the Petitions and declaring the Articles of Impeachment unconstitutional and void *ab initio* for violating the one-year bar rule under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution and the constitutional requirements of due process.[49]

Respondent House of Representatives filed its Motion for Reconsideration dated August 4, 2025,[50] seeking reconsideration of this Court's July 25, 2025 Decision, the dismissal of the Petitions for lack of merit, and the reversal of the immediately executory nature of the Decision.[51]

Respondent House of Representatives maintains that it faithfully observed the procedure mandated in the Constitution in handling the first three impeachment complaints. It also asserts that the fourth impeachment complaint did not violate the one-year bar rule or the constitutional requirements on due process.[52] Further, it contends that even assuming it was bound by the new rules introduced by this Court in the assailed Decision, it should not be prejudiced for having relied on the existing guidelines established in *Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives*,[53] and thus seeks the prospective application of any new rule.[54]

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43 July 8, 2025 Resolution, pp. 1–3.
44 Compliance (Respondent House of Representatives) dated July 16, 2025, pp. 1–16. As of this time, respondent Senate has not yet submitted its Compliance.
45 *Id.* at 3–4.
46 *Id.* at 6–7.
47 *Id.* at 9.
48 G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359, July 25, 2025 [Per S.A.J. Leonen, *En Banc*].
49 *Id.* at 95.
50 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, pp. 1–71.
51 *Id.* at 61.
52 *Id.* at 45–47, 53.
53 460 Phil. 830 (2003) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*].
54 Motion for Reconsideration (Respondent House of Representatives) dated August 4, 2025, pp. 26–27, 31–34.

On August 5, 2025, this Court directed petitioners Duterte and Torreon et al. to file their respective Comments within 10 days from receipt.[55]

On August 13, 2025, petitioners Torreon et al. filed their Comment to the Motion for Reconsideration.[56]

Petitioners Torreon et al. contend that respondent House of Representatives gravely abused its discretion when it archived the first three impeachment complaints and delayed taking action on them until the filing of the fourth impeachment complaint, which they describe as a "calculated move to circumvent the one-year bar rule."[57]

First, petitioners Torreon et al. point out that the deliberate nonreferral of the first three impeachment complaints to the House Committee on Justice constituted a "blatant departure from the Constitution's prescribed impeachment procedure."[58] They stress that such "inaction cannot be used to perpetually freeze complaints to evade the [one-year] bar," as this would effectively "[manipulate] the impeachment process for political ends."[59] They note that by expanding the trigger to include termination through archiving, this Court addressed "the specific abuse of stalling minority-endorsed complaints to favor a majority-backed one."[60]

Second, petitioners Torreon et al. argue that respondent House of Representatives' position that the one-year bar was triggered only by the fourth complaint is a "self-serving and novel reading of the Constitution" and goes against established doctrine.[61]

Third, petitioners Torreon et al. oppose the prayer for prospective application, maintaining that the constitutional requirements, particularly the referral to the Committee on Justice and the observance of the one-year bar and adherence to due process, were already settled principles and not "new standards" as respondents claim.[62] They assert that this Court's Decision merely applied the doctrine laid down in the cases of *Francisco* and *Gutierrez* "to address procedural abuses that the House itself created" through its willful departure from already established procedures under the Constitution and jurisprudence.[63]

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55 August 5, 2025 Resolution, pp. 1–2.
56 Comment/Opposition to the Motion for Reconsideration filed by Respondent House of Representatives (Petitioners Torreon et al.) dated August 13, 2025, pp. 1–54.
57 *Id.* at ii, 5.
58 *Id.* at 4.
59 *Id.* at 10.
60 *Id.* at 11.
61 *Id.* at 5.
62 *Id.* at 6.
63 Comment (Petitioners Torreon et al.), pp. 33–35.

On August 11, 2025, petitioners Torreon et al. filed their Opposition to the Motions to Intervene (with Motion to Expunge Submissions),[64] seeking the denial of the intervenors' Motions for Reconsideration and to strike off these Motions from the records of the case.[65] They subsequently filed a Consolidated Comment / Opposition *Ad Cautelam* dated August 14, 2025,[66] reiterating the same arguments they raised in their Comment to the Motion for Reconsideration;[67] and a Supplemental Opposition dated August 15, 2025,[68] mainly arguing that the intervenors lack legal interest in the case[69] and that their Motions were filed out of time.[70]

On August 18, 2025, petitioner Duterte filed her Comment to the Motion for Reconsideration.[71]

Petitioner Duterte preliminarily argues that the Motion for Reconsideration is an unauthorized pleading, as the Office of the Solicitor General did not first submit it for deliberation and approval by the plenary of the 20th Congress. Consequently, she asserts that the Motion must be dismissed outright.[72]

Even assuming that the pleading was authorized by respondent House of Representatives, petitioner Duterte maintains that the House nonetheless committed grave abuse of discretion by exceeding its constitutional authority to initiate impeachment proceedings. She claims that the House of Representatives' "fixation[s] on peripheral details" diverts attention from issues already settled in the assailed Decision.[73]

First, petitioner Duterte contends that no plenary vote was conducted in the manner required by respondent House of Representatives' own Internal Rules of Procedure.[74]

Second, petitioner Duterte argues that the archival of the first three impeachment complaints constituted a "deliberate act of disposition," specifically an inaction that "indicates a calculated effort to evade the [one-year bar rule]."[75] She emphasizes that by neglecting these complaints, respondent House of Representatives failed to comply with the constitutional

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64 Opposition to the Motions to Intervene (with Motion to Expunge Submissions) (Petitioners Torreon et al.) dated August 11, 2025, pp. 1–35.
65 *Id.* at 28–29.
66 Consolidated Comment / Opposition *Ad Cautelam* (Petitioners Torreon et al.) dated August 14, 2025, pp. 1–35.
67 *Id.* at 3, 5, 13, 30–31.
68 Supplemental Opposition (Petitioners Torreon et al.) dated August 15, 2025, pp. 1–35.
69 *Id.* at 5.
70 *Id.* at 8.
71 Comment to the Motion for Reconsideration filed by Respondent House of Representatives (Petitioner Duterte) dated August 18, 2025, pp. 1–28.
72 *Id.* at 6–7.
73 *Id.* at 2.
74 *Id.* at 4.
75 *Id.* at 5.

periods—10 session days to include the complaints in the Order of Business and three session days to refer them to the Committee on Justice.[76]

Third, petitioner Duterte posits that the Constitution, when interpreted as a whole, mandates the observance of due process at every stage of the proceedings, underscoring that impeachment is both a political and legal process.[77]

Finally, petitioner Duterte insists that the principle of prospective application should not apply in this case, arguing that jurisprudence allowing prospectivity is intended only to protect nonparties who would otherwise be affected by a ruling.[78]

From the arguments raised in the Motion for Reconsideration of respondent House of Representatives, the issues for this Court's resolution are as follows:

First, whether respondent House of Representatives committed grave abuse of discretion in the interpretation and application of their Rules of Impeachment in relation to the provisions of the Constitution;

Second, whether the House of Representatives had the discretion to choose which mode of impeachment to prioritize among several impeachment complaints; and

Third, whether petitioner Duterte's right to due process was violated when the House of Representatives transmitted the fourth impeachment complaint to the Senate.

Before addressing the substantive issues, this Court must first resolve the procedural question of whether the Office of the Solicitor General was authorized to file the Motion for Reconsideration on behalf of the House of Representatives of the 20th Congress.

Ordinarily, under Rule 3, Section 17[79] of the Rules of Court, a public officer who is a party to a case but ceases to hold office during its pendency

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[76] *Id.* at 13.
[77] *Id.* at 24–25.
[78] *Id.* at 16, 19.
[79] RULES OF COURT, Rule 3, sec. 17 reads:
SECTION 17. *Death or separation of a party who is a public officer.* — When a public officer is a party in an action in his official capacity and during its pendency dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold office, the action may be continued and maintained by or against his successor if, within thirty (30) days after the successor takes office or such time as may be granted by the court, it is satisfactorily shown to the court by any party that there is a substantial need for continuing or maintaining it and that the successor adopts or continues or threatens to adopt or continue the action of his predecessor. Before a substitution is made, the party or officer to be affected, unless expressly assenting thereto, shall be given reasonable notice of the application therefor and accorded an opportunity to be heard.

may be substituted by their successor, provided that the successor is given an opportunity to be heard before the substitution. In this case, the respondent is the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress, which became *functus officio* as of July 30, 2025.[80] Thus, if this Court were to strictly apply the Rules of Court, the Office of the Solicitor General would first have to secure the authority of the House of Representatives of the 20th Congress before filing the Motion for Reconsideration.

The requirement of notice and opportunity to be heard in the substitution of parties is a principle grounded in due process. Considering that the House of Representatives of the 20th Congress made no objection before this Court to the Office of the Solicitor General's filing of the Motion for Reconsideration on its behalf, nor disputed any of the arguments raised in the Motion, it cannot be said that its right to due process was violated.

In any case, this Court has previously stated that "[a]bove all, the transcendental importance to the public of these cases demands that they be settled promptly and definitely, brushing aside, if we must, technicalities of procedure."[81] The novelty of the issues, the repercussions they may have on future cases, and the fact that this involves impeachment—an important accountability measure of the Constitution—are sufficient reasons to set aside lingering procedural issues such as the one raised by petitioner Duterte.

We proceed to resolve the Motion on the merits.

I.
Interpretation of the Rules of Impeachment of the House of Representatives during the 19th Congress

The House of Representatives has the prerogative to promulgate its own Rules of Impeachment.[82] These Rules must be consistent with the Constitution. Definitely, any deviation by the House of Representatives from its own Rules will be considered as a grave abuse of discretion.

We reproduce the entire Rules of Impeachment of the House of Representatives during its 19th Congress[83] for reference:

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80 *See* CONST., art. VI, secs. 4 and 7.

81 *Araneta v. Dinglasan*, 84 Phil. 368, 383 (1949) [Per J. Tuason, *En Banc*].

82 CONST., art. XI, sec. 3(8) provides:
SECTION 3 — . . . (8) The Congress shall promulgate its rules on impeachment to effectively carry out the purpose of this section.

83 Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (2023). *See* Rules of the House of Representatives, Nineteenth Congress, pp. 121–129, *available at* https://docs.congress.hrep.online/download/docs/hrep.house.rules.adopted.cbook.pdf (last accessed on November 24, 2025).

RULE I
Applicability of Rules

SECTION 1. *Applicability of Rules.* – These Rules shall apply to all proceedings for impeachment in the House of Representatives against the President, Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions and the Ombudsman for culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes or betrayal of public trust.

RULE II
Initiating Impeachment

SECTION 2. *Mode of Initiating Impeachment.* – Impeachment shall be initiated by the filing and subsequent referral to the Committee on Justice of:

a. a verified complaint for impeachment filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or;
b. a verified complaint filed by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof; or
c. a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House.

SECTION 3. *Filing and Referral of Verified Complaints.* – A verified complaint for impeachment by a Member of the House or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof shall be filed with the office of the Secretary General and immediately referred to the Speaker.

An impeachment complaint is verified by an affidavit that the complainant has read the complaint and that the allegations therein are true and correct of his personal knowledge or based on authentic records.

An impeachment complaint required to be verified which contains a verification based on "information and belief", or upon "knowledge, information and belief," or lacks a proper verification, shall be treated as an unsigned impeachment complaint.

The Speaker shall have it included in the Order of Business within ten (10) session days from receipt. It shall then be referred to the Committee on Justice within three (3) session days thereafter.

RULE III
Finding Probable Cause for Impeachment

A. COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

SECTION 4. *Determination of Sufficiency in Form.* – Upon due referral, the Committee on Justice shall determine whether the complaint is sufficient in form. If the committee finds that the complaint is insufficient in form, it shall return the same to the Secretary General within three (3) session days with a written explanation of the insufficiency. The Secretary General shall return the same to the complainant(s) together with the committee's written explanation within three (3) session days from receipt of the committee resolution finding the complaint insufficient in form.

SECTION 5. *Determination of Sufficiency in Substance.* – Should the committee find the complaint sufficient in form, it shall then determine if the complaint is sufficient in substance. The requirement of substance is met if there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee. If the committee finds that the complaint is not sufficient in substance, it shall dismiss the complaint and shall submit its report as provided hereunder.

SECTION 6. *Notice to Respondents and Time to Plead.* – If the committee finds the complaint sufficient in form and substance, it shall immediately furnish the respondent(s) with a copy of the resolution and/or verified complaint, as the case may be, with written notice that the respondent shall answer the complaint within ten (10) days from receipt of notice thereof and serve a copy of the answer to the complainant(s). No motion to dismiss shall be allowed within the period to answer the complaint.

The answer, which shall be under oath, may include affirmative defenses. If the respondent fails or refuses to file an answer within the reglementary period, the respondent is deemed to have interposed a general denial to the complaint. Within three (3) days from receipt of the answer, the complainant may file a reply, serving a copy thereof to the respondent who may file a rejoinder within three (3) days from receipt of the reply, serving a copy thereof to the complainant. If the complainant fails to file a reply, all the material allegations in the answer are deemed controverted. Together with their pleadings, the parties shall file their affidavits or counter-affidavits, as the case may be, with their documentary evidence. Such affidavits or counter-affidavits shall be subscribed before the Chairperson of the Committee on Justice or the Secretary General. Notwithstanding all the foregoing, failure to file an answer will not preclude the respondent from presenting evidence to support the defenses.

When there are more than one respondent, each shall be furnished with a copy of the verified complaint of a Member of the House or a copy of the verified complaint of a private citizen together with the resolution of endorsement thereof by a Member of the House of Representatives and a written notice to answer. In this case, reference to respondent in these Rules shall be understood as respondents.

SECTION 7. *Submission of Evidence and Memoranda.* – After receipt of the pleadings, affidavits and counter-affidavits and relevant documents provided for in Section 6, or the expiration of the time within which they may be filed, the Committee shall determine whether the complaint alleges sufficient grounds for impeachment.

If it finds that sufficient grounds for impeachment do not exist, the Committee shall dismiss the complaint and submit the report required hereunder. If the Committee finds that sufficient grounds for impeachment exist, the Committee shall conduct a hearing. The Committee, through the Chairperson, may limit the period of examination and cross-examination by members of the Committee. The Committee shall have the power to issue compulsory processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other related evidence.

Hearings before the Committee shall be open to the public except when the security of the State or public interest requires that the hearings be held in executive session.

After the submission of evidence, the Committee may require the submission of memoranda, after which the matter shall be submitted for resolution.

SECTION 8. *Protection to Complainants or Witnesses.* – The House may, upon proper petition, provide adequate protection to a complainant or witness if it is shown that the personal safety of the complainant or witness is in jeopardy because of participating in the impeachment proceeding.

SECTION 9. *Report and Recommendation.* – The Committee on Justice after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House containing its findings and recommendations within sixty (60) session days from the referral to it of the verified complaint and/or resolution. Together with the report shall be a formal resolution of the Committee regarding the disposition of the complaint which shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten (10) session days from receipt thereof. .

If the Committee finds by a vote of the majority of all its Members that a probable cause exists on the basis of the evidence adduced before the Committee, it shall submit with its report a resolution setting forth the Articles of Impeachment. Otherwise, the complaint shall be dismissed subject to Section 12 of these Rules.

SECTION 10. *Report to be Calendared.* – The Committee on Rules shall calendar the report and the accompanying resolution of the Committee on Justice regarding the disposition of the complaint in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives. The House shall dispose of the report within sixty (60) session days from its submission by the Committee on Justice.

B. HOUSE ACTION

SECTION 11. *Vote Required for Approval.* – A vote of at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House is necessary for the approval of the resolution setting forth the Articles of Impeachment. If the resolution is approved by the required vote, it shall then be endorsed to the Senate.

On the other hand, should the resolution fail to secure approval by the required vote, it shall result in the dismissal of the complaint for impeachment.

SECTION 12. *Where Dismissal [is] Recommended.* – When the report of the Committee on Justice dismisses the complaint, it shall submit to the House a resolution for the dismissal of the verified complaint and/or resolution of impeachment. A vote of at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House shall be necessary to override such resolution, in which case the Committee on Justice shall forthwith prepare the Articles of Impeachment.

SECTION 13. *Vote by Roll Call.* – The voting on a resolution with the Articles of Impeachment of the Committee on Justice or a contrary resolution dismissing the impeachment complaint shall be by roll call, and the Secretary General shall record the vote of each Member.

RULE IV
Verified Complaint/Resolution by One-Third of Members

SECTION 14. *Endorsement of the Complaint/Resolution to the Senate.* – A verified complaint/resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment, and in this case the verified complaint/resolution shall be endorsed to the Senate in the same manner as an approved bill of the House.

The complaint/resolution must, at the time of filing, be verified and sworn to before the Secretary General by each of the Members constituting at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House.

The contents of the verification shall be as follows:

> *"We, after being sworn in accordance with law, depose and state: That we are the complainants in the above-entitled complaint/resolution of impeachment; that we have caused the said complaint/resolution to be prepared and have read the contents thereof; and that the allegations therein are true of our own knowledge and belief on the basis of our reading and appreciation of documents and other records pertinent thereto.*
>
> _____"
>
> (Signature)

RULE V
Bar Against Impeachment

SECTION 15. *Scope of Bar.* – No impeachment proceeding shall be initiated against the same official more than once within a period of one (1) year.

RULE VI
Prosecutor in All Impeachment Proceedings

SECTION 16. *Impeachment Prosecutor.* – The House of Representatives shall act as the prosecutor at the trial in the Senate through a committee of eleven (11) Members thereof to be elected by a majority vote of the Members present, there being a quorum.

RULE VII
Applicability of the Rules of Court

SECTION 17. *Rules of Procedure.* – The Rules of Court shall, as far as practicable, apply to impeachment proceedings before the House.

Adopted, May 30, 2023
Published, June 2, 2023[84]

The opening paragraph of Rule II, Section 2 and subsection (c) of the Rules of Impeachment clearly provides:

[84] Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (2023), secs. 1–17. (Citation omitted)

> SECTION 2. *Mode of Initiating Impeachment.* – Impeachment ***shall*** be initiated by the ***filing and subsequent referral*** to the Committee on Justice of:
>
> . . . .
>
> c. a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House. (Emphasis and underscoring supplied)

The opening paragraph seems to require that even a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment already filed by at least one-third of the members of the House of Representatives still needs referral to the Committee on Justice.

A strict textual reading appears to support this conclusion due to the use of the words "***shall***" and "filing ***and*** subsequent referral." Applying the rules on syntax and statutory construction, this seems to mean that both filing and referral to the Committee on Justice are imperative and conjunctive requirements for all the modes of initiating impeachment complaints.

We accord the House of Representatives its competence and power as the legislative branch of government in promulgating its Rules on Impeachment. ***However, in their interpretation of their Rules, it cannot contravene the clear and unambiguous provisions of the Constitution.***

We cannot read the provision as implied by our colleague, Justice Raul B. Villanueva, to be worded this way:[85]

> RULE II
> Initiating Impeachment
>
> SECTION 2. *Mode of Initiating Impeachment.* – Impeachment shall be initiated by:
> (a) the *filing and referral to the Committee of Justice* of a verified complaint for impeachment filed by any Member of the House of Representatives; *or*
> (b) the *filing and referral* of a verified complaint filed by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof; or
> (c) the *filing* of a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House. (Emphasis supplied)

If it were to be crafted based on the House's interpretation, the wording should have expressly required that the first mode of initiating an impeachment complaint under Rule II, Section 2(a) and (b) requires both filing and referral to the Committee on Justice while the second mode under

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[85] J. Villanueva, Separate Opinion, p. 19.

Rule II, Section 2(c) only requires the filing of an impeachment complaint and no more referral to the Committee on Justice.

Instead, we read the current House Rules on Impeachment to mandatorily require referral of any complaint or complaints filed under Article XI, Section 3(2) or the first mode of initiating a complaint to the Committee on Justice.

However, based on the House Rules on Impeachment, the House of Representatives may also refer any complaint filed under Article XI, Section 3(4) or the second mode of initiating a complaint to the committee but only for a limited purpose. Clearly, the referral under the second mode of initiating an impeachment complaint is **not mandatory**.

The Court cannot ignore the formulation of this provision without undermining the constitutional prerogative of the House of Representatives to promulgate its own Rules of Impeachment. We cannot also read the provisions so that they contravene the provisions of the Constitution.

We assume that the speaker and members of the House of Representatives were fully aware of the two modes of initiating a complaint under Article XI, Section 3 of the Constitution:

> SECTION 3. . . .
>
> (2) A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof, which shall be included in the Order of Business within ten session days, and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House within sixty session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof.
>
> (3) A vote of at least one-third of all the Members of the House shall be necessary either to affirm a favorable resolution with the Articles of Impeachment of the Committee, or override its contrary resolution. The vote of each Member shall be recorded.
>
> (4) In case the verified complaint or resolution of impeachment is filed by at least one-third of all the Members of the House, the same shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment, and trial by the Senate shall forthwith proceed.

Article XI, Section 3, subsections (2) and (3) cover the first mode of initiating an impeachment complaint.

Article XI, Section 3, subsection (4) covers the second mode of initiating an impeachment complaint.

In the first mode, as contemplated under subsections (2) and (3), impeachment is initiated through the regular and deliberative process in the House of Representatives. A verified complaint may be filed either by a member of the House or by a private citizen with the endorsement of a member. Upon filing, the complaint is referred to the House Committee on Justice, which evaluates its sufficiency in form and substance and conducts the appropriate hearings. Only after favorable committee action does the impeachment process proceed further. This mode therefore emphasizes institutional screening and committee review.

By contrast, subsection (4) introduces an alternative and more direct mechanism for initiating impeachment. Under this provision, a verified complaint or resolution of impeachment signed by at least one-third of all the members of the House of Representatives immediately initiates impeachment proceedings.

These provisions reflect a deliberate constitutional design; subsections (2) and (3) provide a structured and committee-directed approach, while subsection (4) allows a streamlined initiation when a sufficient level of consensus already exists.

Given the House's plenary power under the Constitution to craft its own Rules, the House formulated the present House Rules on Impeachment and required the filing and referral of the impeachment complaint under the two modes.

I.A.
Referral under the First Mode

The first mode of filing an impeachment complaint pertains to the filing of a complaint by a citizen, which should be subsequently endorsed by a member of the House of Representatives, or by the filing of a complaint by a member of the House.

In such cases, the Constitution and the House Rules on Impeachment require that impeachment complaints be included in the Order of Business within 10 session days from receipt, and referred to the Committee on Justice within three session days thereafter.

Rule II, Section 2, paragraphs (a) and (b) and Rule III provide for the procedure as detailed in the Rules of Impeachment approved by the House of Representatives.[86]

[86] Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (2023), Rule II, sec. 2(a) and 2(b) and Rule III.

From the Rules of the House of Representatives, the purpose of the referral is for the Committee to receive the evidence for the purpose of evaluating it so that the Committee itself will draft the report to be submitted to the plenary. Also, the procedure already clearly respects the respondent's due process rights.

I.B.
Referral under the Second Mode

A cursory reading of Article XI, Section 3(4) might suggest that referral to a committee of the House is no longer necessary or even contrary to its intent.

The second mode exists because the Constitution requires that impeachment can commence with the support of only one-third of all the members of the House of Representatives.

However, the House Rules on Impeachment require that any ground raised in a complaint must be supported by evidence and that this evidence has been furnished to and evaluated by the endorsing member.

This is clear in the provision on verification in Rule IV, Section 14 of the House Rules on Impeachment, thus:

> RULE IV
> Verified Complaint/Resolution by One-Third of Members
>
> SECTION 14. *Endorsement of the Complaint/Resolution to the Senate.* – A verified complaint/resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment, and in this case the verified complaint/resolution shall be endorsed to the Senate in the same manner as an approved bill of the House.
>
> The complaint/resolution must, at the time of filing, be verified and sworn to before the Secretary General by each of the Members constituting at least one-third (1/3) of all the Members of the House.
>
> The contents of the verification shall be as follows:
>
> *"We, after being sworn in accordance with law, depose and state: That we are the complainants in the above-entitled complaint/resolution of impeachment; that we have caused the said complaint/resolution to be prepared and* ***have read the contents thereof; and that the allegations therein are true of our own knowledge and belief on the basis of our reading and appreciation of documents and other records pertinent thereto.***
>
> _____" (Signature) (Emphasis supplied)

The verification requirement in the House Rules exacts compliance ***under oath*** that the endorsing members read the contents of the complaint and examined the evidence pertinent to the allegations.

To give effect to the House Rules on Impeachment, as well as to the intent of the constitutional provision, the ***optional referral to the Committee on Justice provided by the opening paragraph of Section 2 in relation to Subsection (c) of the same provision***, if availed of by the House, should only be for the following purposes:

(1) To ensure that the endorsement of the members of the House is verified;

(2) To confirm that the evidence supporting the grounds in the complaint exists, and that every member has been given a copy of the complaint, as well as the evidence supporting it; and

(3) To respect the Committee's prerogative to consolidate different formulations of the complaint, if any, so that only one complaint is endorsed to the plenary for transmittal to the Senate.

Unlike during the referral under the first mode, the Committee does not need to hold a hearing to present witnesses or documentary or other evidence. If the House opts to refer the complaint to the Committee under the second mode, the process is more expedited. It merely requires the endorsement by at least one-third of the members of the House.

Initiating an impeachment complaint under the second mode is the act of the entire House of Representatives. It does so with only a one-third vote of all its members, manifested through their endorsement and verification of a draft Articles of Impeachment. Thus, the transmittal of the endorsed complaint as the Articles of Impeachment can only be done in a plenary session where the transmittal is part of the Order of Business.

This means that all members of the House of Representatives should have been given copies of the complaint and its accompanying evidence. However, the transmittal should be made immediately if it appears that one-third of the House membership has already endorsed the complaint. Providing the other non-endorsing members with copies during plenary is not only a matter of courtesy but also so they can properly inform their constituents that an impeachment complaint has already been initiated. This is not idle

The circumstances of this case are unique. At the time the House acted on the fourth impeachment complaint endorsed by at least one-third of all House members, three impeachment complaints had already been properly filed and endorsed under the first mode and remained pending.

The Constitution and the House Rules on Impeachment prescribe specific timelines within which the House must act on impeachment complaints filed under the first mode. Consequently, preference may be accorded to a complaint filed under the second mode only insofar as doing so does not result in the violation of the timelines or procedural requirements governing complaints filed under the first mode.

During the deliberations of this Resolution, Justice Amy Lazaro-Javier and Justice Henri Jean Paul Inting submitted that the constitutional periods in Article XI should be interpreted to mean calendar days when respondent House is in session.[91]

Citing *Gutierrez*, Justice Lazaro-Javier pointed out that the constitutional mandates, particularly the prescribed timelines under the Constitution, are self-executing provisions that do not need legislation to take effect. Otherwise, they would be rendered ineffective by the action or inaction of Congress.[92]

Justice Inting also raised that the definition of a session day, as the term used in the Constitution, should be interpreted in its plain and ordinary meaning, and not as a technical term in legislation.[93]

We agree. Article XI, Section 3(2) provides for the constitutional periods to be observed by respondent House in impeachment proceedings, as follows:

> (2) A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof, which shall be included in the Order of Business within ***ten session days***, and referred to the proper Committee within ***three session days*** thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House within ***sixty session days*** from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof. (Emphasis supplied)

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91 *See* J. Lazaro-Javier, Separate Opinion, pp. 11–16; *See also* J. Inting, Separate Concurring and Dissenting Opinion.

92 J. Lazaro-Javier, Separate Opinion, p. 7.

93 J. Inting, Separate Concurring and Dissenting Opinion, p. 3.

We are aware that, for legislative purposes, a session day follows the interpretation of the House, which is not equivalent to a calendar day. It is a period that starts from a call to order until the session is adjourned, regardless of the passage of time. In our July 25, 2025 Decision, we previously interpreted session days as follows:

> Session days, however, are not calendar dates. To determine the session days, we first refer to House Concurrent Resolution No. 30 of both the Senate and the House. Second, we consider how the Rules of the House of Representatives are interpreted and implemented by the House.[94]

However, this is not the only interpretation.

There are two approaches in interpreting the length of a session day: first, how respondent House applies it; and second, how the wording in the Constitution is to be interpreted within its plain, ordinary meaning. Ultimately, interpreting the Constitution is a judicial function. The role of the Judiciary is to give spirit to the values of every provision of the Constitution in light of its entire context and the present social reality.

Considering the two approaches, the intention of the impeachment process is that it be done expeditiously. If the allegations are true and can be proven during trial, an impeachable officer should not be allowed to continue to serve within the soonest possible time. Impeachable officers enumerated under Article XI, Section 2 play a significant role in the constitutional order and have a great impact on the Filipino people.

If, however, the allegations are not true, having an efficient and expeditious impeachment process means not subjecting the impeachable officer to further harassment.

The 10 session days is sufficient to include the complaint in the agenda and refer it to the proper committee. During this period, the House may decide to wait for other impeachment complaints, if any, such as in this case, to make sure that the impeachment is taken as a serious process and any sham complaint is not considered or entertained.

Based on the tabulated session days of the first three impeachment complaints submitted by Justice Inting in his Separate Concurring and Dissenting Opinion,[95] the House had session on the following dates:

Impeachment Complaints	Filing Date	Session days lapsed

[94] *Duterte v. House of Representatives*, G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359, July 25, 2025 [Per S.A.J. Leonen, *En Banc*] at 61.

[95] J. Inting, Separate Concurring and Dissenting Opinion, pp. 3–4.

First Impeachment Complaint	December 2, 2024	**19 Session days**: December 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18, 2024; January 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 27, and 28, 2025; February 3, 4, and 5, 2025
Second Impeachment Complaint	December 4, 2024	**17 Session days**: December 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18, 2024; January 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 27, and 28, 2025; February 3, 4, and 5, 2025
Third Impeachment Complaint	December 19, 2024	**11 Session days**: January 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 27, and 28, 2025; February 3, 4, and 5, 2025

Here, the 10 session days should be reckoned from the filing and endorsement of the first impeachment complaint on December 2, 2024. Thus, respondent House had until January 14, 2025 to include it in the Order of Business and until January 21, 2025 to refer it to the proper committee. As Justice Ramon Paul Hernando raised during deliberations, any delay in the proceeding is immoral.

Since the first impeachment complaint failed to follow the constitutional periods, any succeeding complaints are barred by Article XI, Section 3(5).

IV.
On Due Process of Law

There is insistence that the due process clause does not apply to impeachment proceedings.

One strand of the argument posits that Article XI of the Constitution should be interpreted separately from any provision in Article III, and that due process protections shall only be applicable during the Senate trial stage.

Another strand contends that entitlement to an elective public office such as the Office of the Vice President does not fall within the "life, liberty, or property" protected under Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution.

IV.A.
Nature of Impeachment

Impeachment—the power of Congress to remove the highest public officials for serious crimes and misconduct resulting in loss of public trust[96] —is not merely a political process. It is a mechanism provided in the Constitution and, therefore, a *constitutional*, legal, and political process.[97]

Impeachment was not designed to be merely adjudicatory, nor was it intended to operate exclusively as a political exercise. Rather, it draws from both legal and political foundations to ensure accountability at the highest levels of government. As such, impeachment proceedings must comply with the Constitution as a whole and must operate within its bounds, including the fundamental requirements of due process.

The Constitution mandates the observance of due process in all proceedings, including impeachment. Article III, Section 1 provides:

> SECTION 1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.[98]

"Every person is guaranteed the right to due process before any judgment against them is issued."[99] Thus, applying due process principles to the constitutional provisions on impeachment is neither novel nor extraneous, but a necessary, holistic approach to giving full effect to the Constitution.

Due process is anchored on fairness and equity. It is flexible and context-dependent, shaped by the circumstances, subject matter, and necessities of the situation.[100] At its core, due process requires notice, hearing, and a fair opportunity to be heard.[101]

A due process issue arises "if a person has not been given the opportunity to squarely and intelligently answer the accusations or rebut the evidence presented against [them], or raise substantive defenses through the

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[96] CONST., art. XI, sec. 2 reads:
SECTION 2. — The President, the Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust. All other public officers and employees may be removed from office as provided by law, but not by impeachment.

[97] *See* J. Vitug, Separate Opinion in *Francisco, Jr. v. House of Representatives*, 460 Phil. 830 (2003) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*].

[98] CONST., art. III, sec. 1.

[99] *Flores-Concepcion v. Judge Castaneda*, 884 Phil. 66, 92 (2020) [Per J. Leonen, *En Banc*].

[100] *Saunar v. Executive Secretary Ermita*, 822 Phil. 536, 546 (2017) [Per J. Martires, Third Division].

[101] *See Ang Tibay v. Court of Industrial Relations*, 69 Phil. 635 (1940) [Per J. Laurel, *En Banc*].

should apply to this case to justify the prospective applicability of the guidelines stated in the Decision.[117]

The general rule for the applicability of laws and administrative acts can be found in Article 7 of the Civil Code, which states:

> ARTICLE 7. Laws are repealed only by subsequent ones, and their violation or non-observance shall not be excused by disuse, or custom or practice to the contrary.
>
> When the courts declare a law to be inconsistent with the Constitution, the former shall be void and the latter shall govern.
>
> Administrative or executive acts, orders and regulations shall be valid only when they are not contrary to the laws or the Constitution.

In the 1971 case of *Serrano de Agbayani v. Philippine National Bank*,[118] this Court was confronted with the issue of whether a bank could still foreclose on a mortgage in 1959 for a loan that matured in 1944. The debtor's defense was that the period for foreclosure had already prescribed. The bank argued, however, that in 1945, a law had decreed a moratorium on the collection of loans, which was subsequently nullified in 1948. The nullification of the law had been further affirmed by the 1953 case of *Rutter v. Esteban*.[119] In resolving the issue, the Court explained:

> The decision now on appeal reflects the orthodox view that an unconstitutional act, for that matter an executive order or a municipal ordinance likewise suffering from that infirmity, cannot be the source of any legal rights or duties. Nor can it justify any official act taken under it. Its repugnancy to the fundamental law once judicially declared results in its being to all intents and purposes a mere scrap of paper. As the new Civil Code puts it: "When the courts declare a law to be inconsistent with the Constitution, the former shall be void and the latter shall govern. Administrative or executive acts, orders and regulations shall be valid only when they are not contrary to the laws of the Constitution." It is understandable why it should be so, the Constitution being supreme and paramount. Any legislative or executive act contrary to its terms cannot survive.
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> Such a view has support in logic and possesses the merit of simplicity. It may not however be sufficiently realistic. It does not admit of doubt that prior to the declaration of nullity such challenged legislative or executive act must have been in force and had to be complied with. This is so as until after the judiciary, in an appropriate case, declares its invalidity, it is entitled to obedience and respect. Parties may have acted under it and may have changed their positions. What could be more fitting than that in a subsequent litigation regard be had to what has been done while such

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[117] *See* Motion for Reconsideration *Ad Cautelam* (Movants-Intervenors Cendaña et al.) dated August 1, 2025, p. 13; Omnibus Motion for Leave to Intervene and Admit Attached Motion for Reconsideration in Intervention (Movants-Intervenors Labiao, Jr. et al.) dated August 8, 2025, pp. 66–70.

[118] 148 Phil. 443 (1971) [Per J. Fernando, *En Banc*].

[119] 93 Phil. 68 (1953) [Per J. Bautista Angelo, *En Banc*].

> legislative or executive act was in operation and presumed to be valid in all respects. It is now accepted as a doctrine that prior to its being nullified, its existence as a fact must be reckoned with. This is merely to reflect awareness that precisely because the judiciary is the governmental organ which has the final say on whether or not a legislative or executive measure is valid, a period of time may have elapsed before it can exercise the power of judicial review that may lead to a declaration of nullity. It would be to deprive the law of its quality of fairness and justice then, if there be no recognition of what had transpired prior to such adjudication.
>
> In the language of an American Supreme Court decision: "The actual existence of a statute, prior to such a determination [of unconstitutionality], is an operative fact and may have consequences which cannot justly be ignored. The past cannot always be erased by a new judicial declaration. The effect of the subsequent ruling as to invalidity may have to be considered in various aspects, with respect to particular relations, individual and corporate, and particular conduct, private and official." This language has been quoted with approval in a resolution in *Araneta v. Hill* and the decision in *Manila Motor Co., Inc. v. Flores*. An even more recent instance is the opinion of Justice Zaldivar speaking for the Court in *Fernandez v. Cuerva and Co.*[120] (Citations omitted)

In *Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. San Roque Power Corporation*,[121] the doctrine of operative fact is described as "an exception to the general rule, such that a judicial declaration of invalidity may not necessarily obliterate all the effects and consequences of a void act prior to such declaration."[122] This Court further stated:

> [F]or the operative fact doctrine to apply, there must be a "legislative or executive measure," meaning a law or executive issuance, that is invalidated by the court. From the passage of such law or promulgation of such executive issuance until its invalidation by the court, the effects of the law or executive issuance, when relied upon by the public in good faith, may have to be recognized as valid.[123]

As an exception to a general rule, the doctrine "is resorted to only as a matter of equity and fair play."[124] In *Araullo v. Aquino III*,[125] although the Disbursement Acceleration Program (DAP) was unconstitutional, its consequences and all its related issuances could no longer be undone without causing grave inequity, given the scale of reliance, the good faith of the actors involved, and the irreversible nature of the resulting public projects:

> The doctrine of operative fact recognizes the existence of the law or executive act prior to the determination of its unconstitutionality as an operative fact that produced consequences that cannot always be erased, ignored or disregarded. In short, it nullifies the void law or executive act but

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120 *De Agbayani v. Philippine National Bank*, 148 Phil. 443, 447–448 (1971) [Per J. Fernando, *En Banc*].
121 719 Phil. 137 (2013) [Per J. Carpio, *En Banc*].
122 *Id.* at 157.
123 *Id.* at 158.
124 *Araullo v. Aquino III*, 737 Phil. 457, 621 (2014) [Per J. Bersamin, *En Banc*].
125 737 Phil. 457 (2014) [Per J. Bersamin, *En Banc*].

procedural infirmities, all of which were already extensively discussed in the assailed Decision and reiterated in this Resolution.

We clarify the constitutional requirements of impeachment:

First, the impeachment process is primarily a legal, political, and constitutional procedure. It is not a purely political proceeding. This means that the Bill of Rights, especially the due process clause and the right to speedy disposition of cases, applies to the entire impeachment process.[144] However, the application of the due process clause in the initiation stage of the impeachment process is *sui generis*.

Second, given the nature of the offices and institutions subject to impeachment, the effect of impeachment on the independence of constitutional departments and organs, and its status as a constitutional process, and our power under Article VIII, Section 1, constitutional issues involving impeachment proceedings may, in proper cases, be subject to judicial review.

The Court does not determine when, who, and whether an impeachable officer may be removed and disqualified from political office. It only has the duty to construe the process in proper cases and its limitations as mandated by the Constitution.[145]

Third, Article XI, Section 3(2) of the Constitution requires that a verified impeachment complaint be immediately put in the Order of Business within 10 session days from its endorsement. A session day, only for purposes of this constitutional provision, means a calendar day on which the House of Representatives holds a plenary session.

Neither the secretary general nor the speaker of the House is granted by the Constitution any discretion to determine when this period commences. Neither does the House of Representatives have any discretion except to refer these matters to the proper committee within three session days. The House may opt to consolidate all properly commenced and endorsed impeachment complaints.[146]

We are aware that for legislative purposes, a session day follows the interpretation of the House, which is not equivalent to a calendar day. It is a period that starts from a call to order until the session is adjourned, regardless of the passage of time.

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[144] *Duterte v. House of Representatives*, G.R. Nos. 278353 and 278359, July 25, 2025 [Per S.A.J. Leonen, *En Banc*] at 3. This pinpoint citation refers to the copy of the Decision uploaded to the Supreme Court website.

[145] *Id.*

[146] *Id.*

However, for the initiation stage of impeachment which is a constitutional process, a session day is ***a calendar day in which the House of Representatives holds a session***. This aligns with the primordial value of accountability of impeachable public officials and therefore that impeachment proceedings should be accorded the weight and priority that it is due.

Respondents were therefore not able to comply with Article XI, Section 3(2) by putting the three endorsed impeachment complaints in the Order of Business of the House of Representatives within 10 session days. Thus, the fourth impeachment complaint, even if endorsed by more than one-third of all the members of the House of Representatives, is barred by Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution.

Fourth, complaints based on the first mode or Article XI, Section 3(2) is deemed to have been initiated for purposes of the one-year bar under Section 3(5) when: (a) it is referred to the Committee on Justice; (b) it is properly verified and endorsed by a member of the House of Representatives and it is not put in the Order of Business or referred to the proper committee within the constitutional periods; (c) it is properly verified and endorsed or it has been properly referred to the proper committee but has not been acted upon by the House upon its adjournment *sine die*.

For this purpose, we reiterate and amplify *Gutierrez v. House of Representatives*[147] based on the facts of this case.

Complaints based on the second mode or Article XI, Section 3(4) of the Constitution are deemed initiated for purposes of the one-year bar under Article XI, Section 3(5) upon the valid endorsement of at least one-third of all the members of the House of Representatives. A valid endorsement includes valid verifications from all endorsing members that they have also seen the evidence supporting the allegations of the complaint as provided in the current Rules on Impeachment of the House of Representatives.

Fifth, we clarify that in cases of multiple complaints, the Constitution does not require any priority between the first and second modes of initiating impeachment complaints. The process of gathering support for impeachment complaints under the second mode is not constitutionally prohibited, even while the House is considering complaints filed under the first mode. However, the second mode of impeachment will be barred under Article XI, Section 3(5) if there are pending complaints under the first mode that violate the periods mandated in the Constitution.

Sixth, the House of Representatives has the prerogative to determine that the requirements of the second mode of initiating a complaint under Article XI, Section 3(4)—that it is properly verified, accompanied with

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[147] 660 Phil. 271 (2011) [Per J. Carpio-Morales, *En Banc*].

8. Motion for Leave of Court to Intervene with Attached Petition-In-Intervention dated September 11, 2025 filed by movant-intervenor Henry R. Giron.

This Resolution is **IMMEDIATELY EXECUTORY**. It shall be deemed served on the parties and released upon publication in the Supreme Court website and receipt of the parties of their digital copy in accordance with A.M. No. 25-05-16-SC or the Guidelines on the Transition to Electronic Filing in the Supreme Court.

No further pleadings shall be allowed.

Let entry of judgment be issued **IMMEDIATELY**.

SO ORDERED.

MARVIC M.V.F. LEONEN
Senior Associate Justice

WE CONCUR:

ALEXANDER G. GESMUNDO
Chief Justice

See Separate Concurring Opinion

(No part)
ALFREDO BENJAMIN S. CAGUIOA
Associate Justice

RAMON PAUL L. HERNANDO
Associate Justice

See Separate Opinion

Del separate concurring opinion

AMY C. LAZARO-JAVIER
Associate Justice

HENRI JEAN PAUL B. INTING
Associate Justice

RODIL V. ZALAMEDA
Associate Justice

SAMUEL H. GAERLAN
Associate Justice

RICARDO R. ROSARIO
Associate Justice

JHOSEP Y. LOPEZ
Associate Justice

JAPAR B. DIMAAMPAO
Associate Justice

JOSE MIDAS P. MARQUEZ
Associate Justice

ANTONIO T. KHO, JR.
Associate Justice

(on leave)
MARIA FILOMENA D. SINGH
Associate Justice

See separate Opinion

RAUL B. VILLANUEVA
Associate Justice

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 13 of the Constitution, I certify that the conclusions in the above Resolution had been reached in consultation before the case was assigned to the writer of the opinion of the court.

ALEXANDER G. GESMUNDO
Chief Justice

ANNEX 3
FORTUN NARVASA & SALAZAR

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RECEIVED
DATE 09 FEB 2026
TIME 1:22 pm
BY
BILLS AND INDEX SERVICE

COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 111

Submitted by the Committee on Justice on 09 FEB 2026

Re: House Resolution No. 746 entitled, "RESOLUTION DISMISSING THE COMPLAINTS FOR IMPEACHMENT FILED BY ATTY. ANDRE R. DE JESUS AND BY LIZA LARGOZA MAZA, TEODORO A. CASIÑO, RENATO REYES, JR., ATTY. NERI COLMENARES, ET AL. AGAINST PRESIDENT FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS, JR."

Recommending its adoption with the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Committee in the matter of the impeachment proceedings against President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr.

Sponsors: Representatives Atty. Gerville "Jinky Bitrics" R. Luistro, Mauricio C. Domogan, Jennifer A. Lagbas, Alfredo A. Garbin, Jr., Brian Poe, Jose C. Alvarez, Jonathan Keith T. Flores, and Ysabel Maria J. Zamora

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Justice respectfully recommends the adoption of House Resolution No. 746 entitled:

RESOLUTION
DISMISSING THE COMPLAINTS FOR IMPEACHMENT FILED BY ATTY. ANDRE R. DE JESUS AND BY LIZA LARGOZA MAZA, TEODORO A. CASIÑO, RENATO REYES, JR., ATTY. NERI COLMENARES, ET AL. AGAINST PRESIDENT FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS, JR.

together with the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Committee in the matter of the impeachment proceedings against President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr.

On January 19, 2026, Atty. Andre R. de Jesus, a private citizen, filed with the Office of the Secretary General an impeachment complaint (hereinafter referred to as the ***De Jesus Impeachment Complaint*** and attached to this report as Annex "A" together with its annexes) against President Marcos, Jr. The complaint was subscribed and sworn to by Atty. de Jesus before a Notary Public on January 19, 2026, and was accompanied by a Resolution of Endorsement subscribed and sworn to by Rep. Jernie Jett V. Nisay of the *Pusong Pinoy* Party-List before the Secretary General on even date.

On January 26, 2026, Liza Largoza Maza, Teodoro A. Casiño, Renato Reyes, Jr., Atty. Neri Colmenares, and thirty-two (32) other complainants filed an impeachment complaint (hereinafter referred to as the ***Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint,*** attached to this report

as Annex "B" together with its annexes) against President Marcos, Jr. captioned "In the Matter of the Impeachment of Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr. as President of the Republic of the Philippines". The complaint was subscribed and sworn to by Liza Largoza Maza, Teodoro A. Casiño, Renato Reyes, Jr., Atty. Neri Colmenares, and thirty-two (32) other complainants before a Notary Public on January 22, 2026. The complaint was accompanied by an Endorsement subscribed and sworn to by Reps. Antonio L. Tinio of the ACT Teachers Party-List, Sarah I. Elago of GABRIELA Women's Party, and Renee Louise M. Co of KABATAAN Party-List before the Secretary General on January 26, 2026.

The impeachment complaints were simultaneously referred by the Speaker, through Plenary, to the Committee on Justice on **January 26, 2026.** After due referral, the Committee on Justice conducted its meetings to deliberate on the sufficiency, in both form and substance, of the complaints on **February 2, 3, and 4, 2026.**

GROUNDS FOR IMPEACHMENT AS ALLEGED IN THE DE JESUS IMPEACHMENT COMPLAINT

The De Jesus Impeachment Complaint alleged five (5) grounds for impeachment against respondent President Marcos, namely:

1. Respondent ordered and enabled the kidnapping of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte to the ICC;

2. Respondent is a drug addict whose condition impairs his judgment and leadership;

3. Respondent failed to veto unprogrammed appropriations and other unconstitutional provisions in the General Appropriations Bill (GAB) for 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026;

4. Respondent benefitted from kickbacks arising from budget insertions and ghost flood control projects; and

5. Respondent created the ICI to shield corrupt allies.

GROUNDS FOR IMPEACHMENT AS ALLEGED IN THE MAZA, ET AL. IMPEACHMENT COMPLAINT

The Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint alleged one ground for impeachment—betrayal of public trust—consisting of three distinct but interrelated acts, namely:

1. Institutionalizing systemic corruption through the "Baselined-Balanced-Managed (BBM) Parametric Formula" of "Allocables";

2. Abuse of discretionary power over unprogrammed appropriations; and

3. Direct personal involvement in budgetary insertions and kickback schemes.

I. PREFATORY STATEMENT

This is the first impeachment proceeding conducted by the Committee on Justice in the Twentieth Congress pursuant to the exclusive power of the House of Representatives to initiate all cases of impeachment. Sec. 3(1), Article XI of the Constitution unequivocally states that the House of Representatives has the "exclusive power to initiate all cases of impeachment".

In this regard, Section 1, Article XI of the Constitution, mandates:

> "Section 1. Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency, act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives."

Moreover, Section 2, Article XI of the Constitution provides:

> "Section 2. The President, Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions and the Ombudsman may be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust."

Procedurally, Section 3 of the same Article XI outlines the process of impeachment, from the filing of a complaint, referral to the Committee on Justice, the hearings to be conducted by the Committee on Justice, up to the trial and judgment to be conducted and carried out by the Senate. Additionally, Section 3(8) mandates that "Congress shall promulgate its rules on impeachment to effectively carry out the purposes of this section."

Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings

Accordingly, the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (hereinafter referred to as the "**Rules**") in the Nineteenth Congress was adopted for the Twentieth Congress on July 28, 2025, and was published on July 29, 2025 in the Philippine Star and the Manila Standard.

II. DETERMINATION OF SUFFICIENCY IN FORM

The Committee on Justice held a meeting on **February 2, 2026**, to determine the sufficiency in form of the subject impeachment complaints in accordance with Rule II, Sections 3 and 4 of the Rules, which state:

> **Section 3.** ***Filing and Referral of Verified Complaints.*** – A verified complaint for impeachment by a Member of the House or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof shall be filed

with the office of the Secretary General and immediately referred to the Speaker.

An impeachment complaint is verified by an affidavit that the complainant has read the complaint and that the allegations therein are true and correct of his personal knowledge or based on authentic records.

An impeachment complaint required to be verified which contains a verification based on "information and belief", or upon "knowledge, information and belief" or lacks proper verification, shall be treated as an unsigned impeachment complaint.

The Speaker shall have it included in the Order of Business within ten (10) session days from receipt. It shall then be referred to the Committee on Justice within three (3) session days thereafter.

Section 4. *Determination of Sufficiency in Form.* – Upon due referral, the Committee on Justice shall determine whether the complaint is sufficient in form. If the committee finds that the complaint is insufficient in form, it shall return the same to the Secretary General within three (3) session days with a written explanation of the insufficiency. The Secretary General shall return the same to the complainant(s) together with the committee's written explanation within three (3) session days from receipt of the committee resolution finding the complaint insufficient in form.

Endorsement of the De Jesus and Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaints

Rep. Nisay formally affirmed during the **February 2, 2026** Committee Meeting his endorsement of the impeachment complaint filed by Atty. De Jesus. During the same meeting Reps. Tinio, Elago and Co affirmed their respective endorsements of the impeachment complaint filed by Maza, Casiño, Reyes, Colmenares, et al.

Determination of the Sufficiency in Form of the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint

Pursuant to Sections 3 and 4 of the Rules cited above, the Committee on Justice proceeded to determine the sufficiency in form of the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint. Members of the Committee on Justice noted that the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint contained the required verification affidavit and endorsement as stated in the Rules.

After thorough discussions, a motion to find the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint sufficient in form was raised. There being an objection thereto, the Chair put the motion to a vote. With **forty-seven (47)** votes in favor of the motion, **one (1)** vote against, and **one (1)** abstention, the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint was declared **sufficient in form**.

Determination of the Sufficiency in Form

of the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint

After the determination of sufficiency in form of the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint, the Committee on Justice proceeded to determine the sufficiency in form of the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint. Several Members expressed their observations that the impeachment complaint also contained the required verification affidavit and endorsement as stated in the Rules. On the other hand, some Members posited that the verification of the said complaint was defective because the page containing the *jurat* was attached at the end of the complaint and not immediately after the verification page signed by the complainants. However, other Members affirmed that their copies of the complaint contain the verification page with the *jurat* in proper order.

After a lengthy debate by the Members, a motion to declare the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint sufficient in form was raised, and there being an objection thereto, the Chair divided the panel. With **thirty-five (35)** votes in favor of the motion, **eight (8)** votes against, and **one (1)** abstention, the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint was declared **sufficient in form**.

III. DETERMINATION OF SUFFICIENCY IN SUBSTANCE

Having determined that the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint and the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint are both sufficient in form, the Committee on Justice proceeded to determine the sufficiency in substance of the said complaints in its meeting held on February 3, 2025.

At the start of the discussion on the sufficiency in substance of the impeachment complaints, a query was raised on whether the authenticity of the annexes to the impeachment complaints should be excluded in the determination of sufficiency in substance. The argument raised in favor of the exclusion of the authenticity of the annexes to the complaint is that at this stage of the impeachment proceedings, the only determination that should be done is whether the complaint contains a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee. The determination of the authenticity of the annexes to the impeachment complaint can come during the hearing. On the other hand, the argument raised against the exclusion of the authenticity of the annexes to the complaint is that it is the responsibility of the committee not to simply accept the recital of an impeachment complaint, rather, the committee should determine such recitals with diligence. The determination of sufficiency in substance should at least be supported by facts that will help determine whether there is probable cause that will be further heard during the hearing by the committee. Thereafter, a motion was raised to exclude in the determination of the sufficiency in substance the consideration of the authenticity of the annexes to the impeachment complaints. The Chair put the matter to a vote. With **twenty-one (21)** votes in favor, **twenty-four (24)** against, and **zero (0)** abstentions, the Chair declared that the authenticity of the attachments to the impeachment complaints shall be considered in the determination of the sufficiency in substance.

Determination of the Sufficiency in Substance of the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint

Proceeding to the determination of the sufficiency in substance of the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint, some Members of the Committee emphasized that under Section 5 of the Rules, a verified impeachment complaint is sufficient in substance if there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee.

Section 5 of the Rules states:

> **Section 5. *Determination of Sufficiency in Substance.*** – Should the committee find the complaint sufficient in form, it shall then determine if the complaint is sufficient in substance. The requirement of substance is met if there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee. If the committee finds that the complaint is not sufficient in substance, it shall dismiss the complaint and submit its report as provided hereunder.

A discussion ensued whereby Members of the Committee proffered that the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint was insufficient in substance for the following reasons:

1. The arrest of the former President is pursuant to the Philippines' commitment and membership in the International Criminal Police Organization or the INTERPOL. In addition, the arrest was an implementation of a warrant issued by the ICC and sent to the INTERPOL for execution and the assistance of the law enforcement agencies of the Philippines was enlisted in the implementation of said warrant. The arrest was by virtue of a warrant of arrest issued by the International Criminal Court for an offense which has allegedly been committed when the Philippines was still a member of the ICC.

2. There is no overt act attributable to the President with respect to the arrest and alleged kidnapping of the former President. There is likewise no factual allegation with respect to the allegation that the President surrendered the former President to a foreign tribunal and disregarded domestic legal processes.

3. There have been cases instituted before the Supreme Court, primarily a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus of Rodrigo Roa Duterte, among others, which precisely seek to question the arrest and alleged kidnapping of the former President. Hence, to attribute the illegality of the arrest and alleged kidnapping to the President is premature and baseless.

4. The allegation of drug addiction fails to allege the ultimate facts of when the alleged use of illegal drugs occurred, how it was committed, and how it affected any official function.

5. The allegation of drug addiction, based on the alleged statements of the sister of the President, Sen. Imee Marcos, unaccompanied by an affidavit, authentication, or

corroboration, is mere hearsay and lacks probative value in impeachment proceedings. The allegation lacks independent corroboration. The allegation remains purely speculative. There are no sworn statements, medical findings, drug test results, official investigation on record presented to support this allegation.

6. The power of the President to veto a specific item or items in an appropriations bill is purely discretionary and not mandatory. Standing alone, failing or refusing to exercise line-item veto of a budget bill does not amount to an impeachable offense, as enrolled bills submitted for the signature of the President carry a presumption of constitutionality upon passage of both Houses of Congress. Moreover, even if such line items are declared unconstitutional, it does not retroactively convert the President's non-exercise of a discretionary power into an impeachable offense.

7. The Decision in Pimentel vs. House of Representatives (G. R. No. 274778/G. R. No. 275405/G. R. No. 276233, December 5, 2025) merely struck down as unconstitutional a certain special provision in the 2024 General Appropriations Act (GAA). The said Decision was promulgated on December 5, 2025, after the enactment of the 2023, 2024, and 2025 GAA, and after the deliberations for the 2026 GAA.

8. The inclusion of Unprogrammed Appropriations has been practiced since 1989 up to the present. Once included and approved in the national budget, Unprogrammed Appropriations are implemented by the agencies concerned, and not by the President.

9. The allegation that the President benefitted from kickbacks fails to identify any specific line item, project, program, or special provision in the GAA that was supposedly inserted at the President's directive, does not state the exact amount allegedly inserted, and does not plead any over act personally performed by the President to effect the alleged insertion. There is no recital of facts that will constitute a violation of Republic Act No. 3019, otherwise known as the "Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act".

10. The statements of former Rep. Elizaldy Co on his "video confessions" regarding the funds from flood control projects being delivered to the President's allies are mere hearsay as they were not made under oath. The complaint likewise does not contain any sworn affidavits or authentication, nor does it meaningfully address the possibility that the statements are self-serving or politically motivated.

11. The creation of an investigative body like the Independent Commission for Infrastructure (ICI) is an exercise of executive policy. Moreover, the integrity and competence of the members of the ICI belie the allegation that the ICI was created to shield the corrupt allies of the President. The investigations conducted by the ICI involved both allies and non-allies of the President. The complaint fails to allege ultimate facts showing abuse, unlawful purpose, or concrete acts of favoritism attributable to the President. Policy failure or perceived ineffectiveness of an office is not an impeachable offense. Allegations of selective enforcement of the laws require proof of intent, which complainant failed to demonstrate.

12. The complainant failed to allege in his complaint that the President acted in bad faith with clear intent to violate the Constitution in creating the ICI.

The Committee on Justice exhaustively debated on the sufficiency in substance of the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint. Thereafter, a motion was raised to declare the said complaint insufficient in substance. There being an objection, the Chair put the matter to a vote. With **forty-two (42)** votes in favor, **one (1)** against, and **three (3)** abstentions, the Chair declared the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint **insufficient in substance**.

Determination of the Sufficiency in Substance of the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint

Having established that the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint was insufficient in substance, the Members of the Committee on Justice proceeded to the determination of sufficiency in substance of the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint, and presented arguments for and against the sufficiency in substance of the said complaint. The arguments in support of the sufficiency in substance are as follows:

1. The High-Level Budget Allocation Formula, an official document of the DPWH, contains the "Baselined-Balanced-Managed Parametric Formula", which is adopted in the National Expenditure Program preparation. This is the budget signed by the President and submitted to Congress, which becomes the basis of the General Appropriations Bill.

2. While there are conclusive allegations in the complaint, there are factual allegations as well, which when hypothetically admitted, can establish nexus to the alleged ground of betrayal of public trust. A liberal treatment of the ground of betrayal of public trust would favor a finding of sufficiency in substance despite the presence of conclusive allegations as opposed to factual allegations.

3. The recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee is supported not only by the statement made by former Rep. Co, but is likewise supported by the sworn testimony of Undersecretary Roberto R. Bernardo, who can be summoned and can confirm his statement, and corroborate the statement of former Rep. Co.

On the other hand, the arguments in support of insufficiency in substance are as follows:

1. The "BBM Parametric Formula" appears in a DPWH policy issuance or policy document, not in a presidential issuance or act personally attributable to the President. There is no evidence or official record showing that the President issued, approved, or directly implemented the formula.

2. There is no recital of fact that shows that the President authored, ordered, or used the "BBM Parametric Formula" of "Allocables" to commit a corrupt act. The complaint merely infers culpability on the part of the President from the branding and from the

"managed" stage of the policy, which contains the phrase "priorities of leaders".

3. With reference to the "Managed" stage of the "BBM Parametric Formula" which overrides technical criteria based on "priorities of leaders of the national government and legislature", policy coordination is not, by itself, an impeachable offense. Allowing coordination with leaders for large-scale infrastructure does not automatically constitute corruption or patronage.

4. Even if Cabinet secretaries are considered as alter egos of the President for purposes of executive control, the doctrine of qualified political agency does not automatically convert every potentially culpable administrative issuance into a personally attributable and culpable act of the President. The complaint does not allege that the President directed, approved, ratified, or even knew of the "BBM Parametric Formula".

5. During the State of the Nation Address of the President on July 28, 2025, the President himself ordered an investigation into possible corruption in flood control projects. This demonstrates good faith on the part of the President in scrutinizing irregularities in the said projects, rather than tolerating or willfully ignoring corrupt acts.

6. Unprogrammed Appropriations are not prohibited by law, and are in fact referenced under Section 35, Book VI of the Revised Administrative Code of 1987. As stated in the GAA, Unprogrammed Appropriations are expressly authorized by Congress and may be availed of only upon the occurrence of statutory conditions and the required certification of availability of funds, and is further limited by the purposes expressly approved by Congress under the unprogrammed appropriation of the GAA. This underscores that the use of Unprogrammed Appropriations is predicated on compliance with statutory conditions and certification requirements, and cannot be automatically equated with arbitrariness, illegality, or, impeachable conduct.

7. Certifying as urgent a bill, such as the 2024 GAB, and authorizing the release of funds, are acts consistent with the normal course of duties of the President. Any unlawful use of disbursement funds cannot be directly attributed to an act of a President certifying a bill as urgent.

8. Even if the Supreme Court found Special Provision 1(d) of the 2024 GAA authorizing the transfer of excess or "fund balances" of Government Owned or Controlled Corporations to fund unprogrammed appropriations in the case of Pimental vs. Office of the President (G. R. Nos. 274771, 274778, 275405, and 276233 [December 3, 2025]), this ruling does not establish an impeachable offense on the part of the President.

9. Expenses for lump-sum appropriations is not the President's sole prerogative. It is first prepared by a government agency, submitted to the Department of Budget and Management which studies it, and recommend the same to the President for approval.

10. The doctrine of operative fact recognizes that a law or executive act is presumed valid and constitutional while in force and, even if later declared unconstitutional, may still produce valid and legal effects, especially if people relied on it on good faith. Hence,

the provision in the 2024 GAA authorizing the transfer of excess funds of all Government-Owned or Controlled Corporations to the National Government is presumed valid when those funds were transferred, even though the said provision was later declared to be unconstitutional.

11. The complaint fails to allege facts that would constitute abuse with respect to unprogrammed appropriations, the amounts of the same, the projects and implementing agencies, and the recipient or the beneficiary of the alleged abuse of discretionary power.

12. There is yet no pronouncement by the Supreme Court that unprogrammed appropriations per se are unconstitutional.

13. While the statements of Usec. Bernardo might corroborate the statements of former Rep. Zaldy Co, there is nothing in the statements of Usec. Bernardo which directly links the President to any of the allegations.

14. The Cabral files cannot be a basis for impeachment because it has not been authenticated.

15. The legal standard of command responsibility and personal culpability cannot stand because there is no statement that the President knew or should have known about his subordinates' unlawful acts.

After a lengthy discussion on the sufficiency in substance of the complaint, a motion to declare the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint sufficient in substance was raised. There being an objection to the motion, the Chair divided the panel. With **seven (7)** votes in favor, **thirty-nine (39)** votes against, and **zero (0)** abstention, the motion was lost. Thus, the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint was declared **insufficient in substance**.

IV. FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

WHEREFORE, premises considered, the Committee on Justice finds, resolves, and concludes that:

1. The De Jesus Impeachment Complaint is sufficient in form but **insufficient in substance**; and

2. The Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint is sufficient in form but **insufficient in substance**.

It is recommended that this Committee Report containing the findings and conclusions of the Committee in the matter of the impeachment proceeding against President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr. be approved and the attached *Resolution Dismissing the Complaints for Impeachment Filed by Atty. Andre R. De Jesus and by Liza Largoza Maza, Teodoro A. Casiño, Renato Reyes, Jr., Atty. Neri Colmenares, et al. Against President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr.* be adopted in a Plenary Roll Call vote pursuant to Section 13 of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings in relation to Article XI, Section 3(3) of the Constitution.

February 9, 2026. House of Representatives, Batasan Hills, Quezon City.

Respectfully submitted,

ATTY. GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO
Chairperson

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Resolution No. 746

Introduced by Representatives Atty. Gerville "Jinky Bitrics" R. Luistro, Mauricio G. Domogan, Jennifer A. Lagbas, Brian Poe, Jose C. Alvarez, Ysabel Maria J. Zamora, Aniela Bianca D. Tolentino, Franz Vincent F. Legazpi, Emigdio P. Tanjuatco, III, Loreto S. Amante, Jose "Joboy" S. Aquino, II, Joel R. Chua, Lordan G. Suan, Emerson D. Pascual, Munir Arbison, Janice Degamo, Bienvendo M. Abante, Jr., Jude A. Acidre, Bernadette S. Barbers, Rufus B. Rodriguez, Cheeno Miguel D. Almario, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Ma. Rene Ann Lourdes G. Matibag, Jan "Atty. JP" Padiernos, Terry L. Ridon, Allan U. Ty, Zia Alonto Adiong, Janette L. Garin, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega IV, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Kristine Singson-Meehan, Yevgeny Vincente B. Emano, Marlyn L. Primicias-Agabas, Patrick Michael D. Vargas, Ernesto M. Dionisio, Jr., Arnan C. Panaligan, Alyssa Michaela "Mica" M. Gonzales, Wowo Fortes, Gil "KabarangayJr" Acosta, Anna Victoria Veloso-Tuazon, Crispin Diego D. Remulla and Munir N. Arbison, Jr.

RESOLUTION

DISMISSING THE COMPLAINTS FOR IMPEACHMENT FILED BY ATTY. ANDRE R. DE JESUS AND BY LIZA LARGOZA MAZA, TEODORO A. CASIÑO, RENATO REYES, JR., ATTY. NERI COLMENARES, ET AL. AGAINST PRESIDENT FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS, JR.

WHEREAS, a complaint for the impeachment of President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr. was filed by Atty. Andre R. de Jesus on January 19, 2026;

WHEREAS, another complaint for the impeachment of President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr. was filed by Liza Largoza Maza, Teodoro A. Casiño, Renato Reyes, Jr., Atty. Neri Colmenares and 32 other complainants on January 26, 2026;

WHEREAS, both impeachment complaints were simultaneously referred by the Speaker, through Plenary, to the Committee on Justice on January 26, 2026;

WHEREAS, Section 3, Rule II of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings provides:

> "**Section 3.** ***Filing and Referral of Verified Complaints.*** - A verified complaint for impeachment by a Member of the House or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof shall be filed with the office of the Secretary General and immediately referred to the Speaker.

An impeachment complaint is verified by an affidavit that the complainant has read the complaint and that the allegations contained therein are true and correct of his personal knowledge or based on authentic records.

An impeachment complaint required to be verified which contains a verification based on "information and belief", or upon "knowledge, information and belief", or lacks a proper verification, shall be treated as an unsigned impeachment complaint.

The Speaker shall have it included in the Order of Business within ten (10) session days from receipt. It shall then be referred to the Committee on Justice within three (3) session days thereafter.

WHEREAS, Section 4, Rule III of the said Rules also provides:

Section 4. *Determination of Sufficiency in Form.* – Upon due referral, the Committee on Justice shall determine whether the complaint is sufficient in form. If the committee finds that the complaint is insufficient in form, it shall return the same to the Secretary General within three (3) session days with a written explanation of the insufficiency. The Secretary General shall return the same to the complainant(s) together with the committee's written explanation within three (3) session days from receipt of the committee resolution finding the complaint insufficient in form.

WHEREAS, in a meeting held on February 2, 2026, the Committee on Justice declared the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint sufficient in form by a vote of forty-seven (47) in favor, one (1) against, and one (1) abstention;

WHEREAS, during the same meeting on February 2, 2026, the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint was also declared sufficient in form by a vote of thirty-five (35) in favor, eight (8) against, and one (1) abstention;

WHEREAS, Section 5, Rule III of the Rules provides:

Section 5. *Determination of Sufficiency in Substance.* – Should the committee find the complaint sufficient in form, it shall then determine if the complaint is sufficient in substance. The requirement of substance is met if there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee. If the committee finds that the complaint is not sufficient in substance, it shall dismiss the complaint and shall submit a report as provided hereunder.

WHEREAS, in its meeting held on February 4, 2026, the Committee on Justice declared the De Jesus Impeachment Complaint insufficient in substance by a vote of forty-two (42) in favor, one (1) against, and three (3) abstentions;

WHEREAS, in the same meeting held on February 4, 2026, on a motion to declare the Maza, et al. Impeachment Complaint sufficient in substance, with a vote of seven (7) in favor

of the motion, thirty-nine (39) against, and zero (0) abstention, the Committee on Justice declared the Maza et al. Impeachment Complaint insufficient in substance;

WHEREAS, this Resolution is being filed pursuant to Section 3, Article XI of the Constitution and Section 12, Rule III of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings;

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives, To dismiss the impeachment complaints against President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos, Jr. filed by Atty. Andre R. de Jesus and by Liza Largoza Maza, Teodoro A. Casiño, Renato Reyes, Jr., Atty. Neri Colmenares, and 32 other complainants for being insufficient in substance.

Adopted,

ATTY. GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO

MAURICIO G. DOMOGAN

ATTY. DANILO "DANNY" A. DOMINGO

JENNIFER A. LAGBAS

ALFREDO A. GARBIN, JR.

BRIAN POE

JOSE C. ALVAREZ

JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES

YSABEL MARIA J. ZAMORA

ANIELA BIANCA D. TOLENTINO

LAARNI LAVIN ROQUE

FRANZ VINCENT F. LEGASPI

EMIGDIO P. TANJUATCO, III

KING GEORGE LEANDRO ANTONIO V. COLLANTES

ANNA YORK P. BONDOC, MD

LORETO S. AMANTE

JOSE "JOBOY" S. AQUINO, II

JOEL R. CHUA

ERNESTO M. DIONISIO, JR.

ARNAN C. PANALIGAN

LORDAN G. SUAN

PATRICK MICHAEL D. VARGAS

EMERSON D. PASCUAL

MUNIR M. ARBISON

JANICE DEGAMO

BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR.

JUDE A. ACIDRE

BERNADETTE S. BARBERS

RUFUS B. RODRIGUEZ

CHEENO MIGUEL D. ALMARIO

MIKAELA ANGELA B. SUANSING

RAMON RODRIGO L. GUTIERREZ

MA. RENE ANN LOURDES G. MATIBAG

JAN "ATTY. JP" PADIERNOS

TERRY L. RIDON

ALLAN U. TY

RENEE LOUISE M. CO

JOSE MANUEL TADEO "CHEL" I. DIOKNO

SARAH JANE I. ELAGO

FAUSTINO "BOJIE" G. DY III

ZIAUR-RAHMAN "ZIA" ALONTO ADIONG

YASSER ALONTO BALINDONG

JANETTE L. GARIN

FRANCISCO PAOLO P. ORTEGA, V

JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN

KRISTINE SINGSON-MEEHAN

RONALDO V. PUNO

FERJENEL G. BIRON, MD

RAYMOND DEMOCRITO C. MENDOZA

YEVGENY VINCENTE B. EMANO

DAVID "JAY-JAY" C. SUAREZ

FERDINAND ALEXANDER A. MARCOS

LORENZ R. DEFENSOR

JULIENNE "JAM" L. BARONDA

MARLYN L. PRIMICIAS-AGABAS

PATRICK MICHAEL D. VARGAS

MA. ALANA SAMANTHA T. SANTOS

ERNESTO M. DIONISIO, JR.

JEYZEL VICTORIA C. YU

ARNAN C. PANALIGAN

ALYSSA MICHAELA "MICA" M. GONZALES

IVAN HOWARD A. GUINTU

MARIE BERNADETTE G. ESCUDERO

WOWO FORTES

GIL "KABARANGAYJR" ACOSTA

ADRIAN JAY C. ADVINCULA

ANNA VICTORIA VELOSO-TUAZON

CRISPIN DIEGO D. REMULLA

VINCENZO RENATO LUIGI R. VILLAFUERTE

JOSE "BONG" J. TEVES, JR.

MUNIR N. ARBISON, JR.

RAMON RODRIGO L. GUTIERREZ

EDUARDO R. RAMA

MARCELINO C. LIBANAN

EDGAR R. ERICE

PRESLEY C. DE JESUS

SERGIO C. DAGOOC

KAKA J. BAG-AO

STEPHEN JAMES T. TAN

LEILA M. DE LIMA

I concur as to the dismissal of the Jesus complaint. I dissent as to the dismissal of the Tinio, et al. complaint

PERCIVAL "PERCI" CENDAÑA

ANTONIO L. TINIO

JESUS MANUEL "BONG" C. SUNTAY

JERNIE JETT V. NISAY

REYNOLDS MICHAEL T. TAN

CIELO KRISEL LAGMAN

MARIA CARMEN S. ZAMORA

ANNEX 4
FORTUN NARVASA & SALAZAR

ANNEX 5
FORTUN NARVASA & SALAZAR

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of the City Prosecutor
Taguig City

INVESTIGATION DATA FORM

To be accomplished by the office

DATE RECEIVED
(stamped and initiated): MAR 0 4 2026
Time Received: 9:50 am
Receiving Staff:

NPS DOCKET NO.: V-16-INV26C00320
Assigned to:
Assigned to:
Date Assigned:

To be accomplished by complainants counsel law enforcer
(use back portion if space is not sufficient)

COMPLAINANT/S: Name, Sex, Age & Address
Sara Zimmerman Duterte, Female, 40, 11/F Robinsons Cybergate Plaza, EDSA corner Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila

RESPONDENT/S: Name, Sex, Age & Address
Ramil L. Madriaga, Male, unknown, de Jail Warden of Annex 2, BJMP, Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig City, Metro Manila

OFFENSE/S COMMITED/LAWS/s VIOLATED:
Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

WITNESS/es: Name & Address:
BGen. Randolph Cabangbang (Ret
Col. Raymund Dante Lachica
Lt. Col. Dennis Nolasco, et a

DATE & TIME OF COMMISSION:
November 29, 2005

PLACE OF COMMISSION:
Taguig City, Metro Manila

1. Has a similar complaint been filed before any other Office?* YES ___ NO ✓
2. Is this complaint in the nature of a counter-affidavit?* YES ___ NO ✓
   If yes, indicate details below
3. Is this complaint related to another case before this office?* YES ___ NO ✓
   If yes, indicate details below.

I.S./NPS Docket No.:
Handling Prosecutor:

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY, under oath all the information on this sheet are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, that I have not commenced any action or filed any claim involving the same issues in any court, tribunal, or quasi-judicial agency, and that I should thereafter learn that a similar action has been filed and/or in pending, I shall report that fact to this Honorable Office within five (5) days from knowledge thereof.

MAR 0 4 2026

Sara Z. Duterte
(Signature over printed name)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____, in TAGUIG CITY.

ARVIN M. CAGUIOA
Senior Assistant City Prosecutor
Administering Prosecutor/Officer

*1, 2, 3 and CERTIFICATION need not be accomplished for inquest cases

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR

CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

I.S. No._____

- versus -

For: Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

COMPLAINT-AFFIDAVIT

I, **SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE**, of legal age, Filipino, and with office address at 11F, Robinsons Cybergate Plaza, EDSA corner Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila 1550, hereby depose and state under oath that:

I.
PARTIES

1.1. I am the incumbent and duly elected Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines since June 30, 2022. I was also the Secretary of the Department of Education from June 30, 2022 until I resigned on July 19, 2024. Prior to this, I was the Mayor of Davao City, from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2022.

I am a lawyer by training. I graduated from the San Sebastian College – Recoletos, College of Law ("**SSC Law**") in 2005, and passed the Bar Examinations in the same year.

For purposes of these proceedings, I may be served notices and other legal processes of this Honorable Office through my legal counsel, the PANELO LAW OFFICE, with address at 7/F Santolan Town Plaza, 276 Santolan Road, San Juan City, Metro Manila 1500.

1.2. The respondent is **RAMIL L. MADRIAGA** ("**Madriaga**"), of legal age, Filipino, and currently detained at the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology ("**BJMP**") facility in Taguig City.

Accordingly, Madriaga may be served notices and other legal processes of this Honorable Office c/o the Jail Warden of Annex 2, BJMP, Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig City, Metro Manila.

Madriaga is reportedly the leader of a "kidnap-for-ransom group deemed to be 'one of the most dangerous criminal syndicates in recent history.'"[1] According to reports, he is currently detained for a kidnapping for ransom case pending before the Regional Trial Court of Manila.[2] Madriaga was previously convicted by the Regional Trial Court of Pasig City for an earlier kidnapping for ransom case, but acquitted on appeal by the Supreme Court in *People v. Patano* (G.R. No. 129306, March 14, 2003).

In Madriaga's Affidavit dated November 29, 2025, his middle name is written as "Lag**u**noy" with a "u", but publicly available documents, including the Supreme Court decision in *People v. Patano (supra)* show that his correct middle name is "Lag**o**noy" with an "o".

II.
STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

THE MADRIAGA AFFIDAVIT

2.1. On November 29, 2025, Madriaga executed an Affidavit (the "**Madriaga Affidavit**") before a Notary Public while detained at the BJMP facility in Taguig City, within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court. The Madriaga Affidavit, which was executed under oath, contains numerous willful and deliberate assertions of falsehoods on material matters, including my alleged personal and professional

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[1] Mendoza, John Eric. July 13, 2023. *"PNP arrests leader, members of notorious kidnap-for-ransom gang in Rizal."* Inquirer.net. https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1801431/alleged-leader-members-of-one-of-most-dangerous-kidnapransom-group-arrested (last accessed: February 19, 2026)

[2] *Ibid.*

interactions with him, as well as supposed activities involving officers of the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group.

A copy of the Madriaga Affidavit is attached to this Complaint-Affidavit as **Annex "A"**.

2.2. After its execution, the Madriaga Affidavit was reported on and published by various media outlets, starting on December 10, 2025, when its contents were published in articles by online news media such as Politiko,[3] or disclosed through interviews with Madriaga's lawyer, Atty. Raymund Palad with One News PH[4] and Bilyonaryo News Channel.[5]

2.3. On December 16, 2025, Madriaga, through his legal counsels Attys. Raymund Palad and Mark Anthony Te, formally submitted and referred the Madriaga Affidavit to the Office of the Ombudsman (the "**Ombudsman**") via a Letter dated December 15, 2025, "for appropriate action, evaluation, and such proceedings as may be warranted," including "administrative, criminal, and/or other remedial action within the Ombudsman's constitutional and statutory mandate."

Printouts of the said Letter dated December 15, 2025 provided by Atty. Palad to the Bilyonaryo News Channel ("**BNC**"), together with BNC's Facebook post on the matter, are attached to this Complaint-Affidavit as **Annexes "B"** and **"B-1"**.[6]

2.4. Subsequently, allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit were reportedly included in the Verified Complaint for graft and corruption,

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[3] *"Deliveries in duffle bags: Sara Duterte's 2022 campaign allegedly funded by POGO and drug money, says ex-aide."* (December 10, 2025.) Politiko. https://politiko.com.ph/2025/12/10/deliveries-in-duffle-bags-sara-dutertes-2022-campaign-funded-by-pogo-and-drug-money-says-ex-aide/daily-feed/ (last accessed: February 3, 2026).

[4] *"Madriaga filed affidavit out of anger against VP Sara - lawyer | Storycon."* (December 11, 2025.) One News PH (YouTube). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WAwRRnp7us (last accessed: February 3, 2026).

[5] *"On Point: Probe Sought on Madriaga's Claims vs. VP Sara Duterte | Atty. Raymund Palad."* (December 16, 2026.) Bilyonaryo News Channel (YouTube). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=42wZxsONpjM (last accessed: February 3, 2026).

[6] *"READ: The sworn statement of Ramil Madriaga has been forwarded to the Office of the Ombudsman for review, lawyer Raymond Palad said x x x."* (December 16, 2026) Bilyonaryo News Channel (Facebook) https://www.facebook.com/share/p/17zKk9kmSP/ (last accessed: February 16, 2026).

etc. filed by Antonio "Sonny" Trillanes IV, et al. against me before the Ombudsman on January 21, 2026,[7] and in the Impeachment Complaints separately filed by the Makabayan Bloc,[8] Tindig Pilipinas[9], Fr. Joel Saballa, et al.,[10] and Atty. Nathaniel Cabrera,[11] on February 2, 9, and 18, 2026.

Printouts of news reports confirming the filing of the said complaints and the inclusion of the Madriaga Affidavit allegations in the said complaints are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "C"**, **"C-1"**, **"C-2"**, and **"C-3"**.

FALSE STATEMENTS

2.5. The Madriaga Affidavit contains willful and deliberate assertions of falsehoods, including *but not limited to* the following:

a) In paragraph 8, Madriaga claims that "(s)ometime in 2018," he was "formally assigned by President Duterte to work for the Presidential Security Group (PSG) in Malacañang to teach tactical driving and strategic transport courses."

b) In paragraph 9, Madriaga alleges that: "It was also in 2018 that I was formally introduced by President Duterte to his daughter, Davao City Mayor Sara Duterte. I was likewise tasked

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[7] Ombay, Giselle. January 22, 2026. *"Trillanes says he met with Madriaga before filing plunder, graft raps vs VP Sara."* GMA Integrated News. https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/973742/trillanes-says-he-met-with-madriaga-before-filing-plunder-graft-raps-vs-vp-sara/story/ (last accessed: March 3, 2026).

[8] Dizon, David, et al. February 3, 2026. *"'Today is the day': 2 new impeachment complaints filed vs Sara Duterte."* ABS-CBN News. https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/nation/2026/2/2/-today-is-the-day-makabayan-to-refile-impeach-complaint-vs-sara-duterte-0752 (last accessed: March 3, 2026).

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] Lalu, Gabriel Pabico. February 11, 2026. *"Common denominator: VP Sara's ex-aide new factor in 3 impeachment raps."* https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2180862/common-denominator-vp-saras-ex-aide-new-factor-in-3-impeachment-raps (last accessed: March 3, 2026)

[11] Gulla, Vivienne. February 18, 2026. "4th impeachment complaint filed against VP Sara Duterte." ABS-CBN News. https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/nation/2026/2/18/4th-impeachment-complaint-filed-against-vp-sara-duterte-1908 (last accessed: March 3, 2026)

to work for then Mayor Sara Duterte in intelligence gathering involving politics, law, and counter intelligence matters."

c) In paragraph 10, Madriaga claims that: "Sometime in 2019, I was instructed by then Mayor Sara Duterte to form a group to support her planned 2022 presidential candidacy."

d) In paragraphs 11-12, Madriaga asserts that: "In 2020, following the instructions of Mayor Sara Duterte, I formed Inday Sara Duterte Is My President (ISIP) together with her classmates at San Sebastian College of Law, where I also graduated in 1995. We were able to register ISIP Pilipinas at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), with me as the National Convenor. Funding of ISIP was provided by Mayor Sara Duterte along with other support groups."

e) In paragraph 13, Madriaga claims: "When Mayor Sara Duterte won as Vice President, I was tasked to form the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG), which was established primarily to provide security and intelligence work for VP Sara. It was during this period that I personally introduced and recommended Col. Dennis Nolasco to her."

f) In paragraph 14, Madriaga asserts that "Col. Nolasco" was his "student" in the PSG, and was the Commandant of the PSG Training School at the time. He also claims that it was "Col. Nolasco that tapped the services of Col. Raymund Dante Lachica to head the VPSPG."

g) In paragraph 15, Madriaga claims: "From July 2022 to April 2023, I worked with Col. Nolasco and Col. Lachica. Our work involved tactical transport services, securing VP Sara and other VIPs, conveying highly confidential information, and transporting large amounts of money to several persons as instructed by VP Sara."

h) In Paragraph 16 and Subsections A-B (Paragraphs 17-21), Madriaga claims personal knowledge of handling confidential funds in 2022-2023, including deliveries of duffle bags containing Php 33M to Php 35M each to various recipients (e.g., a mayor in

including a Mayor in Laguna, a comedy bar linked to former OVP Spokesperson Reynold Munsayac, the Ombudsman parking compound, and SM Megamall linked to the wife of Atty. Ryan Rey S. Quilala.

i) In Paragraphs 22-24, Madriaga alleges involvement in delivering cash using vehicles, including to the "Santiago Family" at Jordan Plains, Novaliches, Quezon City, allegedly under instructions from me.

j) In Paragraph 29, Madriaga asserts that: "The funding for the ISIP Pilipinas national campaign (2021–2022), along with other parallel groups, came from POGO operators and drug dealers."

PROOF OF FALSITIES

2.6. There is no truth to any of the foregoing statements in the Madriaga Affidavit. **I have no personal or professional relationship with Madriaga. In fact, prior to the dissemination of the Madriaga Affidavit, I had no recollection of knowing, meeting, or interacting with Madriaga.** It was only after reading about it in the news, and consulting Atty. Ryan Rey S. Quilala, that I was informed that Madriaga was a campaign supporter and a member of "ISIP Pilipinas," one of many parallel groups independently formed by election supporters without my involvement or direction. Sometime in 2024, I received information on an assassination plot against me by a "Madriaga Kidnap for Ransom Group." It was only after my discussion with Atty. Quilala that I realized that Ramil Madriaga and the "Madriaga" in the Kidnap for Ransom Group is one and the same person.

2.7. Indeed, contrary to paragraph 9 of the Madriaga Affidavit, Madriaga was not introduced to me by my father, former President Rodrigo R. Duterte ("**FPRRD**"), in 2018 when I was Mayor of Davao City, or at any other time. Further, my father never mentioned Madriaga to me, whether in the context of a professional assignment or not. Needless to say, Madriaga was never tasked to work for or with me in any capacity when I was Mayor of the Davao City, or at any other time.

Attached in support of the foregoing as **Annex "D"** hereof is a Certification dated February 16, 2026 from the Human Resource

Management Office of the Davao City Government stating that Madriaga has never been employed by the said City Government in any capacity.

2.8. Contrary to paragraphs 10-12 of the Madriaga Affidavit, I did not instruct Madriaga or anyone else to form ISIP Pilipinas ("**ISIP**"), or any similar group in 2019 or 2020 to support a supposed "planned" Presidential run in 2022. The truth is I had no plans to run for President or any national office back then, and my focus was solely on my duties as Mayor of Davao City. I even publicly announced sometime in January 2021 that I was not running for President, and pleaded with supporters not to contribute to any fund-raising activity for me. It is well known that I only decided to run for Vice President in November 2021.

2.9. As mentioned, ISIP is just one of many parallel groups or independent volunteer campaign groups that were formed organically to support my candidacy, without any input, funding, or instructions from me. These refer to campaign groups that are created and funded by supporters on their own, without assistance from the candidate. I knew of ISIP, not because of Madriaga, but because of its association with Atty. Quilala, a friend whom I first met as an SSC Law student when he was Associate Dean of the same institution. I associated ISIP with Atty. Quilala because I was introduced to ISIP in a virtual meeting he requested on the group's behalf sometime in October 2021.

This is supported by the Affidavit dated February 27, 2026 of Atty. Quilala, which is attached as **Annex "E"** hereof.

2.10. Atty. Quilala, who is, *or was*, friends with Madriaga, attests that ISIP was apparently formed by Madriaga due to his admiration for me and as an opportunity to meet me, and to serve his party-list aspirations; not due to any instructions from me, which would have been impossible because we did not know each other.

2.11. To be sure, my interactions with ISIP have been limited because it is only one (1) of many independent groups that supported my campaign. Based on Facebook posts of ISIP,[12] I had two (2) virtual meetings with ISIP: one on October 2021 and another on January 2022. Pictures of Madriaga in virtual meetings with me have been used by detractors as proof of a relationship with him. However, it is clear

[12] "ISIP Pilipinas 2022 Quezon City" Facebook page. https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100080429721238 (last accessed: March 3, 2026)

from ISIP's own Facebook posts that these were not one-on-one or intimate discussions with Madriaga, but actually rather large group meetings with ISIP, with the January 2022 meeting even reaching at least 67 participants composed of members of ISIP and "KISLAP", another independent campaign group. I had no other virtual meetings with Madriaga apart from the ISIP meetings that he attended. This belies the notion that pictures of virtual meetings with Madriaga are proof of his claimed relationship with me.

Attached in support of the foregoing as **Annexes "F" and "G" series** hereof are printouts of the ISIP Facebook posts documenting the virtual meetings in October 2021[13] and January 2022,[14] respectively; and the Quilala Affidavit (**Annex "E"**), which confirms that he requested the virtual meeting in October 2021 on ISIP's behalf.

2.12. There are videos and pictures that surfaced online capturing a moment where I was shown handing Madriaga a Philippine flag. Based on a review of the same, this was on February 5, 2022, in Matnog, Sorsogon, during the "Mahalin Natin ang Pilipinas Ride," a nationwide motorcycle caravan that we did prior to the campaign. Due to the thousands of interactions I had with supporters leading up to the elections, I have no specific recollection of this moment with Madriaga. However, I was reminded that it was Atty. Quilala that told me to seek Madriaga to thank ISIP for its support in Matnog, Sorsogon. This contradicts the suggestion that this interaction is proof of Madriaga's alleged relationship with me.

The Quilala Affidavit (**Annex "E"** hereof) is attached in support of the foregoing.

2.13. The same is true for pictures of Madriaga with me during my inauguration as Vice President on June 19, 2022 in Davao City. The truth is that Madriaga was not even invited to my inauguration. It was Atty. Quilala that was invited to represent ISIP, but he could not

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[13] *"We, at ISIP Pilipinas will cherish this moment you spent with us Mayor Sara Duterte Carpio x x x."* (October 4, 2021.) ISIP Pilipinas 2022 Quezon City (Facebook Page). https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid0d9nfaVi5ZuJwvg6dfgBz4TPa76XymKtzkHmWqR9FFh3FoFdwkbwdszuAHkrdTWN4l&id=100080429721238 (last accessed: March 3, 2026).

[14] "*ISIP Pilipinas (Inday Sara Ikalawang Pangulo) and K.I.S.L.A.P (Kay Inday Sara Lilipad Ang Pilipinas) Virtual Meeting with Mayor Inday Sara Duterte January 17, 2022 10:00am."* (October 4, 2021.) ISIP Pilipinas 2022 Quezon City (Facebook Page). https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02WftLVh1egpmCXwFveZ3j8rYwuYjLASicS5S5VpdHdxE62X8WGg8mbhVbix1dFc6DI&id=100080429721238 (last accessed: March 3, 2026).

attend, and endorsed Madriaga to take his place. This belies any insinuation of closeness with Madriaga because he was only a replacement for Atty. Quilala.

This is supported by the Quilala Affidavit (**Annex "E"** hereof), and the Affidavit of Anna Victoria Q. Magnaye of Zegen Management Group Co., the events organizer that handled my inauguration (the "**Magnaye Affidavit**"; **Annex "H"** hereof), and its supporting documents. The Magnaye Affidavit proves that Madriaga was not invited to the inauguration and was just a replacement for Atty. Quilala; that ISIP was just one (1) of 50 parallel groups represented in the event, and that Madriaga's photo with me is just one (1) of over 1,200 taken that evening.

2.14. Contrary to paragraph 13 of the Madriaga Affidavit, Madriaga was not tasked by me or anyone acting on my behalf to form the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group ("**VPSPG**") after my election as Vice President. The formation of the VPSPG was a formal military initiative approved by then Secretary of the Department of National Defense ("**DND**") Delfin Lorenzana, in an effort to enhance security for the Vice President. This process was entirely internal to the AFP and DND, uninfluenced by outsiders lacking any official standing or authority in the military hierarchy, such as Madriaga.

In support of the foregoing are copies of DND Memorandum dated June 22, 2022 approving the formation of the VPSPG, and AFP General Orders No. 917 dated June 22, 2022 activating the VPSPG, attached to this Complaint-Affidavit as **Annexes "I"** and **"I-1"**, respectively.

2.15. The foregoing also finds support in the attached Affidavits of MGen. Jose Eriel M. Niembra (PA Ret) dated February 16, 2026 (the "**Niembra Affidavit**", **Annex "J"**), BGen. Randolph G. Cabangbang (PA Ret) dated March 4, 2026 (the "**Cabangbang Affidavit**"; **Annex "K"**), Lt. Col. Dennis D. Nolasco dated March 4, 2026 (the "**Nolasco Affidavit**"; **Annex "L"**), and Col. Raymund Dante P. Lachica dated March 4, 2026 (the "**Lachica Affidavit**"; **Annex "M"**), which all attest that Madriaga was never part of the PSG or the VPSPG in any capacity, disproving his claimed roles in those groups, or any suggestion that he was in a position to be involved or have influence in the formation of the VPSPG.

MGen. Niembra was PSG Deputy Commander and Commander of the PSG from June 30, 2016 to February 25, 2020. BGen.

Cabangbang was PSG Chief of Staff from October 14, 2019 to July 30, 2020, and PSG Commander from August 15, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Lt. Col. Nolasco was assigned to the PSG from June 1, 2016 to June 1, 2022, including a stint as PSG Training School Commandant from December 6, 2021. He was also VPSPG Deputy Group Commander and Executive Officer from June 30, 2022 until the VPSPG was deactivated on February 6, 2025. Col. Lachica was VPSPG Commander from September 16, 2022 to February 6, 2025. **As such, they all have personal knowledge of Madriaga's non-affiliation or involvement in the PSG and VPSPG on the relevant dates claimed by Madriaga, i.e. 2018 to 2023.**

This is further substantiated by the Certification from the Presidential Security Command dated February 11, 2026, certifying that Madriaga was never assigned, employed, or otherwise connected with the PSG, and the similar Certification from the AFP Security and Protection Group with respect to Madriaga's non-connection with VPSPG, copies of which are attached as **Annexes "N"** and **"O"** hereof.

2.16. Also contrary to paragraph 13 of the Madriaga Affidavit, it is not true that Madriaga "personally introduced and recommended Col. Dennis Nolasco" to me. This is impossible because, to reiterate, I did not know who Madriaga was. The truth is that it was Lt. Col. Rene J. Giroy, former Commanding Officer of the PSG's Second Presidential Escort that was assigned to provide me with security when PRRD was President, that introduced me to Lt. Col. Nolasco *(not Col. as Madriaga claims)*. It was Lt. Col. Giroy, Acting VPSPG Commander at the time, that facilitated Lt. Col. Nolasco's selection as VPSPG Deputy Commander and Executive Officer.

The Nolasco Affidavit (**Annex "L"** hereof) is attached in support of the foregoing.

2.17. It is also not true that Lt. Col. Nolasco was Madriaga's "student," and that Nolasco was Commandant of the PSG Training School at the time. The Nolasco Affidavit (**Annex "L"**) reveals that far from the PSG insider he paints himself to be, Madriaga was only a faculty member or resource speaker of Philippine Security and Safety Professional Practitioners Association, Inc. ("**PSSPPA**"), an external private organization that provided certificate courses to interested PSG personnel in November 2019 and December 2020. These were not official PSG activities, and participation was voluntary, with the participants themselves funding the training. Further, these specific courses were for Certified Security and Safety Practitioners and Basic

Occupational Safety and Health, unrelated to the "tactical driving and strategic transport" courses Madriaga claims he taught (in par. 8, Madriaga Affidavit). The fact that Nolasco attended these certificate courses did not make him Madriaga's "student." In any case, Nolasco was not Commandant of the PSG Training School until December 6, 2021, or long after the said certificate courses, again proving the falsity of Madriaga's claims.

2.18. It is also not true that it was Lt. Col. Nolasco that "tapped" the services of Col. Lachica. This is ridiculous and inconsistent with the strictly hierarchical nature of the military because Lt. Col. Nolasco is junior in rank and in age (by almost 10 years) to Col. Lachica. Moreover, the truth is that Col. Lachica was shortlisted by the AFP Senior Officers Placement Board based on his qualifications, and was selected based on merit. I know this due to my familiarity with his work as former Commander of the 3rd Infantry Battalion, which serviced Davao City when I was Mayor in 2016 to 2018.

Attached to this Complaint-Affidavit in support of the foregoing are the Nolasco and Lachica Affidavits (**Annexes "L"** and **"M"**), and their respective supporting documents.

2.19. Contrary to paragraph 15 of the Madriaga Affidavit, Madriaga did not work with Lt. Col. Nolasco and Col. Lachica under my instructions or in any capacity from July 2022 to April 2023, or at any other time. All security, transport, and intelligence-related tasks were handled exclusively by official personnel assigned through government protocols, with no involvement from external individuals like Madriaga. Madriaga was never a part or member of the OVP, VPSPG, or even the DepEd, and thus could not have coordinated or worked with Col. Nolasco or Col. Lachica in any capacity.

Attached in support of the foregoing as **Annexes "O"**, **"P"**, and **"Q"** are Certifications from ASPG, OVP, DepEd all attesting that Madriaga was never employed or connected with the said offices. These are also corroborated by the Nolasco and Lachica Affidavits (**Annexes "L"** and **"M"**).

2.20. For the same reasons, Madriaga did not have any participation whatsoever in the handling of confidential funds in December 2022, or at any other time, as he falsely alleges (in pars. 16-18, Madriaga Affidavit).

2.21. Moreover, Lt. Col. Nolasco could not have collaborated with Madriaga on "confidential funds" around December 2022, as claimed (in par. 17, Madriaga Affidavit). This is impossible because Lt. Col. Nolasco was not designated as DepEd Security Officer until January 17, 2023; and more importantly, confidential funds were not made available to DepEd until February 2023. Further, Lt. Col. Nolasco had no involvement in the use of confidential funds for the OVP.

Attached in support of the foregoing as **Annex "R"** is the DepEd Memorandum dated January 17, 2023 designating Lt. Col. Nolasco as Security Officer.

2.22. Finally, Col. Lachica could not have arrived with "**two DepEd vehicles**" in connection with the alleged confidential fund transactions as Madriaga claims (in par. 17, Madriaga Affidavit). This is impossible because neither Col. Lachica nor Lt. Col. Nolasco has control over or custody of any DepEd vehicles, which are entrusted only to authorized DepEd officers and officials. Not even Lt. Col. Nolasco, in his capacity as DepEd Security Officer, is authorized to use DepEd vehicles.

The Lachica and Nolasco Affidavits (**Annexes "M" and "L"** hereof) are attached in support of the foregoing.

2.23. There is also no truth to the alleged deliveries of duffle bags containing Php 33 million to Php 35 million each to recipients such as a mayor in Laguna, a comedy bar in the Timog area linked to former OVP Spokesperson Reynold Munsayac, or the Ombudsman parking compound, nor to the delivery of a white Vios containing Php 80 million to SM Megamall (in pars. 17-21). All confidential funds were managed strictly in accordance with applicable law, regulations, and procedures that exclude the participation of any unauthorized individuals like Madriaga.

The foregoing is supported by the Lachica and Nolasco Affidavits (**Annexes "M" and "L"** hereof), and the Affidavit of Atty. Reynold S. Munsayac (**Annex "S"** hereof).

2.24. Moreover, it is impossible for Madriaga to have seen the wife of Atty. Quilala driving the alleged white Vios (in par. 21, Madriaga Affidavit), as Mrs. Quilala does not know how to drive and has no Driver's License. Moreover, Mrs. Quilala was never my classmate in SSC Law, contrary to Madriaga's claim.

This is supported by the Quilala Affidavit (**Annex "E"**) attesting that Atty. Quilala's wife, Aurora F. Quilala, does not know how to drive and has no Driver's License; and the Land Transportation Office License Section Certification dated December 15, 2025 certifying that Ms. Quilala's name does not exist in its database (**Annex "T"** hereof).

2.25. Contrary to Paragraphs 22-24 of the Madriaga Affidavit, there is also no truth whatsoever to the allegations regarding the delivery of cash in vehicles, including a Super Grandia containing approximately Php 1 billion picked up at Jollibee Kamuning and delivered to a car wash in Muntinlupa City, or Honda Civics containing cash delivered to the "Santiago Family" in Jordan Plains, Novaliches, Quezon City. I have never been involved in, aware of, or directed any such activities. Moreover, I do not know any "MSgt Canlas", or any "Santiago Family" living in Jordan Plains Village, Novaliches, Quezon City. I am not even familiar with that village. To reiterate, I have no personal or professional relationship with Madriaga, and any dealings were limited to interactions with ISIP as a group related to the 2022 campaign.

2.26. With respect to paragraph 29 of the Madriaga Affidavit, I had no role in forming or funding ISIP, and was not involved in its financial operations. I am therefore not aware of the source of ISIP's funds. However, to suggest that I was aware that ISIP was funded by "POGO operators" and "drug dealers," or that I accepted ISIP's support knowing that its funding came from questionable or illegal sources, is completely false and malicious. I would have never knowingly interacted with ISIP if I knew it was illegally funded.

2.27. I hereby further deny all other allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit not specifically addressed above, particularly those imputing criminality or impropriety to me or members of my family. These claims are not only false and malicious but also so vague and unverifiable, lacking specifics such as exact dates, precise locations, and other corroborating details; and more importantly, substantiation. These are clear indicators of fabrication, particularly when originating from a source like Madriaga, whose credibility is already undermined by the proven falsehoods detailed herein, and his criminal background.

2.28. All told, it is clear that Madriaga's allegations are fabricated and meant to malign me, certainly for the political gain of those who stand to benefit from any resulting loss in public trust in me as Vice President. This is corroborated by the testimony of Lt. Col. Nolasco,

who, on December 12, 2025, received a Facebook Messenger message from Madriaga, trying to convince him to falsify testimony regarding confidential funds as a "way out" from alleged plunder charges, to wit:

> "Meron na plano sampahan kayo ng plunder. 9 kayo. Naituro ka na nila Fajardo at acosta na tinanggap nyo ni lachica ang pera sabit na kayo dun hindi nyo dapat tinanggap yun hindi kayo disbursement officer. **Im offering you a way out** Gusto ko maging General ka pa. **Yun natanggap mo na pera tel (sic) then (sic) na binigay mo sa akin aka na bahala magpaliwanag** kasi kakasuhan din ako bag maging state witness. Meron din 3 na mag state witness sa Dep ed at OVP itututuro ka at lachica kanya kanya na ligtas sila. Okay lang ako makulong kaya ko lumabas pero huwag ikaw sayang ka. Meron sang INC minister na nakikipag usap sa akin para kay Sara gusto nila meron masakripisyo. Eh maliwanag sa testimony nila fajarda at Acosta ang pag identify sayon (sic) Hindi pwede makulong ka si Sara lulusot pero paano kung maimpeach sya hindi na maging presidnte? Diretso ka bilibid. Remember Gobyerno ngayon ang kalaban galit na galit si pbbm kay sara ayaw lang ipahalata. at gusto nila matanggal si Sara paano ka? - **From Ram**." (emphasis supplied)

Please see the Nolasco Affidavits (**Annex "L"** hereof), and a printout of Madriaga's Facebook Messenger message to Nolasco dated December 12, 2025 (**Annex "U"**) in support of the foregoing.

2.29. The message above is undeniable proof that Madriaga's allegations are pure fabrication. It constitutes an admission that he was not involved in the handling of confidential funds, as he was soliciting Nolasco to invent a narrative where he purportedly gave Madriaga such funds in exchange for a "way out" of supposed plunder charges. The message makes it evident that Madriaga was not urging Nolasco to affirm a truth, but to collude in a lie to save himself, while advancing Madriaga's own interests, i.e. to bolster his credibility as a "state witness" to secure his release from prison.

2.30. The contrived nature of Madriaga's claims is further proven by his failure to come forward during the extensive House of Representatives hearings on the use of confidential funds by the Office of the Vice President and DepEd back in 2023 to 2024. Despite purporting to possess direct, personal knowledge of the matters under scrutiny, Madriaga remained silent throughout those proceedings. He only emerged with the Madriaga Affidavit in November 2025, after the

Supreme Court voided the earlier impeachment complaint against me, with relevant allegations appearing to be based on details disclosed in those House hearings. The timing, derivative content, and lack of substantiation reveal a blatant effort to exploit public information in order to patch over evidentiary holes, rather than authentic testimony based on personal knowledge.

2.31. Finally, there is also no truth to the allegation of Atty. Palad, Madriaga's lawyer, that I visited Madriaga in jail in a supposed attempt to block him from executing the Madriaga Affidavit or providing testimony against me.[15] This was debunked by Department of Interior and Local Government Secretary Juanito Victor Remulla, Jr., who publicly stated based on records provided by the BJMP warden that I never visited Madriaga.[16] To repeat, I do not know Madriaga, and I have no reason to visit him in jail.

A printout of an Inquirer.net news article on Secretary Remulla's statement on the foregoing is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "S"** hereof.

III.
DISCUSSION

THERE IS PROBABLE CAUSE TO HOLD MADRIAGA LIABLE FOR PERJURY UNDER ARTICLE 183 OF THE REVISED PENAL CODE.

3.1. Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code defines perjury as follows:

> "Article 183. False testimony in other cases and perjury in solemn affirmation. — The penalty of *prision mayor* in its minimum period shall be imposed upon **any person who, knowingly making untruthful statements** and not being included in the provisions of the next preceding articles, **shall testify under oath, or make an affidavit, upon any material matter before a competent person authorized to administer an oath in cases in which the law so requires.**"

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[15] Mendoza, John Eric. December 24, 2025. *"Jonvic Remulla: VP Sara Duterte visited Teves, not Madriaga, in jail."* Inquirer.net. https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2158590/remulla-vp-sara-duterte-visited-teves-not-madriaga-in-jail (last accessed: February 25, 2026)

[16] *Id.*

3.2. As held in ***Villarosa v. Magallanes*** **(G.R. No. 139841, April 29, 2003)**: "The purpose of the rule on perjury is to avert the prevalence of corrupt assertion of a falsehood, under oath or affirmation, which constitutes an imposition upon the court and seriously exposes it to a miscarriage of justice. "

3.3. As this Honorable Office knows, the elements of perjury are as follows:

a) the accused made a statement under oath or executed an affidavit upon a material matter;

b) the statement or affidavit was made before a competent officer authorized to receive and administer an oath;

c) in the statement or affidavit, the accused made a willful and deliberate assertion of a falsehood; and

d) the sworn statement or affidavit containing the falsity is required by law or made for a legal purpose. (*Union Bank of the Philippines v. People*, G.R. No. 192565, February 28, 2012)

All such elements are present in this case.

3.4. **First element:** Madriaga made a statement under oath upon a material matter. The Madriaga Affidavit contains statements under oath regarding purported interactions with and instructions from me, and his supposed involvement in alleged activities of the OVP and DepEd. As ruled in *Villanueva v. Secretary of Justice* (G.R. No. 162187, November 18, 2005): "The term 'material matter' is the main fact subject of the inquiry, or any circumstance which tends to prove that fact, or any fact or circumstance which tends to corroborate or strengthen the testimony related to the subject of the inquiry, or which legitimately affects the credence of any witness who testified." Madriaga's statements are material because they seek to prove my alleged involvement in illegal activities, such as misuse of confidential funds and amassing of ill-gotten wealth. Indeed, the Madriaga Affidavit has been referred to the Ombudsman, and used and cited in a Verified Complaint filed for grant and corruption, etc. with the Ombudsman (see **Annex "C"**), and in Impeachment Complaints filed with the House of Representatives (**Annexes "C-1" to "C-3"**) to prove precisely that.

3.5. **Second element:** The Madriaga Affidavit was made before a competent officer authorized to receive and administer an oath. It was subscribed and sworn to before Atty. Cynthia Viñas-Pantonal, a Notary Public for and in the City of Taguig City, within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Office.

3.6. **Third element:** In the Madriaga Affidavit, Madriaga made willful and deliberate assertions of falsehoods. The Madriaga statements listed above are false, as countered by my personal knowledge and supported by the Quilala, Magnaye, Niembra, Cabangbang, Nolasco, Lachica, and Munsayac Affidavits (**Annexes "E", "H", "J", "K", "L", "M"**, and **"S"**) and the documents referenced above. Madriaga's assertions were clearly made with malice and intent to deceive, as they fabricate a close personal and professional relationship, and implicate me in illegal activities, which are inexistent. As explained in *Ignacio v. People* [G.R. No. 257082 (Notice), April 24, 2023], citing *Saulo v. People* (G.R. No. 242900, June 8, 2020): "Willfully means intentionally; with evil intent and legal malice, with the consciousness that the alleged perjurious statement is false with the intent that it should be received as a statement of what was true in fact."

3.7. In this connection, the falsehoods in the Madriaga Affidavit on Madriaga's claimed background and relationship with me are not mere inaccuracies, but deliberate fabrications that strike at the very foundation of his allegations against me. Madriaga's claims of long-standing government service, including with the PSG, formal assignments and insider status with FPRRD, including a supposed FPRRD introduction to me in 2018, instructions to form ISIP, and role in organizing the VPSPG form the very foundation of his narrative. Madriaga needs these assertions to be true to establish credibility to allege that he transported large sums of money, including confidential funds, supposedly upon my instructions, and that he worked directly with Col. Lachica and Lt. Col. Nolasco for this purpose, among others. Because these foundational claims have been thoroughly disproven by this Complaint-Affidavit, and the supporting affidavits and evidence, including official certifications of relevant government offices, Madriaga's allegations of illegality against me, must necessarily be false.

3.8. As this Honorable Office knows, Philippine jurisprudence recognizes that when a witness knowingly and willfully gives false testimony on material points, the principle of *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus* applies, allowing the court to reject the whole testimony (*People v. Dasig*, G.R. No. L-5275, August 25, 1953). There is no question that Madriaga's foundational claims are deliberate and willful

falsehoods. These are not matters that can be innocently mistaken or misremembered in good faith—such as claiming membership or employment in the PSG when one was never part of it, or alleging direct instructions from me to form ISIP when we had never met. The only reasonable inference is that they were made with full knowledge of their falsity and with the intent to mislead. Madriaga's barefaced lies about his background and his supposed history with me, coupled with the supporting affidavits and evidence, conclusively prove that his claims of illegality against me are willful and deliberate assertions of falsehoods.

3.9. **Fourth element:** The sworn statement containing the falsity is required by law or made for a legal purpose. The Madriaga Affidavit is a sworn document that could be used in legal proceedings, investigations, or as evidence, fulfilling a legal purpose under Rule 132 of the Rules of Court. As already mentioned, the Madriaga Affidavit was already referred to the Ombudsman for appropriate action, and used in support of a complaint for graft and corruption, etc. filed against me with the Ombudsman, and in impeachment complaints against me filed with the House of Representatives.

3.10. As defined in jurisprudence, probable cause is "the existence of such facts and circumstances as would excite the belief, in a reasonable mind, acting on the facts within the knowledge of the prosecutor, that the person charged was guilty of the crime for which he was prosecuted" (*Olarte v. Calica*, UDK 17306, August 8, 2022). Under Department of Justice Circular No. 015, Series of 2024 (dated July 15, 2024), the standard for finding probable cause has been upgraded to require "prima facie evidence with reasonable certainty of conviction," meaning the evidence must not only establish a *prima facie* case but also indicate a reasonable likelihood of securing a conviction upon trial. In this case, the sworn affidavits of myself and the other witnesses, along with the supporting documents, are more than sufficient to meet this standard, as they directly contradict Madriaga's false assertions with credible and corroborated evidence, establishing beyond doubt the elements of perjury, and providing reasonable certainty of conviction based on the falsity and materiality of the statements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this Complaint-Affidavit this 4th day of March 2026, in the City of Taguig, Metro Manila.

SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE
Affiant

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the affiant and that I am satisfied that she has read the foregoing Complaint-Affidavit, that she understood the same, and that she executed it freely and voluntarily.

ARVIN M. CAGUIOA
Senior Assistant City Prosecutor
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

ANNEX "A"

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
National Capital Judicial Region
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT AND EX OFFICIO SHERIFF
Taguig City
rtc1tggocc@judiciary.gov.ph | | ☎: (02) 88188648

CERTIFICATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that according to the available records in this Office, ATTY. CYNTHIA VIÑAS-PANTOÑAL, has been commissioned by this Court as Notary Public for and in the City of Taguig, for the term beginning on the 1st day of January 2024 and ending on the 31st day of December 2025, under Appointment No. 15 (2024-2025).

It is further certified that the attached document:

> "A machine copy of an instrument entitled **"AFFIDAVIT"** made and executed by RAMIL LAGUNOY MADRIAGA, notarized by/acknowledged before Notary Public **Atty. Cynthia Viñas-Pantoñal** dated 29 November 2025, per Doc. No. 267; Page No. 50; Book No. 9; Series of 2025, consisting of five (5) pages only."

is true and correct copy of the above-described document on file in this office. Attached are certified true copies for ready reference.

This certification is issued upon the written request of Colonel Raymund Dante Lachica for whatever legal purposes it may serve.

Taguig City, 20 January 2026.

ATTY. RUBY P. FERRER
Clerk of Court VI
1/20/2026

Verified by:

ROYNAIRA C. AVELINO
Administrative Officer I

"DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX PAID"
JG2026002532784 01/19/2026
(OR/CAF NO. NUMBER) (DATE OF PAYMENT)

Republic of the Philippines)
Taguig City) *s.s.*
x----------x

AFFIDAVIT

I, **RAMIL LAGUNOY MADRIAGA,** of legal age, Filipino and with address at c/o Annex 2, BJMP, Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby depose and state as follows:

I. Educational Background

1. I took up the College of Law from 1991 to 1995 at San Sebastian College, Manila.

2. I graduated in 1995 and took the bar examination the same year but did not pass.

II. Government Service

3. From 1993 to 2021, I worked in the following government offices:

a. Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau (EIIB) - 1993-1995;

b. NSC and ISAFP - 2001-2015;

c. NSC, NBI, Revenue and Integrity Protection Service (RIPS) - 2018-2020;

d. NSC, PSG, GHQ (General Headquarters) - 2018-2021

4. At the start of the 2016 election campaign, then **Congressman Roilo Golez** introduced me to the Duterte family to provide political and security advice to then Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte.

5. I was also assigned to form groups that would support Duterte's candidacy for President.

6. When Duterte was elected as President, he ordered me to serve as a counter-intelligence agent for the National Security Council (Principal), as part of the civilian composite member separate from the NSC Secretariat.

CERTIFIED PHOTOCOPY
FROM RECORD ON FILE
1/26/2024
RUBY C. PEREZ-FERRER
CLERK OF COURT

7. During that time, I was instructed to provide intelligence information for President Duterte's ***"Oplan Double Barrel"***.

8. Sometime in 2018, I was formally assigned by President Duterte to work for the Presidential Security Group (PSG) in Malacañang to teach tactical driving and strategic transport courses.

III. Work with Mayor and Vice President Sara Duterte

9. It was also in 2018 that I was formally introduced by President Duterte to his daughter, **Davao City Mayor Sara Duterte**. I was likewise tasked to work for then Mayor Sara Duterte in intelligence gathering involving politics, law, and counter intelligence matters.

10. Sometime in 2019, I was instructed by then Mayor Sara Duterte to form a group to support her planned 2022 presidential candidacy.

11. In 2020, following the instructions of Mayor Sara Duterte, I formed ***Inday Sara Duterte Is My President (ISIP)*** together with her classmates at San Sebastian College of Law, where I also graduated in 1995.

12. We were able to register ***ISIP Pilipinas*** at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), with me as the **National Convenor**. Funding of ***ISIP*** was provided by Mayor Sara Duterte along with other support groups.

13. When Mayor Sara Duterte won as Vice President, I was tasked to form the **Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG)**, which was established primarily to provide security and intelligence work for VP Sara. It was during this period that I personally introduced and recommended **Col. Dennis Nolasco** to her.

14. Col. Nolasco was one of my students in the Presidential Security Group (PSG). At that time, he was the Commandant of the PSG Training School. It was Col. Nolasco who tapped the services of **Col. Raymund Dante Lachica** to head the VPSPG.

15. From July 2022 to April 2023, I worked with Col. Nolasco and Col. Lachica. Our work involved tactical transport services, securing VP Sara and other VIPs, conveying highly confidential information, and transporting large amounts of money to several persons as instructed by VP Sara.

16. Some of the work and information that I have personal knowledge of are the following:

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1/21/2026
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CLERK OF COURT

A. Confidential Funds 2022-2023

17. Around December 2022, Col. Nolasco sent me a text message instructing me to see him. I arrived at Ultra, Pasig City, at around 1:30 pm. I stayed with Col. Nolasco until Col. Lachica and two DepEd vehicles arrived past 3:00 p.m. with four (4) duffle bags of money.

18. Col. Lachica handed to me portions of that money, amounting to around Php33M to Php35M per duffle bag, to be delivered to various people:

18.1 One duffle bag of money was for a mayor in Laguna. I personally delivered it to a man in Cabuyao, Laguna, near the Industrial Park area.

18.2 Another duffle bag of money was delivered to a comedy bar owned and frequented by SSC-Law alumni located in the Timog area. When I arrived I saw **OVP Spokesperson Reynold Munsayac,** former classmate of VP Sara. He signaled for me to go upstairs and leave the money at the office. I followed his instructions and then I left. He did not speak to me.

18.3 Another duffle bag of money was left in the car, which I drove to the Ombudsman parking compound. When I arrived, the guard signaled for me to park in a specific reserved spot, and I placed the keys on top of the left front wheel. After I left, I saw someone retrieve the keys and drive the vehicle away.

B. Delivery to Santiago Family - Eighty Million (Php80,000,000.00) Pesos Cash inside Vios

19. On another occasion, around the same period, I was handed a white Vios by Col. Nolasco, which contained money amounting to roughly **Eighty Million (Php80,000,000.00)**.

20. Col. Nolasco instructed me to drive it to the parking lot of SM Megamall. I followed his instruction, locked the car, placed the keys on top of the left front wheel, and then moved away and waited until someone retrieved the keys and drove off.

21. One day, I saw the same Vios being driven by the wife of **Ombudsman Prosecutor Ryan Rey Quilala, named Rhea,** who was a classmate of VP Sara Duterte at SSC - Law.

CERTIFIED PHOTOCOPY
FROM RECORD ON FILE
1/26/2026
RUBY C. PEREZ-FERRER
CLERK OF COURT

C. One Billion (Php1,000,000,000.00) Pesos Cash Inside Super Grandia

22. Around the first quarter of February 2020, I was instructed by MSgt. Canlas, a PSG officer whom I came to know in Davao, to pick up a Super Grandia at Jollibee Kamuning, Quezon City, and deliver it to a car wash along Daang Hari, Muntinlupa City. From the meeting point, I was told to proceed to Katarungan Village nearby, where I handed the keys to two men who were inside a black Honda Civic. This delivery was later verified through a call from President Duterte himself, who confirmed that the vehicle was received by those two men whose names I can no longer recall

D. Cash inside Honda Civic delivered to the Santiago Family at Jordan Plains, Novaliches, Quezon City.

23. Sometime in January 2022, VP Sara instructed me through a phone call to pick up a Honda Civic containing cash near the **KISLAP** warehouse and deliver it to Jordan Plains, Novaliches, Quezon City, specifically to the house of the **Santiago Family,** which had a green gate and was located inside a gated village.

24. Days later, VP Sara again instructed me to pick up another white Honda Civic containing cash and deliver it to the same house of the Santiago Family at Jordan Plains in Novaliches, Quezon City.

IV. Magnetic Lifters

25. During my meeting with **Atty. Manases "Mans" Carpio**, husband of VP Sara, at Burgos Circle in Bonifacio Global City, he personally instructed me and my team to pick up the magnetic lifters at the Bureau of Customs.

26. The original plan, however, was aborted because one of President Duterte's men working as an intelligence officer tipped us off that the shipment was a hot item and that someone had their eye on the magnetic lifters containing tons of methamphetamine hydrochloride.

27. I met with Atty. Mans Carpio again at the same place in Burgos Circle, BGC, and I informed him that the shipment was a hot item and was being monitored. He then told me to **"do what is necessary"**. We, therefore, decided to proceed with the usual process of taking it out and facilitate its release from Customs under our monitoring.

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CLERK OF COURT

28. After several days, I learned that the magnetic lifters had been released from Customs through the efforts of broker Mark Taguba.

V. Funding from POGO Operators

29. The funding for the ISIP Pilipinas national campaign (2021–2022), along with other parallel groups, came from POGO operators and drug dealers. I was able to identify several of these individuals during my frequent pickups of cash-filled bags at locations such as **The Gate in Pampanga, Vertis North Mall and Seda Hotel in Quezon City, and the Grand Hyatt in BGC.**

VI. Reservation

30. I reserve the right to submit another affidavit on other matters pertaining to VP Sara Duterte, Atty. Manases "Mans" Carpio, Col. Dennis Nolasco, Col. Raymund Dante Lachica, Ombudsman Prosecutor Ryan Rey Quilala, OVP Spokesperson Reynold Munsayac, and other persons who were involved in the distribution and delivery of money and other related matters.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this NOV 29 2025 November 2025, in Taguig City.

RAMIL LAGUNOY MADRIAGA
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this November NOV 29 2025 2025 in Taguig City, affiant showing to me his BJMP Identification card as evidence of his identity.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Doc No. 267;
Page No. 50;
Book No. 9;
Series of 2025.

ATTY. CYNTHIA VIÑAS - PANTONAL
Notary Public for Taguig City
Appointment No. [illegible] valid until Dec. 31, 2025
Roll of Attorneys No. 77401
IBP No. 485506 | PTR No. A-6438569-Taguig City
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0002141
03 Balagtas St. Lower Bicutan, Taguig City 1632

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ANNEX "B"

DEC 16 2025

PALAD LAURON PALAD & TE LAW FIRM
...ue, Quezon City

December 15, 2025

HON. JESUS CRISPIN C. REMULLA
Ombudsman
The Honorable Office of the Ombudsman
Quezon City

Dear Ombudsman Remulla,

We write in our capacity as counsel for **Mr. Ramil L. Madriaga** ("Affiant"), who respectfully seeks the attention of the Honorable Office of the Ombudsman regarding matters set forth in his **Notarized Affidavit**, which we transmit and refer for appropriate action, evaluation, and such proceedings as may be warranted under applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Attached hereto is the **Notarized Affidavit of Mr. Ramil L. Madriaga**, executed on November 29, 2025 and notarized by Atty. Cynthia Vinas-Pantonal, containing the relevant narration of facts and circumstances that, upon evaluation by your Honorable Office, may call for administrative, criminal, and/or other remedial action within the Ombudsman's constitutional and statutory mandate.

In view of the foregoing, we respectfully **refer and endorse** the attached Notarized Affidavit to your Honorable Office for **proper disposition** in accordance with your established procedures. Should your Office require additional documents, or clarificatory statements, we undertake to coordinate and comply at the soonest possible time, subject to due notice.

We submit this referral in deference to the Ombudsman's authority to investigate and act upon acts or omissions of public officers and employees, and we respectfully request that the Affiant and this law firm be duly informed of any action taken, as well as any directives for further compliance.

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

PALAD LAURON PALAD & TE LAW FIRM
Counsel for Ramil L. Madriaga

By:

ATTY. MARK ANTHONY E. TE

ANNEX "B-1"

Bilyonaryo News Channel
Dec 16, 2025 ·

READ: The sworn statement of Ramil Madriaga has been forwarded to the Office of the Ombudsman for review, lawyer Raymond Palad said.

Madriaga has been publicly identified as a purported intermediary linked to Vice President Sara Duterte.

Photo courtesy: Atty. Raymond Palad

PALAD LAURON PALAD & TE LAW FIRM
[illegible]ue, Quezon City

December 15, 2025

HON. JESUS CRISPIN C. REMULLA
Ombudsman
The Honorable Office of the Ombudsman
Quezon City

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Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

PALAD LAURON PALAD & TE LAW FIRM
Counsel for Ramil L. Madriaga

By:

ATTY. MARK ANTHONY E. TE

ANNEX "C"

(https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/978533/live-updates-conflict-in-the-middle-east/story/)

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NEWS

Trillanes says he met with Madriaga before filing plunder, graft raps vs VP Sara

By GISELLE OMBAY (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/archives/authors/giselleombay/), GMA Integrated News

Published January 22, 2026 11:49am

Former senator Antonio Trillanes IV and members of The Silent Majority, a civil society group, hold the complaint for plunder, malversation, and graft against Vice President Sara Duterte which they filed with the Office of the Ombudsman on Wednesday, January 21, 2026. LLANESCA T. PANTI/GMA Integrated News

Former senator Antonio Trillanes IV said Thursday he met and talked with Ramil Madriaga before filing plunder, malversation, and graft complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte with the Office of the Ombudsman.

Trillanes said that 23 counts of alleged anomalies attributed to the Vice President were cited in the complaint, including the allegations of Madriaga, who has claimed to be Duterte's former aide.

"Nakausap ko siya, nagpaalam ako do'n sa abogado niya at sa kanya mismo. So bumista po tayo," the former lawmaker said in a Super Radyo dzBB interview.

(I talked to him, I asked for his and his lawyer's permission. So I visited him.)

Other Stories

VP Sara, sinampahan ng plunder, malversation, at graft sa Ombudsman

(https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/ulatfilipino/973618/vp-sara-sinampahan-ng-plunder-malversation-at-graft-sa-ombudsman/story/)

VP Sara sued for plunder, malversation, graft over alleged misuse of confi, public funds

(https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/973593/vp-sara-sued-for-plunder-malversation-graft-over-alleged-misuse-of-confi-public-funds/story/)

Hontiveros: Senate may try both impeachment cases vs Marcos, Duterte

(https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/973626/hontiveros-senate-may-try-both-impeachment-cases-vs-marcos-duterte/story/)

"Nakausap ko last week. Chineck-out ko, bago ko isinama itong allegation niya. So may mga agam-agam pa rin ako, but generally 'yung ibang na-mention niya, nag-check out naman when I got out. So hindi lang ito 'yung nagiimbento lang."

(I talked to him last week. I checked out his claims, before including them in the complaints. Actually, I still have doubts, but generally the other things he mentioned checked out when I got out. I believe he's not just merely inventing things.)

Madriaga (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/969380/abante-urges-ombudsman-house-to-probe-madriaga-s-allegations-vs-sara-duterte/story/)previously alleged that drug dealers and Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGO) are funding the campaign Inday Sara Duterte is My President (ISIP) Pilipinas.

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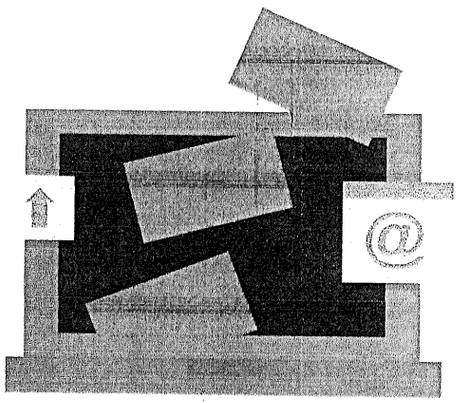

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He said he was the Vice President's former aide and transported large amounts of money nationwide between July 2022 and August 2023. He also alleged that Duterte's husband, Atty. Mans Carpio, instructed him to pick up magnetic lifters with shabu.

Duterte (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/970394/vp-sara-duterte-denies-links-with-madriaga/story/), however, refuted that she has a personal relationship with Madriaga, stressing that he has offered no proof nor documents to support his "bare allegations."

The Vice President further alleged that Madriaga appears to be "acting out of desperation" to secure his release from detention, and is working to undermine her possible plans to run for president.

In December last year, Madriaga (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/969775/madriaga-seeks-ombudsman-probe-on-his-allegations-vs-vp-sara-duterte/story/)asked Ombudsman Jesus Crispin Remulla to probe his allegations as stated in his sworn affidavit.

'Gaps'

For Trillanes, there are still "gaps" in Madriaga's allegations.

"Eh kasi, he admits na talagang gumagawa naman siya ng krimen, basically. May mga ano talaga, mga gaps pa rin. But 'yung portion ng allegation niya na siya 'yung naghahatid nung pera, binibigyan siya ng pera at hinahatid niya, eh 'yan 'yung allegation niya eh at nasa position siya to commit those acts na sinasabi niya," he explained.

(He admits that he is committing a crime, basically. There are still some gaps. But the part of his allegation where he said he was given money and he delivered it, he's in a position to commit those acts that he said.)

The complaint filed by Trillanes (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/973593/vp-sara-sued-for-plunder-malversation-graft-over-alleged-misuse-of-confi-public-funds/story/) and civil society group The Silent Majority on Wednesday covers the Vice President's actions from when she was still a vice mayor then mayor of her hometown Davao City and later as vice president and education secretary.

GMA News Online reached out to the Office of the Vice President for a comment and will update this story once it responds. — **RSJ, GMA Integrated News**

Tags: Antonio Trillanes IV (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/tracking/antoniotrillanesiv/), Sara Duterte (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/tracking/sara_duterte/), Ramil Madriaga (https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/tracking/ramil_madriaga/)

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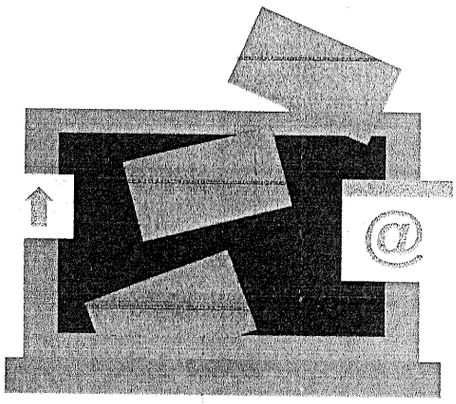

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ANNEX "C-1"

Nation

'Today is the day': 2 new impeachment complaints filed vs Sara Duterte

David Dizon, Agatha Gregorio, Vivienne Gulla, ABS-CBN News

Published Feb 02, 2026 07:52 AM PHT
Updated Feb 03, 2026 06:47 AM PHT

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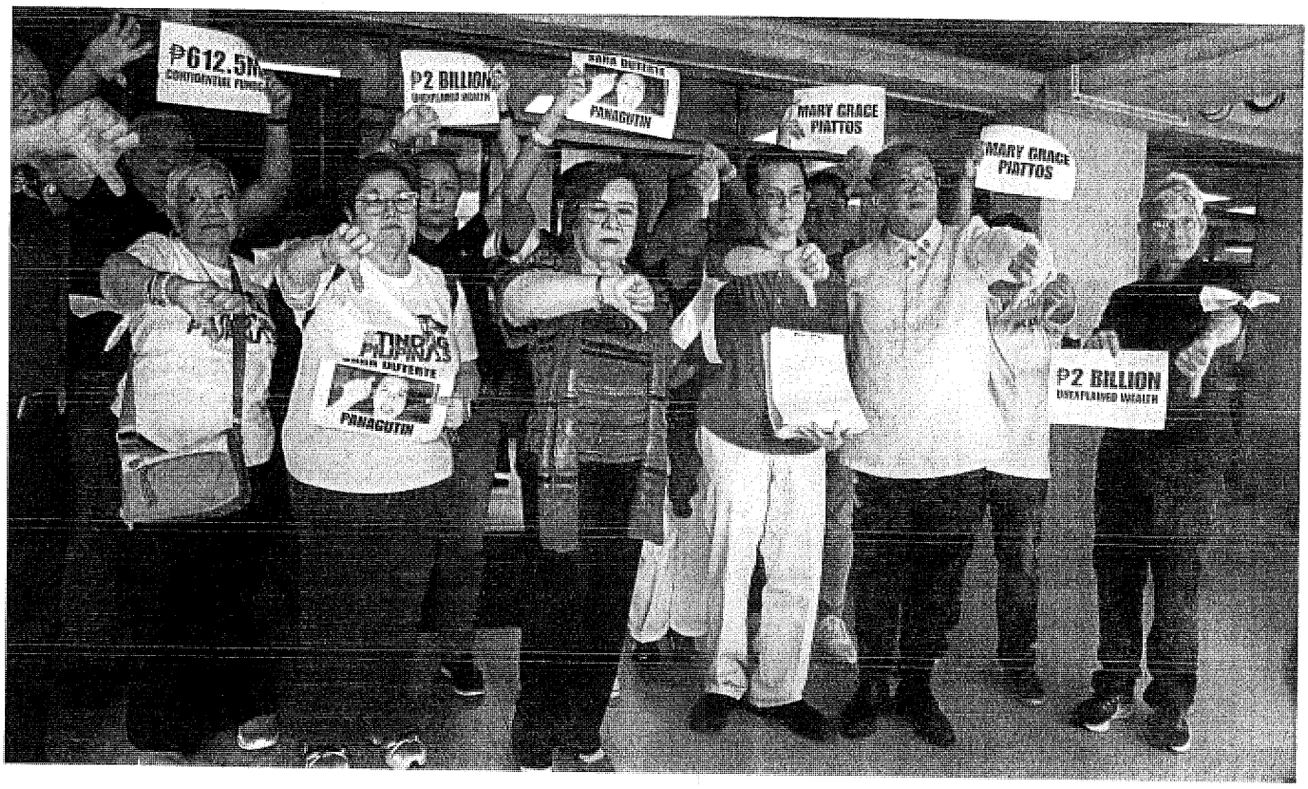

Members of Tindig Pilipinas, led by Kiko Aquino Dee, Ging Deles, and Fr. Flavie Villanueva, file an impeachment complaint against Vice President Sara Duterte at the House of Representatives in Quezon City on February 2, 2026. *Jonathan Cellona, ABS-CBN News*

MANILA **(6th UPDATE)** — Two groups on Monday filed separate impeachment complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte, after the Supreme Court ruled with finality that last year's articles of impeachment against her were unconstitutional.

The first one was endorsed by Makabayan lawmakers Antonio Tinio, Renee Co, and Sarah Elago, with former lawmakers France Castro and Neri Colmenares among the named complainants.

"Impeachment complaint vs VP Sara Duterte refiled before Office of the House Secretary General. Ground is betrayal of public trust over misuse of confidential funds," according to Bagong Alyansang Makabayan's (BAYAN) Nato Reyes.

The complaint endorsed by the Makabayan bloc delves into Duterte's behavior during deliberations on the 2026 budget.

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According to Co, Duterte nearly boycotted the budget hearings for the Office of the Vice President.

"Kung matatandaan natin, may halos boycott nang nangyayaring budget hearings. Mayroon pa nga at some point sinend na letter na naglalapat ng kondisyon para sa kanyang attendance sa budget hearings," said Co.

Meanwhile, ML party-list Representative Leila de Lima and Akbayan party-list Representative Perci Cendaña endorsed the second complaint filed by Tindig Pilipinas' Francis "Kiko" Aquino Dee and Sylvia Estrada Claudio, and other civil society leaders.

The second complaint alleges culpable violations of the constitution, graft and corruption, bribery, betrayal of public trust, and other high crimes.

According to complainants, what sets these complaints apart from those filed earlier is the inclusion of the statement of Duterte's former aide, Ramil Madriaga.

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This alleges the Vice President asked him to deliver confidential funds to her security aide, and that money linked to POGOs and drugs funded her 2022 campaign.

"We have strong basis for this impeachment complaint. Nadagdagan pa nga with the Madriaga testimony. So ang ating muling hiling ay sa House Committee on Justice o kung anumang kapalaran nito sa House ay agad mabagsakan na mayroong probable cause for impeachment, ma-transmit po ito sa Senate, at magsimula ang trial that it proceeds forthwith," Co said.

"Ang nadagdag natin sa complaint for this round ay 'yung mahalagang testimonya ni Ramil Madriaga na sinasabi niyang tumanggap siya ng cash mula doon sa mga security officers ni Vice President Sara Duterte," added Reyes.

Michael Poa of Duterte's defense team in a statement said the filing of new impeachment complaints "comes as no surprise."

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timed press releases or irresponsible viral posts on social media.' It is a constitutional mechanism governed by standards, evidence, and due process," Poa said.

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REP. DUTERTE SLAMS MAKABAYAN BLOC

Davao City First District Representative Paolo Duterte on Monday criticized the Makabayan bloc for filing another impeachment complaint against Vice President Duterte.

Duterte described the move as "serial impeachment," noting that the Makabayan bloc had earlier sought to impeach President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and that the impeachment complaint against the Vice President was filed ahead of the February 6, 2026 date.

"Unsa man ni—serial impeachment? Or klaro na kaayo nga gutom mo sa gahum? (Ano to—serial impeachment? O malinaw talagang gutom kayo sa kapangyarihan?)," Duterte said in a statement.

"Makabayan is not interested in truth or justice. They are interested in destabilizing the government, removing the two highest officials elected by the people, and clearing the way for their own brand of failed ideology—one that has brought nothing but death, deception, and division," he added.

The congressman said that before the Makabayan bloc "lecture the nation" about betrayal of public trust, the ground of their impeachment complaint, they should first answer to what he described as the real victims of the ideology they continue to defend.

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Duterte stressed that impeachment should not be treated as a toy or used as a shortcut to power.

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not earn," Duterte added.

'TODAY IS THE DAY'

Earlier in the day, ACT Teachers party-list Rep. Antonio Tinio confirmed that "today is the day" they will file the fresh impeachment complaint against Duterte.

"Today is the day. Napaaga dahil 'yan ang epekto nung SC decision. Binago na naman nila 'yung pag-calculate kung kelan matatapos 'yung so called one-year bar kaya sa pagkaunawa natin, pwede na. Mamaya, ipa-file na ang impeachment complaint laban kay VP Sara Duterte," he told DZMM.

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Tinio said the articles of impeachment accuse the Vice President of betraying public trust when she supposedly committed "gross abuse of discretionary powers" over the P612.5 million confidential funds of the Office of the Vice President and the Department of Education from December 2022 until the third quarter of 2023.

Of this amount, P125 million was spent by the OVP in 11 days in 2022. P73 million from that figure was disallowed by the Commission on Audit due to non-submission of documents evidencing the success of information gathering or surveillance activities, failure to specify that purchased items were intended for confidential operations, and use of confidential funds for purposes not allowed under the guidelines.

Tinio said the complaint also accused Duterte of "mocking" the audit process by submitting allegedly fabricated liquidation reports including receipts to supposedly fictitious recipients of confidential funds such as "Mary Grace Piattos."

"Yun pa rin, katulad ng pagwaldas sa 612.5 million na confidential fund nung siya ay bise presidente at secretary ng [Department of Education]. Kasama dito yung P125 million na naubos in

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Tinio said he does not expect the complaint to be thrown out via technicality since the Supreme Court had already deemed as invalid the earlier impeachment complaint against the Vice-President.

“Wala tayong ibang choice kundi ipa-file muli ito. Uulitin ang proseso,” he said.

'WE'RE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FILING'

Meanwhile, the Palace said it is up to Congress to decide on the fresh impeachment complaints filed against the vice president, emphasizing that they are not responsible for the move.

"I believe they are almost the same allegations made even before when the first impeachment complaint was filed, so nothing new or maybe a little, few," Palace Press Officer Undersecretary Claire Castro said in a Palace Press briefing Monday.

"But even if, we do not have any hand, we are not responsible [for] the filing of those impeachment complaints. So, it's up to the Congress to evaluate and decide with regard [to] subject matter," she added.

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SUPREME COURT RULING

The Supreme Court earlier upheld its decision declaring the articles of impeachment against Vice President Sara Duterte as unconstitutional and that the Senate did not acquire the jurisdiction over the impeachment proceedings.

In an en banc decision promulgated on January 28, all those who participated in the earlier ruling

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Camille Ting said.

The court however clarified a few points, including the definition of session days.

"Session days as used in Article XI, Section 3, subsection (2) or for purposes of the first mode of initiating an impeachment complaint does not mean legislative session days. A session day for purposes of Article XI in the Constitution was given its plain and ordinary sense, which the Court interprets to mean a calendar day in which the House of Representatives holds a session," Ting said.

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Both groups of complainants said they filed the complaints on Monday because the one-year bar for impeachment complaints lapsed back in January 15 based on the Supreme Court's decision.

JAN. 15 OR FEB. 6?

In a separate interview, House Committee on Justice chairperson Gerville Luistro believes the latest Supreme Court decision "implies" that the ban lapsed last January 15, 2026, based on the definition of "session days" it provided.

She acknowledged that a prior decision of the High Court provided that new impeachment complaints may only be filed no earlier than February 6, 2026.

Luistro said it is important for the High Court to clarify the matter.

"I think it is important na maliwanagan, ma-clarify ng Supreme Court 'yung date kung kailan allowed na," she said.

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However, dito sa recent resolution of the Supreme Court denying the motion for reconsideration of the House of Representatives, it was implied na 'yung first impeachment complaint that was filed on December 2 of 2024 was deemed initiated for failure of the House to take action within the period of 10 session days. 'Yung session days, medyo nagkaroon din ng changes doon, because it is now equivalent to calendar days when the House of Representatives have sessions," Luistro explained.

"So counting from December 2, 2024, 'yung 10 session days, now was until January 14 of 2025. In other words, January 15, 2026, naglapse na ang one-year prohibition period," she added.

Luistro admitted that even she was confused.

"Alin 'yung susundin natin? Is it the February 6, 2026, na nasa original decision? Or is it the January 15, 2026, which was implied in the recent resolution?" Luistro said.

The Supreme Court, in its ruling, said the lower chamber's complaint against the Vice President, which was filed in February 5, 2025 by 215 or more than the required one-third of House members, was barred by the one-year ban on "initiating" more than one impeachment proceeding against the same official.

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The first three impeachment complaints against Duterte were filed in December 2024 by less than a third of House members.

House Rules state that such complaints are only considered "initiated" when they are referred to the House Committee on Rules.

House Rules, meanwhile, give the House Speaker 10 session days from receipt of verified impeachment complaints from the Office of the House Secretary General, to include it in the lower chamber's Order of Business. In the House of Representatives, a "session day" ends when the

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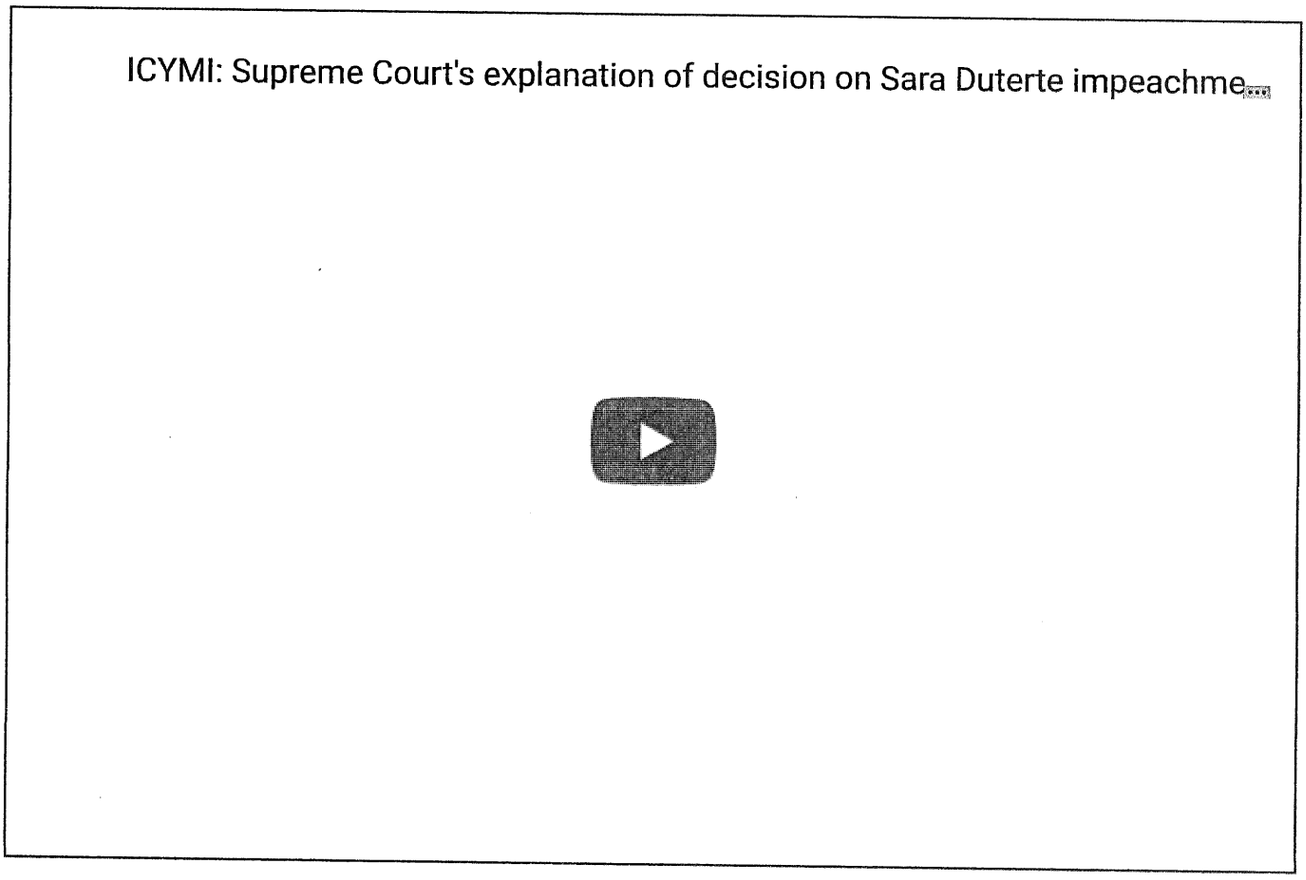

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ANNEX "C-2"

NATION

Common denominator: VP Sara's ex-aide new factor in 3 impeachment raps

By: Gabriel Pabico Lalu - Reporter / @GabrielLaluINQ INQUIRER.net / 02:36 PM February 11, 2026

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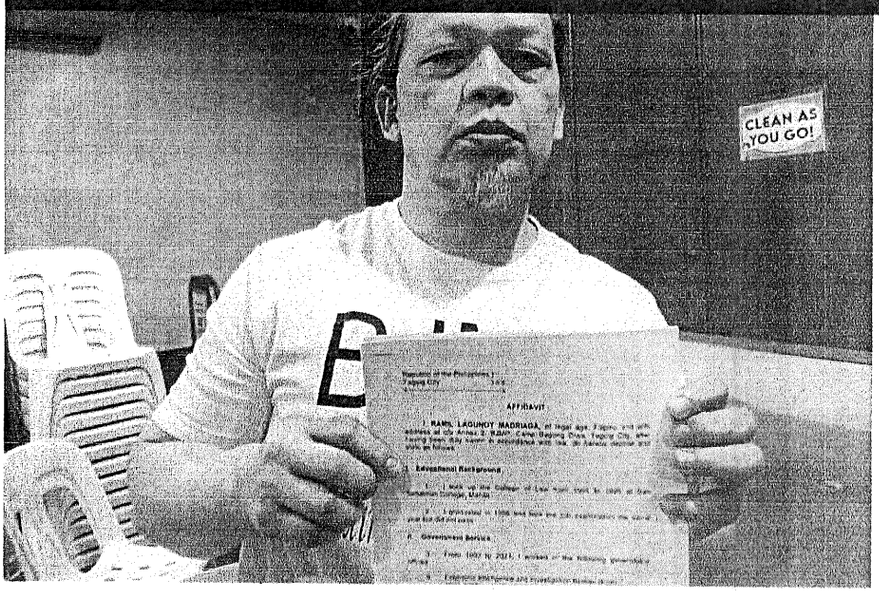

Ramil Madriaga — File photo

MANILA, Philippines — A quick look at the second set of impeachment complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte shows that not much has changed, which should not be a surprise since the Supreme Court (SC) said that the grounds can be reused again even if they declared the first set of raps unconstitutional.

But one significant development found on all three complaints — the one filed by the Makabayan Coalition, followed by civil society groups, and then by clergy members and lawyers — is the inclusion of claims made by Ramil Madriaga, Duterte's former aide.

Madriaga's name was mentioned in the Makabayan Coalition complaint's paragraph 23, under the statement of facts, in reference to the sworn affidavit he executed last December 2025.

Article continues after this advertisement

00:14

In his affidavit, Madriaga asked the Office of the Ombudsman to investigate Duterte for alleged corrupt activities

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TAGS: Ramil Madriaga, Sara Duterte impeachment

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"On Nov. 29, 2025, Ramil Madriaga executed a sworn affidavit corroborating some of the facts which came to light in the House proceedings," Makabayan said in their complaint.

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After this, Makabayan cited Madriaga's testimony that part of his job was to allegedly deliver large amounts of money upon Duterte's instructions.

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"When Mayor Sara Duterte won as Vice President, I was tasked to form the Vice President Security and Protection Group (VPSPG), which was established primarily to provide security and intelligence work for VP Sara. It was during this period that I personally introduced and recommended Col. Dennis Nolasco to her," Madriaga said in the affidavit, as cited by Makabayan.

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'Col. Nolasco was one of my students in the Presidential Security Group (PSG) [...] It was Col. Nolasco who tapped the services of Col. Raymund Dante Lachica to head the VPSPG. From July 2022 to April 2023, I worked with Col. Nolasco and Col. Lachica. Our work involved tactical transport services, securing VP Sara and other VIPs, conveying highly confidential information, and transporting large amounts of money to several persons as instructed by VP Sara," he added.

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For the civil society groups' complaint, which was endorsed by Akbayan party-list Rep. Percival Cendaña and Mamamayang Liberal party-list Rep. Leila de Lima, the Madriaga testimony was included in Paragraph 44, specifically under discussions for Article II of the petition.

Article II of the civil society groups' complaint sets out allegations that Duterte misused confidential funds (CF) lodged with the Office of the Vice President (OVP) and, previously, with the Department of Education (DepEd).

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"In the said Affidavit, Mr. Madriaga confessed and expressly admitted how respondent Duterte's Security Chief at the OVP, Col. Raymund Dante Lachica, made him deliver large sums of money taken from Respondent Duterte's confidential funds at the OVP and the DepEd to several persons under the instructions of Respondent Duterte," the second complaint read.

The complainants from the civil society group believe this is a clear confirmation of how Duterte "actually converted and diverted the subject confidential funds for her own personal use, contrary to the actual purposes for which the same were earmarked for and/ or purportedly disbursed."

For the third complaint, filed by clergymen and women along with some members of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Madriaga's name was mentioned in the statement of facts, still in relation to the CF issue.

"Then, Colonel Dennis Nolasco sent a certain Ramil Lagunoy Madriaga a text message instructing him to see the former," the said complaint's Par[illegible]ph 29 read. "So Madriaga went to see Col. Nolasco at Ultra, Pasig City.

"H[illegible]rived at the place around 1:30 p.m. Next, they waited for Col. Lachica and two DepEd vehicles that ultimately arrived past 2 p.m. Upon arriving

Lachica gave Madriaga some of this cash and instructed him to deliver these bags of money to certain individuals," it added.

Lachica, former head of the VPSPG, has filed cyberlibel complaints against Madriaga and his legal counsel, Atty. Raymond Palad, last January over an alleged online publication and dissemination of defamatory statements against him.

READ: Col. Lachica files cyberlibel complaints vs Madriaga, legal counsel

Gravity of testimony

While the Office of the Ombudsman has not yet launched a full-blown investigation into the affidavit, Madriaga's testimony is the first time a person testified to having direct knowledge of the CF issues thrown by Duterte.

At hearings conducted by the House of Representatives' committee on good government and public accountability during the 19th Congress, several concerns were raised regarding fictitious personalities signing confidential disbursements, questionable fund transfers, and allegedly irregular utilization rates.

But the questions remain unresolved as to how payouts for intelligence reports from confidential witnesses were distributed, despite time limitations and transportation constraints. Madriaga's testimony, on the other hand, provides a possible answer into how the scheme was conducted.

"One duffle bag of money was for a mayor in Laguna. I personally delivered it to a man in Cabuyao, Laguna, near the Industrial Park area," Madriaga said in his affidavit, as mentioned by Makabayan. "Another duffle bag of money was delivered to a comedy bar owned and frequented by SSC-Law alumni located in the Timog area."

"When I arrived I saw OGP Spokesperson Reynold Munsayac, former classmate of VP Sara. He signaled for me to go upstairs and leave the money at the office. I followed his instructions and then I left. He did not speak to me. Another duffle bag of money was left in the car, which I drove to the Ombudsman parking compound," he added.

The complaint also used the same part of Madriaga's affidavit.

Subsequently, Munsayac signaled Madriaga to go upstairs and leave the money at the office. He followed suit and left. Munsayac did not speak to him," Paragraph 33 of the third complaint read.

"Next, Madriaga drove a car to the parking compound of the Office of the Ombudsman. He also brought another duffel bag of money and placed it inside the car. When he arrived at the Ombudsman compound, a guard signaled for him to park in a specific reserved spot. And he did. He placed the keys on top of the left front wheel and left. He, then, saw someone retrieve the keys and drive the car away," it added.

According to the third complaint, Nolasco gave Madriaga a "white (Toyota) Vios with money in the amount of around Eighty Million (P80,000,000.00) Pesos" in it.

"Following Col. Nolasco's instruction, Madriaga drove the white Vios to a parking lot inside SM Megamall, parked and locked the car, placed the keys on top of the left front wheel, and moved away. He, then, waited for someone who retrieved the keys and drove off," filers of the third complaint stated.

"On another day, Madriaga saw the same motor vehicle (Vios) driven by the wife of Ombudsman Prosecutor Ryan Rey Quilala, named Rhea, who was a classmate of VP Sara at SSC – Law," they added.

Other similarities, differences

The similarities between all three complaints, however, stop with the confidential fund issue. Other than that, common topics were only found on second and third complaints: for example, only the raps from civil society groups and clergy members mentioned Duterte's alleged bribery of DepEd officials.

This was in reference to former Education Undersecretary Gloria Jumamil Mercado's admission during a House committee on good government and public accountability hearing that she received envelopes containing money.

Mercado said the money, supposedly from Duterte, may have been intended to influence her as she previously headed the DepEd's procurement division.

NEW

RELATED: Alleged 'envelopes' from Duterte may have aimed to influence

The alleged bribery of DepEd officials was included as Article II in the second complaint, and Article III in the third complaint.

Similarly, only the second and third complaints included Duterte's threats against President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta Marcos, and former House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez as grounds for impeachment.

"Upon taking the helm of the OVP, the Vice President took an oath. She swore to defend the Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every person, and consecrate herself to the service of the nation," Paragraph 281 of the third complaint stated.

"Yet she just as easily violated her oath by taking the law into her own hand. Instead of engaging the justice system, if she did feel as if her life was threatened, she immediately contracted an assassin and conspired to kill the President, the First Lady, and the former Speaker," it added.

READ: Sara Duterte's kill remark vs Marcos is 'active threat' – Palace

The second complaint, meanwhile, said that Duterte's admission that she has already tasked someone to kill the three if she dies proves that there is a "contract to kill."

"The foregoing statements of Respondent Duterte admit two things — First, that she has specifically directed a person to kill the President, the First Lady, and then Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Second, that the contracted person has already agreed to carry out her instruction. In other words, there is a contract to kill," the complainants in the second petition said.

"That her instruction supposedly included a suspensive condition — her death — which will trigger the contracted person to proceed with the assassination does not detract from the fact that Respondent Duterte, a sitting Vice President, has ordered and contracted a person to kill the sitting President," they added.

Duterte's threats came after she went to the House premises last November 2024 to visit her then-detained chief-of-staff, Undersecretary Zuleika Lopez, who was cited for contempt for not beingcooperative during a committee investigation.

After leaving Lopez at 10 p.m. of Nov. 21, 2024, Duterte went to the office of

Correctional Institute for Women, Duterte hurled expletives at Romualdez and the Marcos couple, before threatening to kill them.

Allegations that Duterte illegally amassed wealth and failed to disclose her properties in her Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth were also found only in the second and third complaints.

Unique provisions

Meanwhile, only the complaint from the Makabayan Coalition included Duterte's refusal to attend her agency's budget hearings and investigations on alleged irregular expenditures as one of the grounds for impeachment.

"Dereliction of duty may be either neglect of duty or negligence, and may be either gross or simple [...] On the other hand, gross negligence is "characterized by want of even the slightest care, or by acting or omitting to act in a situation where there is a duty to act, not inadvertently but willfully and intentionally, with a conscious indifference to the consequences, or by flagrant and palpable breach of duty," Paragraph 11 of the first complaint read.

"Except for a few questions, Duterte blocked all issues raised by House Committee on Appropriations during the Aug. 27 budget hearing with her standard non-answers," they added.

Makabayan was referring to Duterte's decision to waive the parliamentary courtesy accorded to her by members of the committee on appropriations. During the hearing, on the OVP budget for 2026, ACT Teachers party-list Rep. Antonio Tinio — endorser of the first complaint — asked Duterte regarding low obligation rates and the disallowed confidential funds.

Duterte however refused to answer questions related to the CF expenditures so that her defense panel's preparations for an impeachment trial would not be exposed.

"Madam Chair, this is the subject of an impeachment trial and I would not like to discuss the defense for the impeachment trial," Duterte said.

"I would just like to note that there is no impeachment trial as of the mo[illegible]t, Madam Chair, in fact it is archived in the Senate," Tinio replied.

W[illegible] asked afterward why she gave such an answer, Duterte said she an[illegible]pated an impeachment trial or the filing of new complaints.

House Speaker Faustino "Bojie" Dy III by Secretary General Cheloy Garafil. Because the SC decision held that each calendar day the House holds its session constitutes a session day, there have been five session days since the first and second complaints were filed.

Under the SC decision, the Speaker has 10 session days to include the complaints in the Order of Business. After this, the House committee on rules has to refer the complaints to the committee on justice within three session days.

Once the complaints have been referred to the committee on justice, the one-year ban is triggered, which means a new set of impeachment complaints can only be filed a year later. /das

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ANNEX "C-3"

Nation

4th impeachment complaint filed against VP Sara Duterte

Vivienne Gulla, ABS-CBN News

Published Feb 18, 2026 07:08 PM PHT
Updated Feb 18, 2026 09:38 PM PHT

MANILA (**UPDATED**) – Vice President Sara Duterte is facing a fourth impeachment complaint.

Lawyer Atty. Nathaniel Cabrera filed the complaint against Duterte before the Office of the House Secretary General on Wednesday over alleged culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, graft and corruption, and other high crimes.

The complaint was filed hours after Duterte announced her intent to run for president in the 2028 national elections.

READ: Sara Duterte announcement of presidential bid may affect voting on impeachment— solon

House Deputy Speaker Francisco Paolo Ortega V and Manila City 6th District Representative Bienvenido Abante Jr. endorsed the fourth complaint.

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The complaint cited as basis Duterte's previous statement that she supposedly contracted an assassin to "kill" the President, the First Lady, and former House Speaker Martin Romualdez if she gets killed. It also cited as grounds the Vice President's alleged misuse of confidential funds, and her alleged failure to truthfully and fully declare her assets, liabilities and net worth.

The complaint further accused Duterte of bribery, and conduct inconsistent with the dignity and duties of the Vice President.

Among the evidence cited are: the sworn testimony of Ramil Madriaga, who claimed to be Duterte's bagman; official liquidation and accomplishment reports of the Office of the Vice President and the Department of

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"We have investigated the Vice President... She should have answered. Now, she has the opportunity to answer," Abante said.

The Vice President's legal team said on Wednesday night that they have been informed of the filing of the fourth impeachment complaint.

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"The successive filing of complaints does not, by mere repetition, transform allegations into truth," Duterte's legal team said in a statement. "As with the previous complaints, we will address the allegations fully and at the proper time, in accordance with the Constitution and the applicable rules."

FIRST THREE COMPLAINTS

The first three impeachment complaints filed against Duterte have been pending at the Office of the House Speaker.

House Senior Deputy Majority Leader Lorenz Defensor said the House Speaker has until March 2nd to include the complaints in the House plenary's order of business.

READ: Proposed amendments to House Rules 'done' -- Defensor

The House plenary will then have to refer the complaints to the House Committee on Justice for the impeachment proceeding against Duterte to be considered officially "initiated".

"Sisiguraduhin naman namin sa Committee on Rules na walang delay ito para hindi masabing may bias ang Committee on Rules... The last day would be, I think if we are going to include all the three complaints, it will be March 2," he said.

Read More: Sara Duterte | VP Duterte | Impeachment | House Of Representatives | Paolo Ortega

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ANNEX "D"

Republic of the Philippines
Human Resource Management Office
City of Davao

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the names **Mr. Ramil Lagonoy Madriaga** and **Mr. Ramil Lagunoy Madriaga** do not appear on the official records of this office. Hence, neither of the said names has been employed by the City Government of Davao in any capacity.

Issued this 18th day of February, 2026 at the Davao City, Philippines

MELODY C. HERRERA
Acting Department Head

ANNEX "E"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR

CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

I.S. No._____

- versus -

For: Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

AFFIDAVIT

I, **RYAN REY S. QUILALA**, of legal age, Filipino, married, and with office address at Office of the Special Prosecutor, 4th Floor Ombudsman Building, Sen. Miriam P. Defensor Santiago Avenue, Brgy. Bagong Pag-asa, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila 1105, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby depose and state the following in response to the Affidavit dated 29 November 2025 of Ramil L. Madriaga (the "**Madriaga Affidavit**"):

1. I am a lawyer by profession. I took up my Bachelor of Laws/Juris Doctor at the San Sebastian College – Recoletos, College of Law ("**SSC Law**") from 1995 to 1998.

2. I served as College Secretary/Associate Dean for Student Affairs of SSC Law from 2003 to 2007. I was also faculty member of SSC Law from 2002 to 2012. I returned to the SSC Law faculty in 2017, and continue to serve as faculty member at present.

A copy of the Certification dated February 20, 2026 from the Office of the Dean of SSC Law showing my tenure as Associate Dean and faculty member is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "E-1"**.

3. I first met Vice President Sara Z. Duterte ("**VPSD**") in the academic year 2004-2005, when she was a 4th-year law student at SSC Law, and I was College Secretary/ Associate Dean and faculty member. A few years after she graduated from SSC Law in 2005, I reconnected with VPSD when she was Vice Mayor of Davao City. We have stayed in touch since then, and I consider her my friend.

4. In 2014, I joined the Office of the Ombudsman as Assistant Special Prosecutor I, and was promoted to Assistant Special Prosecutor II in 2016, which remains my current position.

A copy of the Certification dated February 13, 2026 from the Office of the Ombudsman in support of the foregoing is attached as **Annex "E-2"** hereof.

5. Meanwhile, I first met Ramil L. Madriaga sometime in 2003, shortly after the Supreme Court, in the case of *People v. Patano* (G.R. No. 129306, March 14, 2003), reversed his conviction for kidnapping for ransom. It was the Sebastinian Office of Legal Aid ("**SOLA**") under Atty. Roberto G. Diokno, Jr. as Director which represented him in the proceedings before the Supreme Court.

6. After his release from prison in 2003, Madriaga was invited to an event at SSC Law as a "success story" of SOLA. I recall that, during the event held at the Recoletos Bar Review Center, Madriaga was asked to speak on stage to address the crowd, but he appeared overwhelmed, as he just stared at the crowd and was unable to speak. In private discussions afterward, he expressed gratitude to SOLA members and promised to return the favor in any way he could.

7. Although I did not directly participate in his case, I was familiar with it as part of my duties as then College Secretary of SSC Law, which included being a Supervising Lawyer of the SOLA. I engaged in conversation with him during the event, and we developed a friendship thereafter.

8. Later, in 2005 to 2006, we discovered a shared interest in customized cars. I competed in customized car competitions with my 1997 Mitsubishi Pajero. Madriaga, on the other hand, had an auto shop specializing in car modifications, called "IRM Auto Shop" in Imelda Avenue, Cainta, Rizal. "IRM" was an abbreviation for "Imelda and Ramil Madriaga"; Imelda being the name of his wife. In one competition in 2006, I recall that Madriaga placed an IRM Auto Shop sticker on my car, a 1972 Volkswagen Super Beetle, to promote his shop, even though my car was not customized there. We became close friends since then.

9. Sometime in 2018 to 2019, I started dabbling in stand-up comedy by participating in open mics. Included as one of the jokes in my routine was how I would form the group "ISIP Pilipinas" in support of a possible presidential bid by VPSD, who was then Mayor of Davao City. My ISIP Pilipinas joke usually went something like this:

> *"Kung wala ako sa gobyerno, bubuo ako ng grupo na ISIP Pilipinas. 'ISIP,' ibig sabihin: 'Inday Sara is My President Pilipinas'; para kahit mag-slide down siya sa Vice-President pwede pa rin, 'ISIP': 'Inday Sara Ikalawang Pangulo ng Pilipinas.' Huwag lang siya tatakbong Senador kasi magiging 'ISIS Pilipinas' na!"*

This was well known to my friends in the SSC Law community who watched my performances.

10. Meanwhile, Madriaga, knowing that I was friends with VPSD, would mention to me from time to time that he had a crush on her. Since Madriaga did not know VPSD personally, I told him jokingly sometime in 2020 that if he wanted to meet VPSD, he should form a group to convince her to run for President in 2022. To my surprise, Madriaga took it seriously, and eventually, sought my permission to use "ISIP Pilipinas" as the name for the group, which I allowed. This led to the formation of ISIP Pilipinas ("**ISIP**"), which to my knowledge, Madriaga funded through his own efforts.

11. I know this because Madriaga told me that he planned to eventually use ISIP as a party-list organization, to get himself elected as congressman. Consistent with this plan, Madriaga registered ISIP with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**") with the corporate name "Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress Pilipinas (ISIP Pilipinas), Inc.", and with himself and his associates as incorporators.

12. Madriaga offered to include me as an incorporator of ISIP in recognition that the idea for ISIP was my intellectual property, but I declined because of the prohibition on government employees to participate in partisan political activities. After SEC registration, Madriaga informed me that he made my wife an incorporator instead, but my wife never signed the papers for incorporation, nor participated in that process. This is clear from ISIP's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, which repeatedly used the wrong maiden name for her, i.e. "Fortuna" instead of "Fortuno."

Copies of ISIP's SEC Certificate of Registration dated November 26, 2021, Articles of Incorporation, and By-Laws, are attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "E-3" series**; and my wife's Passport No. P6943188B showing her correct maiden name as **Annex "E-4"**.

13. Sometime in September 2021, ISIP wanted to meet with VPSD to convince her to run for President. However, since Madriaga did not know VPSD personally, he requested me to reach out to her to arrange the meeting with ISIP. I sent a message to VPSD to request for a virtual meeting with ISIP. She responded that she was not running for President. To convince VPSD, I said that it would just be a 10 minute meeting, and that she will just give ISIP an inspirational message. VPSD graciously accommodated the request, and had a virtual meeting with ISIP members in early October 2021. During the meeting, which I also attended as courtesy to her, VPSD confirmed that she had no plans to run for President or any national office *at the time*. This, coupled with my ISIP Pilipinas joke and because VPSD does not know anyone from ISIP, could be why VPSD associated ISIP with me, even if I was not a member of the group.

Attached in support of the foregoing as **Annex "E-5"** hereof is a screenshot of my text message exchange with VPSD; and as **Annex "E-6" series** hereof, printouts of the ISIP Facebook posts documenting the ISIP virtual meeting with VPSD on October 2021.[1]

14. Then on November 13, 2021, I was pleasantly surprised to see on the news that VPSD filed her Certificate of Candidacy for Vice President.

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[1] *"We, at ISIP Pilipinas will cherish this moment you spent with us Mayor Sara Duterte Carpio x x x."* (October 4, 2021.) ISIP Pilipinas 2022 Quezon City (Facebook Page). https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid0d9nfaVi5ZuJwvg6dfgBz4TPa76XymKtzkHmWqR9FFh3FoFdwkbwdszuAHkrdTWN4l&id=100080429721238 (last accessed: February 26, 2026).

15. Thereafter, I coordinated a few interactions between VPSD and ISIP, when requested by Madriaga or by VPSD. This included an encounter in early February 2022, where ISIP members, including Madriaga, welcomed VSPD's arrival in Matnog, Sorsogon, which was one of her stops in her "Mahalin Nating ang Pilipinas" ride, a nationwide motorcycle caravan. VPSD called me to tell me that she saw a group of ISIP members in Matnog, and asked who she should approach to thank the group because she did not know anyone from ISIP. I told her to look for Madriaga. This explains why VPSD looked for Madriaga, and handed him a Philippine flag, in the video and pictures that captured the moment circulating online.

I cannot locate an original video of the said moment online, but printouts of the Facebook post dated February 6, 2022 of "ISIP Pilipinas Movement Bicol" documenting the same is attached as **Annex "E-7" series**.[2]

16. There can be no truth to Madriaga's allegations that he was working with VPSD as early as 2018 when she was Mayor of Davao City (in par. 9, Madriaga Affidavit), or that he was instructed by VSPD to form ISIP (in par. 12, Madriaga Affidavit). As mentioned, VPSD and Madriaga did not know each other. This is why, even after the formation of ISIP, I was requested to coordinate interactions between VPSD and ISIP, including the virtual meeting in October 2021, and the handing of the flag in Matnog, Sorsogon in February 2022.

17. Further, to reiterate, Madriaga formed ISIP because of his admiration for VPSD, and his party-list aspirations. Madriaga also did not form ISIP with VPSD's "classmates," as he alleges (in par. 12, Madriaga Affidavit). While it was suggested that he recruit other SSC Law alumni as ISIP members, Madriaga filled ISIP mostly with his associates. This is also clear from the list of ISIP incorporators, none of whom were classmates of VPSD, including my wife Ria, who as mentioned, did not participate in the incorporation of ISIP.

18. With respect to the pictures of Madriaga with VPSD during her inauguration as Vice President on June 19, 2022, in Davao City, that have surfaced online, the truth is that Madriaga was not originally invited to the event. I was actually the one invited to attend

---

[2] *"'ISIP PILIPINAS' Ang ating bansang sinilangan, lupain ng mga bayani x x x."* (February 6, 2026). ISIP Pilipinas Movement Bicol. https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid0VwxLkg8Trz5D7XPrUU31hDMUhrzmeSrX3A12X95ntto615HahJ7QT4QLr7VB49Bel&id=100070780636010&rdid=buYYji08Q2GpBSEy# (last accessed: February 26, 2026)

the inauguration as representative of ISIP because no one from the inauguration team knew any of the ISIP officers. Unfortunately, I could not make the trip to Davao City because my wife was taking care of my very sick mother-in-law at the time, and I had to stay home with our children. As such, I messaged the RSVP number on the invitation to endorse Madriaga to take my slot instead, as he was the leader of ISIP anyway. This belies any insinuation that Madriaga had a close relationship with VPSD, as he was merely a replacement for me. In fact, VPSD had to reach out to me after the Madriaga Affidavit was released to ask me who he was because she had no recollection of Madriaga.

In support of the foregoing are printouts of my email invitation to the inauguration, together with my text exchange with Ms. Anna Victoria Q. Magnaye, the person in charge of RSVPs for the inauguration, which are attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "E-8" series**.

19. Regarding the funding for ISIP allegedly coming from POGO operators and drug dealers (as alleged in par. 29, Madriaga Affidavit), I have no personal knowledge of the actual source of ISIP's funding. However, I recall that Madriaga was adamant about funding ISIP himself, to the point of rejecting contributions from other ISIP members. What is certain is that VPSD had nothing to do with managing or funding ISIP because she would not even be aware of ISIP if not for its association with me.

20. Madriaga's allegation (in pars. 19-21, Madriaga Affidavit) that, sometime in 2022, he delivered a white Vios containing Php 80 million in cash to the Megamall parking lot, and later saw the same car being driven by my wife Ria (not "Rhea" as Madriaga claims), thereby suggesting that my wife or I received the said cash, is completely false. I categorically deny receiving or taking possession of any white Vios containing any amount of cash. It is also impossible that Madriaga saw my wife driving the said white Vios because my wife does not drive and does not know how to drive. In fact, she has never had a Driver's License.

A copy of the Land Transportation Office License Section Certification dated December 15, 2025 certifying that my wife's name does not exist in its database is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "E-9"**.

21. The Madriaga Affidavit allegation (in par. 21) that Ria was a classmate of VPSD in SSC Law is also not true. My wife belonged to a lower batch than VPSD's 2005 batch, and never shared any classes with her. If Madriaga, in the ambiguously constructed sentence (in par. 21, Madriaga Affidavit), meant that *I* was the classmate of VPSD, this is also false. As mentioned above, I first met VPSD in SY 2004-2005 when I was already College Secretary/Associate Dean and faculty member, and VPSD was still a 4th year law student.

22. I now deeply regret my association with Madriaga. Not only has he once again involved himself in a kidnapping for ransom charge, for which he is reportedly detained for at present, he also exploited the tenuous link I inadvertently created between him and VPSD to fabricate malicious narratives against her, myself and my wife.

23. I am executing this Affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements based on my personal knowledge, and to support VPSD's Complaint-Affidavit for perjury against Madriaga, and specifically to disprove the allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit that fall within my personal knowledge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of February 2026, in San Juan City, Metro Manila.

RYAN REY S. QUILALA
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this **27th day of February 2026**, in the City of San Juan, Metro Manila, affiant exhibiting to me his competent evidence of identity consisting of his Philippine Passport No. P1605991B, valid until May 6, 2029, in accordance with Rule II, Section 12 and Rule IV, Section 2 (b) of the 2004 Rules on Notarial Practice, as amended.

Doc. No. 155;
Page No. 32;
Book No. 1;
Series of 2026.

KATHERENE CHRISTIANA RACASA-AMOROSO
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE CITY OF SAN JUAN
APPOINTMENT NO. 031 (2025-2026)
7/F Santolan Town Plaza Offices 276 Santolan Rd.
Little Baguio, San Juan City 1500
PTR NO. SJ1892757; San Juan City; 01/05/2026
IBP O.R. No. No. 574476; Quezon City; 12/28/2025
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0028630
Attorney's Roll No. 90595
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2026

San Sebastian College - Recoletos

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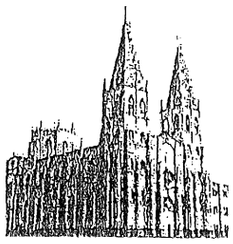

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
COLLEGE OF LAW

ANNEX "E-1"

CERTIFICATION

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that **ATTY. RYAN REY S. QUILALA** was a member of the faculty of San Sebastian College-Recoletos, Manila-College of Law (SSC-R COL) from the 2nd Semester of Academic Year 2002-2003 up to the 2nd Semester of Academic Year 2011-2012. He rejoined the faculty in the 1st Semester of Academic Year 2017-2018 up to present.

Atty. Ryan Rey S. Quilala also served as the College Secretary/Associate Dean of SSC-R COL from 2003 to 2007.

This certification is being issued upon the request of Atty. Quilala for whatever legal purpose it may serve.

20 February 2026; Manila.

TEODORO A. PASTRANA
Dean, College of Law

Verified by:

JESSICA MAA A. BALDOZA
Faculty Relations Officer

ANNEX "E-2"

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN
Office of the Special Prosecutor
Sen. Miriam P. Defensor-Santiago Avenue *(formerly Agham Road)*
Brgy. Bagong Pag-asa Diliman, Quezon City 1105
Telephone number: 5317-8300 loc. 3501;3502
Email address: osp_hrm@ombudsman.gov.ph

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that **Atty. Ryan Rey S. Quilala** is employed with this Office since January 23, 2014 and presently occupying the position of Assistant Special Prosecutor II (SG-27) on a permanent status.

Issued upon the request of **Atty. Quilala** as attachment to an affidavit.

Quezon City, February 13, 2026.

EVALEEN D. MENOR
Administrative Officer IV

ANNEX "E-3"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Ground Floor, Secretariat Building, PICC Complex,
Pasay City, Metro Manila

COMPANY REG. NO.: 2021110034001-03

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

This is to certify that the Articles of Incorporation and By Laws of:

Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress Pilipinas (ISIP Pilipinas) Inc.

were duly approved by the Commission on this date upon the issuance of this Certificate of Incorporation in accordance with the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 11232), which took effect on February 23, 2019 and copies of said Articles of Incorporation and By Laws are hereto attached.

This Certificate grants juridical personality to the corporation but does not authorize it to issue, sell or offer for sale to the public, securities such as but not limited to, shares of stock, investment contracts, debt instruments and virtual currencies without prior Registration Statement approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission; nor to undertake business activities requiring a Secondary License from this Commission such as, but not limited to acting as: broker or dealer in securities, government securities eligible dealer (GSED), investment adviser of an investment company, close-end or open-end investment company, investment house, transfer agent, commodity/financial futures exchange/broker/merchant, financing/lending company, and time shares/club shares/membership certificate issuers or selling agents thereof; nor to operate a fiat money to virtual currency exchange. Neither does this Certificate constitute a permit to undertake activities for which other government agencies require a license or permit.

This Certificate **DOES NOT AUTHORIZE INVESTMENT SOLICITATION AND INVESTMENT-TAKING WITHOUT A SECONDARY LICENSE FROM THIS COMMISSION.**

As a registered corporation, it shall submit annually to this Commission the reports indicated at the back of this certificate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Commission to be affixed to this Certificate at Ground Floor, Secretariat Building, PICC Complex, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines, this day of 26 November Two Thousand Twenty One.

GERARDO E. DEL ROSARIO
Director
Company Registration and Monitoring Department

For SEC use only
U990 (PSIC as reserved)
Non-stock Corporation
Corporation with 5 or more Incorporators

DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX PAID

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Verified by: R. ANTONIO
Date issued:

Securities and Exchange Commission
PHILIPPINES

COMPANY REGISTRATION AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that the Electronic Simplified Processing of Application for Registration of Company (ESPARC) of this Commission does not generate the Corporate Tax Identification Number **(TIN), PAG-IBIG, PHILHEALTH AND SSS** (Social Agencies) Employer Registration Number (ERN). You have to personally apply to the said Social Agencies for your ERN.

Attached is a copy of your Certificate of Incorporation.

Very truly yours,

(SGD) GERARDO F DEL ROSARIO
Director
System Generated
(Does not need original signature)

✉ G/F Secretariat Building, Philippine International Convention Center, Pasay City | ☎ (+632) 818-0923 / (+632) 818-5554
www.sec.gov.ph | inquiry@sec.gov.ph

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Machine Validation:

Republic of the Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Secretariat Building, PICC Complex
Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, 1307

PAYMENT ASSESSMENT FORM

No. 20211125-4464872

DATE	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
11/25/2021	CRMD

PAYOR: INITIATIVE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, INNOVATION, AND PROGRESS PILIPINAS (ISIP PILIPINAS) INC.
CITY OF MANILA

	NATURE OF COLLECTION	QUANTITY	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
	By Laws		4020102000 (606)	1,000.00
	Registration of Membership Book		4020102000 (606)	75.00
	Registration of Corporation		4020102000 (606)	1,000.00
	Name Verification		4020199099 (678)	100.00
	Legal Research Fee (A0823)		2020105000 (131)	20.00
	Documentary Stamp Tax	1	4010401000 (4010401)	30.00
TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PAID				**Php 2,225.00**

Assessed by: rvbalena	**Amount in words:** TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE PESOS AND 00/100
Remarks: ESPARC	

Payment Options

1. Online payment thru SEC Payment Portal
   - https://www.sec.gov.ph/apps/payment-portal
2. Over the Counter Payments
   - SEC Cashier Office
   - Selected Landbank Branches

SEC Landbank Accounts

Landbank Region/Area	SEC Clearing Account	SEC Account
Region II, III-A, III-B, IV, Area IV-A, AREA IV-B, and Region VIII	3402-2319-20	Head Office / Tarlac
Region I	3402-2319-38	Baguio
Region V	3402-2319-46	Legaspi
Region VI	3402-2319-54	Iloilo / Bacolod
Region VII	3402-2319-62	Cebu
Region IX	3402-2319-70	Zamboanga
Region X	3402-2319-89	Cagayan De Oro
Region XI & XII	3402-2319-97	Davao

For National Capital Region (NCR), payments are only allowed thru the ff. Landbank branches:

Name of Branch	SEC Clearing Account
Edsa Greenhills	3402-2319-20
Edsa Congressional	
Araneta E.O.	
YMCA	
DOTC	
Ortigas E.O.	
Muntinlupa	
North Avenue	

Printed By: rbalena Date: 2020/12/09 13:55:47

Breakdown Summary

FUND ACCOUNT	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT #
BTR Account - DST	30.00	see SEC clearing accounts
SEC RCC Current Account	2,175.00	3752-1001-43
BTR Account - LRF	20.00	see SEC clearing accounts
TOTAL	Php 2,225.00	

Notes:

A. This form is valid for forty-five (45) calendar days from the date of Payment Assessment Form (PAF)

B. Accepted modes of payment at SEC Main Office, Pasay City:
   1. Cash 2. Manager's/Cashier's Check 3. Postal Money Order

C. Accepted modes of payment at selected Landbank branches:
   1. Cash 2. Manager's/Cashier's Check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission

D. For check payment, please prepare separate checks per fund account as indicated on the breakdown summary. All checks must be payable to Securities and Exchange Commission

E. For over the counter payment at LandBank, preparation of oncoll payment or deposit slip shall be per fund account as indicated on the breakdown summary.
   If fund code is BTR, use an oncoll payment slip.
   If fund code is SRC or RCC, use a regular deposit slip.
   Send through email the copy of the machine-validated oncoll payment slip / deposit slip to the issuer of this PAF to confirm that payment has been made.

F. ANY ALTERATIONS WILL INVALIDATE THIS FORM

ORN 2073106
RENE B. TAN
November 25, 2021 01:32PM
PHP2,225.00

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Verified by R. A. V. [illegible] FEB 06 2020

COVER SHEET

COMPANY REGISTRATION AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT

Nature of Application	SEC Registration Number
REGISTRATION	

COMPANY NAME

Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress Pilipinas (ISIP Pilipinas) Inc.

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)

#873 2ND FLOOR, VILLA ROMAN BLDG. * P. CAMPA ST. * PORT AREA - BARANGAY 649 *, CITY OF MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1018

COMPANY INFORMATION

Industry Code	Industry Description
U990	**Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies**

Company's Email	Company's Telephone Number/s	Company's Mobile Number
seth@ciriacogmail.com		**09276530974**

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

Name of Contact	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number/s
RAMIL L. MADRIAGA	**sethciriaco@gmail.com**		**09276530974**

To be accomplished by CRMD Personnel

Assigned	Date	Signature

Document I.D.

Received by Corporate Filing and Records Division:

Forwarded to:

- ☐ Corporate and Partnership Registration
- ☐ Green Lane Unit
- ☐ Financial Analysis and Audit Division
- ☐ Licensing Unit

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ANNEX "E-3-A"

Articles of Incorporation
of
Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress Pilipinas (ISIP Pilipinas) Inc.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
CRMD
11.26.21
RECEIVED
By: Tin

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

The undersigned incorporators, all of legal age and majority of whom are residents of the Philippines, have this day voluntarily agreed to form a non-stock corporation under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines.

AND WE HEREBY CERTIFY:

First: That the name of said corporation shall be

Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress Pilipinas (ISIP Pilipinas) Inc.

Second: That the purpose or purposes for which such corporation is incorporated are:

To promote the economic welfare and improve the life and health of its members; To do and perform all other acts and deeds as maybe necessary, convenient and appropriate for the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes. ;

Provided that the corporation shall not solicit, accept or take investments/placements from the public neither shall it issue investment contracts.

Third: That the principal office of the corporation is located in **#873 2ND FLOOR, VILLA ROMAN BLDG. * P. CAMPA ST. * PORT AREA - BARANGAY 649 *, CITY OF MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1018**;

Fourth: That the corporation shall have perpetual existence;

Fifth: That the names, nationalities and residences of the incorporators are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Residence

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LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN	Philippine, Filipino	11-A CORONA STREET Village East Executive Homes Santo Domingo , CAINTA, RIZAL, REGION IV-A (CALABARZON), 1900
RAMIL LAGONOY MADRIAGA	Philippine, Filipino	blk 2 Lot 1 St Joseph Street Villa Estela 1 San Andres (Pob.) , CAINTA, RIZAL, REGION IV-A (CALABARZON), 1900
JERAMEEL ALAON VENTURA	Philippine, Filipino	Blk 1 lot 9 Christina Court Dela Paz , CITY OF PASIG, SECOND DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1608
RICHARD PERALTA BABAGAY	Philippine, Filipino	# KAUNLARAN STREET Rosario 5 & 6 subdivision Santa Lucia , CITY OF PASIG, SECOND DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1608
AUREA FORTUNA QUILALA	Philippine, Filipino	12 ROAD 13 Bagong Pag-asa , QUEZON CITY, SECOND DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1105

Sixth: That the number of trustees of the corporation shall be five (5); and the names, nationalities and residences of the first trustees of the corporation are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Residence
LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN	Philippine, Filipino	11-A CORONA STREET Village East Executive Homes Santo Domingo , CAINTA, RIZAL, REGION IV-A (CALABARZON), 1900
RAMIL LAGONOY MADRIAGA	Philippine, Filipino	blk 2 Lot 1 St Joseph Street Villa Estela 1 San Andres (Pob.) , CAINTA, RIZAL, REGION IV-A (CALABARZON), 1900
JERAMEEL ALAON VENTURA	Philippine, Filipino	Blk 1 lot 9 Christina Court Dela Paz , CITY OF PASIG, SECOND DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1608
RICHARD PERALTA BABAGAY	Philippine, Filipino	# KAUNLARAN STREET Rosario 5 & 6 subdivision Santa Lucia , CITY OF PASIG, SECOND DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1608

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Atty. M. ANTONIO

AUREA FORTUNA QUILALA	Philippine, Filipino	12 ROAD 13 Bagong Pag-asa , QUEZON CITY, SECOND DISTRICT, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR), 1105

Seventh: That the total contribution of the corporations is Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000).

Eighth: That LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN has been elected by the members as Treasurer of the corporation to act as such until his successor is duly elected and qualified in accordance with the by-laws, and that as such Treasurer, he has been authorized to receive for and in the name and for the benefit of the corporation, all contributions or donations paid or given by the members.

Ninth: That no part of its income is distributable as dividends to its members, trustees or officers subject to the provisions of the Corporation Code of the Philippines on dissolution. Provided, that any profit obtained by the association as an incident to its operation shall, whenever necessary or proper shall be used for the furtherance of the purposes enumerated in Article II, subject to the provision of Title XI of the Corporation Code of the Philippines.

Tenth: That the incorporators undertake to change the name of the corporation immediately upon receipt of notice from the Commission that another corporation, partnership or person has acquired a prior right to the use of such name, that the name has been declared not distinguishable from a name already registered or reserved for the use of another corporation, or that it is contrary to law, public morals, good customs or public policy.

ISIP- Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto signed these Articles of Incorporation, this NOV 28 2025 day of 2025 in QUEZON CITY, with the City/Municipality of _____, Province of _____, Republic of the Philippines.

Name	TIN	Signature
LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN	250-920-633-000	
RAMIL LAGONOY MADRIAGA	224-432-615-000	
JERAMEEL ALAON VENTURA	601-658-831-000	
RICHARD PERALTA BABAGAY	230-519-522-000	

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AUREA FORTUNA QUILALA	772-885-652-000	
LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN *Treasurer*	250-920-633-000	

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)

QUEZON CITY

BEFORE ME, a Notary Public, for and in QUEZON CITY, Philippines, this _____ day of _____, 20___, personally appeared the following persons:

NOV 25 2025

Name	TIN/Passport No.	Date and Place Issued
LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN	250-920-633-000	
RAMIL LAGONOY MADRIAGA	224-432-615-000	
JERAMEEL ALAON VENTURA	601-658-831-000	
RICHARD PERALTA BABAGAY	230-519-522-000	
AUREA FORTUNA QUILALA	772-885-652-000	
LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN *Treasurer*	250-920-633-000	

known to me and to me known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation constituting of ___ pages, including this page where the acknowledgement is written, and they acknowledged to me that the same is their free act and voluntary deed.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL on the day first above-written.

NOTARY PUBLIC
ATTY. EDMUND G. CEDILLO
IBP NO. AR 337912 9E
02-13-2021
PTR NO. 8905210
4-12-2021
ROLL NO. 31057-5-9-1981
MCLE-COMP NO. VI-0012901
QUEZON CITY

Doc. No. 180;
Page. No. 37;
Book. No. V;
Series Of 2021.

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ANNEX "E-3-B"

BY-LAWS
OF
Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress Pilipinas (ISIP Pilipinas) Inc.

I. THE TIME, PLACE AND MANNER OF CALLING AND CONDUCTING REGULAR OR SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES.

a) Regular meetings of the board of directors or trustees or trustees of the corporation shall be held monthly unless the by-laws provide otherwise.

b) Special meetings of the board of directors or trustees may be held at any time upon the call of the president or as provided in the by-laws.

c) Meetings of directors or trustees of corporations may be held anywhere in or outside of the Philippines, unless the by-laws provide otherwise. Notice of regular or special meetings stating the date, time and place of the meeting must be sent to every director or trustee at least two (2) days prior to the scheduled meeting, unless a longer time is provided in the by-laws. A director or trustee may waive this requirement, either expressly or impliedly.

d) Directors or trustees who cannot physically attend or vote at board meetings can participate and vote through remote communication such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, or other alternative modes of communication that allow them reasonable opportunities to participate. Directors or trustees cannot attend or vote by proxy at board meetings.

II. THE TIME AND MANNER OF CALLING AND CONDUCTING REGULAR OR SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OR MEMBERS.

a) Regular or annual meetings of stockholders or members shall be held annually on **June 30**.

b) Written notice of regular meetings shall be sent to all stockholders of record or members at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting, unless a different period is required in the by-laws, law, or regulation: Provided, further, That written notice of regular meetings may be sent to all stockholders of record or members through electronic mail or such other manner as the Commission shall allow under its guidelines.

c) Special meetings of Stockholders or members shall be held at any time deemed necessary or as provided in the by-laws: Provided, however, That at least one (1) week written notice shall be sent to all Stockholders or members, unless a different period is provided in the by-laws, law or regulation.

d) Written notice of special meetings shall be sent to all stockholders or

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members at least one week prior to the meeting.

e) Stockholders or members' meetings, whether regular or special, shall be held in the city or municipality where the principal office of the corporation is located, Provided, That any city or municipality in Metro Manila, Metro Cebu, Metro Davao, and other Metropolitan areas shall, for purposes of this section, be considered a city or municipality.

III. THE REQUIRED QUORUM IN MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS OR MEMBERS

The required quorum in meetings of Stockholders or members shall consist of the stockholder/s representing a majority of the outstanding capital stock or a majority of the members in the case of non-stock corporations.

IV. THE FORM FOR PROXIES OF STOCKHOLDERS OR MEMBERS AND THE MANNER OF VOTING THEM

Stockholders or members may vote in person or by proxy in all meetings of Stockholders or members. Proxies shall be in writing, signed and filed, by the stockholder or member, in any form authorized in the by-laws and received by the corporate secretary within a reasonable time before the scheduled meeting. Unless otherwise provided in the proxy form, it shall be valid only for the meeting for which it is intended. No proxy shall be valid and effective for a period longer than five (5) years at any one time.

V. THE QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES, TERM AND COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES

a) A person shall be disqualified from being a director, trustee or officer of any corporation if, within five (5) years prior to the election or appointment as such, the person was:

(a) Convicted by final judgment:

(1) Of an offense punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding six (6) years;

(2) For violating this Code; and

(3) For violating Republic Act No. 8799, otherwise known as "The Securities Regulation Code";

(b) Found administratively liable for any offense involving fraudulent acts; and

(c) By a foreign court or equivalent foreign regulatory authority for acts, violations or misconduct similar to those enumerated in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

Directors shall be elected for a term of one (1) year from among the holders of

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Page 4 of 13
Verified by
FEB 06 2026

stocks registered in the corporation's books, while trustees shall be elected for a term not exceeding three (3) years from among the members of the corporation. Each director and trustee shall hold office until the successor is elected and qualified. A director who ceases to own at least one (1) share of stock or a trustee who ceases to be a member of the corporation shall cease to be such.

b) The corporate powers of the corporation shall be exercised, all business conducted and all property of the corporation be controlled and held by the board of directors or trustees to be elected from among the holders of stocks, who shall hold office for one (1) year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

c) The directors or trustees shall not receive any compensation, as such directors or trustees, except for reasonable per diems. Any compensation may be granted to directors or trustees by the vote of the stockholders representing at least a majority of the outstanding capital stock or by majority of the members at a regular or special meeting, In no case shall the total yearly compensation of directors, as such directors, exceed ten (10%) percent of the net income before income tax of the corporation during the preceding year.

VI. THE MANNER OF ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATION AND THE TERM OF OFFICE OF ALL OFFICERS OTHER THAN DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES

Immediately after their election, the directors or trustees of a corporation must formally organize by the election of a PRESIDENT, who shall be a director or member, a TREASURER who must be a resident, a SECRETARY who shall be a citizen and resident of the Philippines, and such other officers as may be provided in the by-laws. Two (2) or more positions may be held concurrently by the same officer, however no one shall act as PRESIDENT and SECRETARY or as PRESIDENT and TREASURER at the same time. The officers of the corporation shall hold office for one (1) year and until the successors are elected and qualified. The officers shall manage the corporation and perform such duties as may be provided in the bylaws and/or as resolved by the board of directors or trustees.

VII. FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on **January 1** and shall end **December 31** of each year.

VIII. SEAL

The corporate seal shall be determined by the Board of directors or trustees.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS:

Matters not covered by the provisions of these by-laws shall be governed by the provisions of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines.

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12 / 13 pages
Verified by: P. ANTONIO FEB 06 2026

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the undersigned incorporators present at said meeting and voting thereat in favor of the adoption of said by-laws, have hereunto subscribed our names this _____ day of _____, 20_____ in the City/Municipality of _____, Province of _____, Republic of the Philippines.

Name	TIN	Signature
LORD ESSEX GONGORA POLINTAN	250-920-633-000	
RAMIL LAGONOY MADRIAGA	224-432-615-000	
JERAMEEL ALAON VENTURA	601-658-831-000	
RICHARD PERALTA BABAGAY	230-519-522-000	
AUREA FORTUNA QUILALA	772-885-652-000	

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Philippine Stock Exchange

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FEB 06 2026

Republic of the Philippines
SECURITIES and EXCHANGE COMMISSION

5

I hereby certify that (a) this is a true copy of the document stored in the SEC Official Records to which proper security measures were employed to ensure data integrity, consisting of THIRTEEN (13) page (s); and (b) at all material times, the SEC System for Records Retrieval, Storage and Maintenance were operating in a manner that did not affect the integrity of the electronic document.

Initiative For Social Justice Information And Progress Inc (Isip Pilipinas)

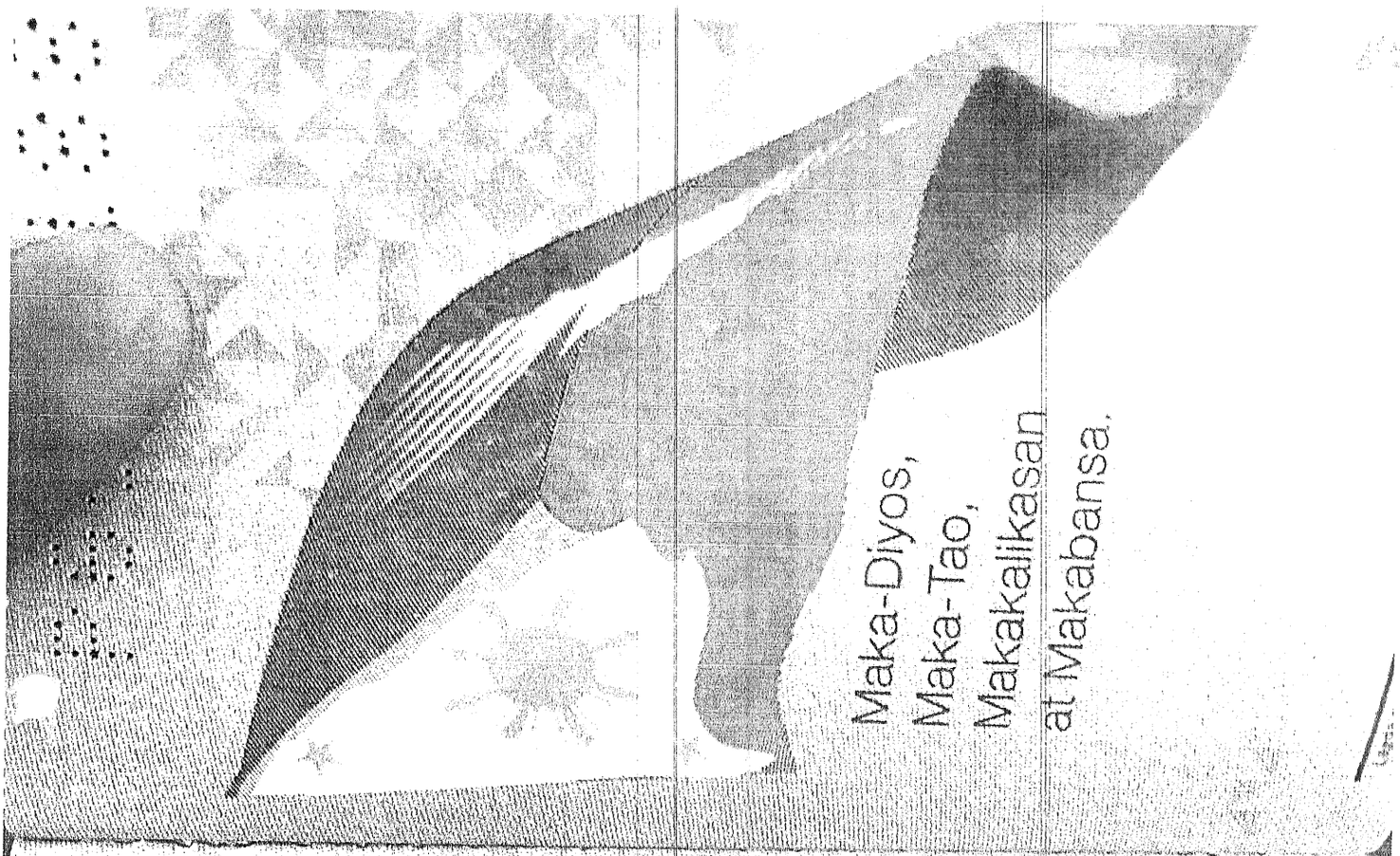
Verified by: REINER S.J. ANTONIO Fees Php 1000 paid under

O.R. No pm0124724-81 Dated: FEB 09 2026

Securities and Exchange Commission
Documentary Stamp Tax
PAID

ROMEO B. CAMANO
SEC Administrative Officer IV
Electronic Records Management Division
Information and Communication Technology Department

ANNEX "E-4"



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS | REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PASAPORTE/
PASSPORT

Uri/ *Type*: P

Kodigo ng bansa/ *Country code*: PHL

Pasaporte blg/*Passport no.*: P6943188B

Apelyido/*Surname*
QUILALA

Pangalan/ *Given names*
AUREA

Panggitnang apelyido/*Middle name*
FORTUNO

Petsa ng kapanganakan/*Date of birth*
26 JUN 1981

Nasyonalidad/*Nationality*
FILIPINO

Kasarian/*Sex*
F

Lugar ng kapanganakan/*Place of birth*
QUEZON CITY

Petsa ng pagkakaloob/*Date of issue*
08 JUN 2021

Petsa ng pagkawalang bisa/*Valid until*
07 JUN 2031

Maykapangyarihang nagkaloob/*Authority*
DFA NCR NORTH

P<PHLQUILALA<<AUREA<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

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ANNEX "E-5"

4:02

Sara Duterte

↳ **You**
Good pm Mayora. Yung shirts lang muna napadala ko via LBC. Yung painting daw kai...

GdmOrning Atty dnha nalang po nako ipakuha sa manila.

no need to send via lbc

Hokey Mayora. Palalagyan ko na rin muna ng wooden crate kasi ayaw daw ng airlines kapag hindi.

12:21 PM

Btw, pwede ka ba namin ma-invite online via Microsoft Teams sa General Assembly ng ISIP Pilipinas para sa inspirational message? Kahit 10 minutes lang kasi alam ko busy ka masyado. Kung kelan most convenient schedule mo kami mag-adjust sayo.

12:24 PM

Sir Alam niyo po noh na di ako takbo Pangulo?

Yes Mayora. Yung ISIP naman "Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress" talaga. Ikaw talaga naging inspiration nila na tumulong sa kapwa.

1:35 PM

ANNEX "E-5"

4:02

↳ **You**
Good pm Mayora. Yung shirts lang muna napadala ko via LBC. Yung painting daw kai...

GdmOrning Atty dnha nalang po nako ipakuha sa manila.

no need to send via lbc

Hokey Mayora. Palalagyan ko na rin muna ng wooden crate kasi ayaw daw ng airlines kapag hindi.

12:21 PM

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12:24 PM

Sir Alam niyo po noh na di ako takbo Pangulo?

Yes Mayora. Yung ISIP naman "Initiative for Social Justice, Innovation, and Progress" talaga. Ikaw talaga naging inspiration nila na tumulong sa kapwa.

1:35 PM

ANNEX "E-6"

ISIPPilipinas 2022 Quezon City
Oct 4, 2021 ·

We, at ISIP Pilipinas will cherish this moment you spent with us Mayor Sara Duterte Carpio. Ir... more

16

ANNEX "E-6-A"

ISIPPilipinas 2022 Quezon City
Oct 4, 2021 ·

We, at ISIP Pilipinas will cherish this moment you spent with us Mayor Sara Duterte Carpio. Irregardless of how far all of us were from each other, we felt as if you were beside us, like a mother comforting her children. We felt your sincerity, the strength of your character and most importantly...your humility.

You even went out of your way to create the Zoom link yourself when ours was having connection issues, we are merely your followers and you made us feel very special and important.

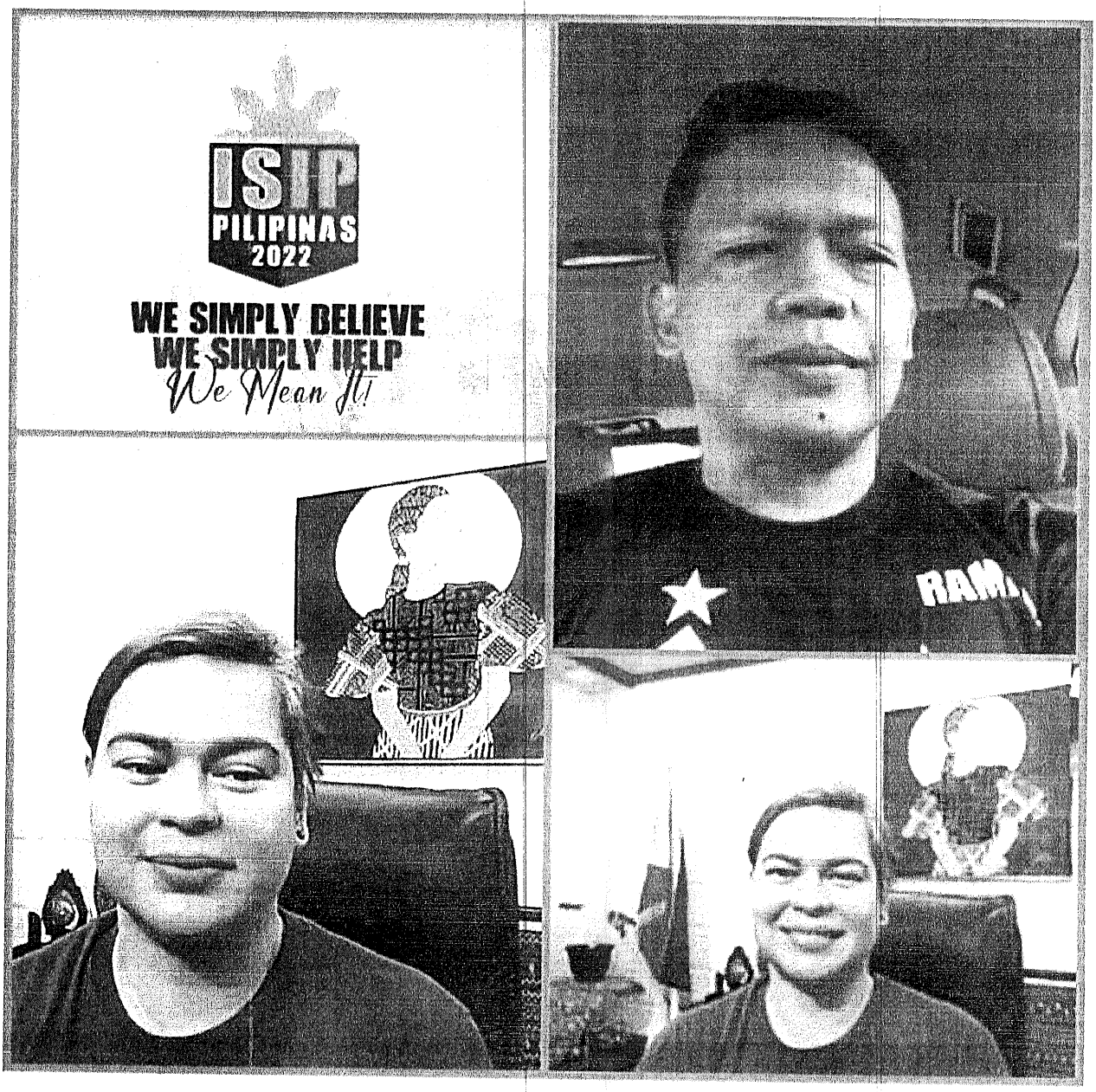
Those were the tiny instances that showed us how real a person you really are Mayora Sara.
As our founder Dr. Ram Madriaga said, "we cannot have a WISE vote if your name will not appear in the ballot."

The entire nation needs you to run for president and lead us Ma'am. Please heed our call.

Mayor Inday Sara Duterte

#ISIPPilipinas
#isipluzviminda
#TibayatPuso
#TuloyPaRin
#isippilipinaspagtulongsapilipino

ANNEX "E-6-B"


ISIP
PILIPINAS
2022
WE SIMPLY BELIEVE
WE SIMPLY HELP
We Mean It!

ANNEX "E-6-C"

Galaxy A50
CMO Sara Duterte
Airdrop iPhone Virus
HUAWEI nova 3i
Tet Aguila
Jomart Vitto
Luther Peralta Fernandez
analyn
ISP PILIPINAS
Jomart Vitto
Luther Peralta Fernandez

ANNEX "E-6-D"

ANNEX "E-6-E"

ANNEX "E-6-F"

ISIP PILIPINAS ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR
Galaxy A51
ISIP PILIPINAS ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR
Galaxy A51
ISIP Bacarra - Ilocos
ISIP TORIBIO
ISIP Pilipinas Bangued - Abalia
Chuca

ANNEX "E-7"

ISIP Pilipinas Movement Bicol · Follow
Feb 6, 2022 ·

"ISIP PILIPINAS" Ang ating bansang sinilangan, lupain ng mga bayani at sagradong kayamanan. Kaya't ating buhayin ang tunay na pagkakakilanlan sa bayan nating may lupang hinirang!

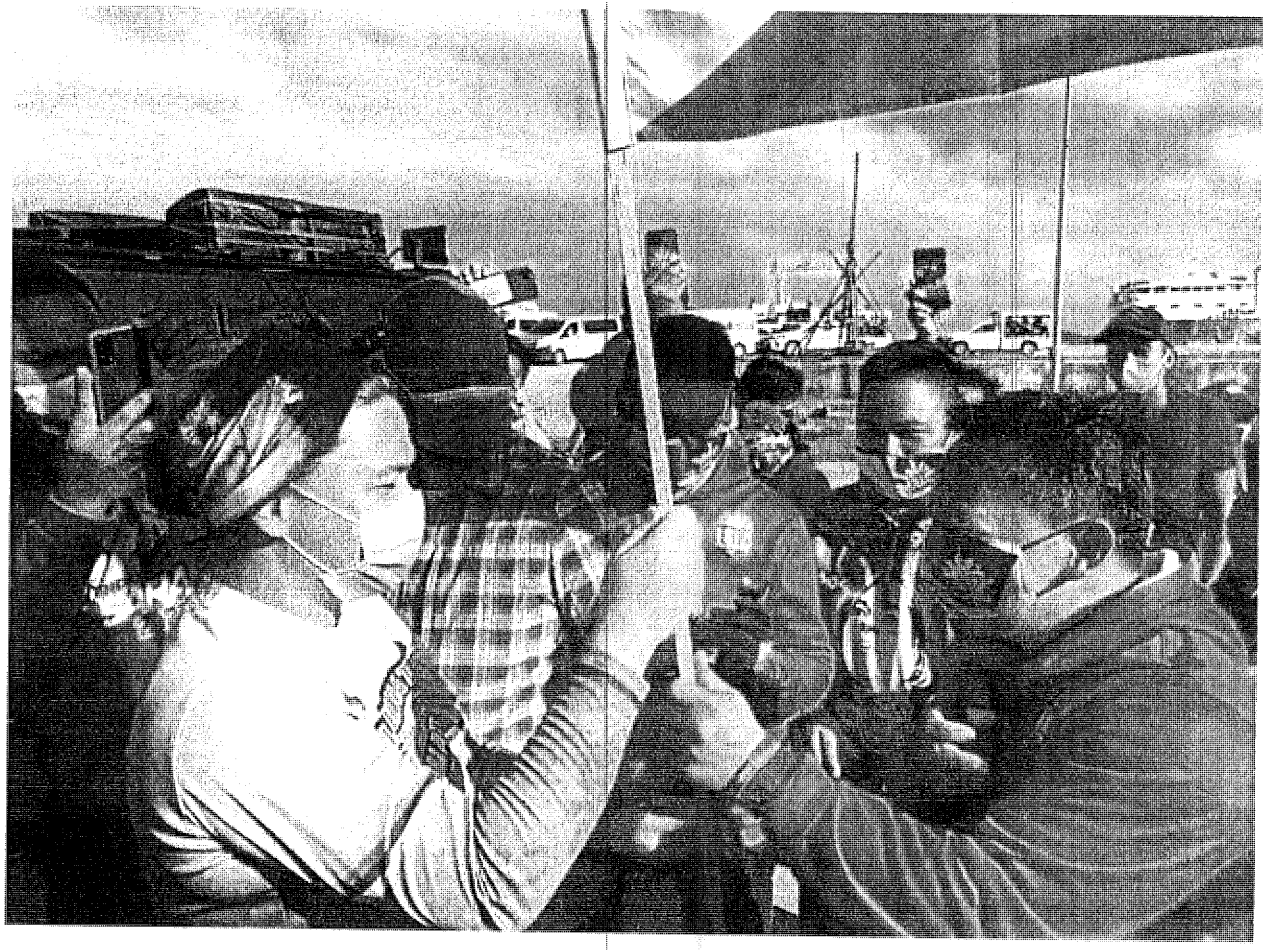
Mahalin natin ang Pilipinas

ISIP AKO...INDAY SARA DUTERTE ANG BISE PRESIDENTE KO! 🤎🕊️🏳️

#IsipPilipinas2022
#UniTeam
#mahalinnatinangpilipinas
#Sara_All_The_Way

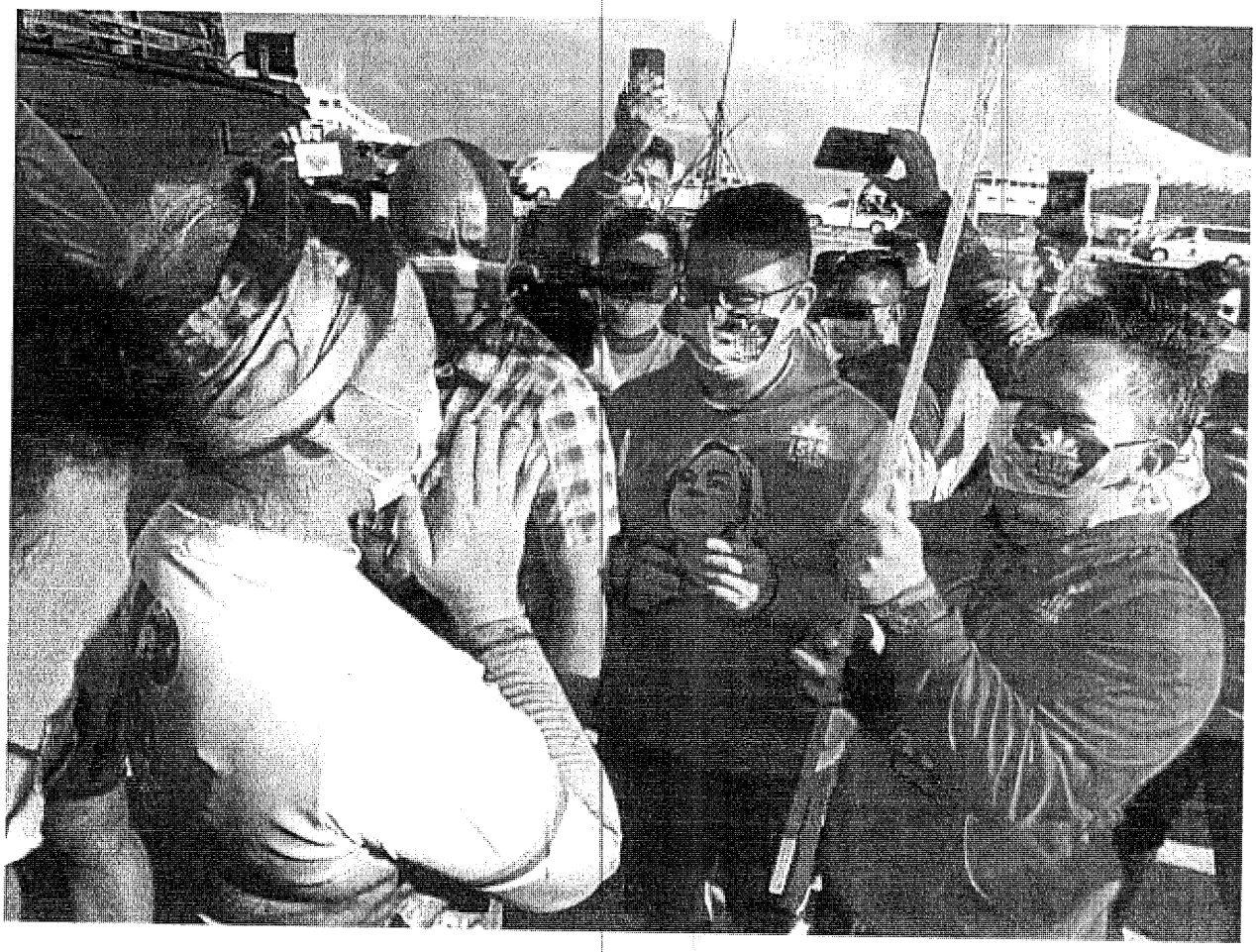
ANNEX "E-7-A"

ANNEX "E-7-B"



ANNEX "E-7-C"

ANNEX "E-7-D"



ANNEX "E-8"

From: VP Sara Duterte Inauguration
vpsaradutertеinauguration@gmail.com
Subject: Guidelines for Guests
Date: Jun 3, 2022 at 11:23:46 AM
To: prosec.rrsquilala@gmail.com

Good day, *Atty. Quilala,*

This serves as your invitation to the Inauguration of Vice President-Elect Sara Z. Duterte. Respectfully requesting for your confirmation by June 13, 2022. RSVP Zegen Group at 0917 704 9985 or at this email address.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Vice President-Elect Sara Z. Duterte's Inaugural Team

Inday Sara Ikalawang Pangulo (ISIP)

Inauguration of Sara Zimmerman Duterte
as the 15th Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines

19 June 2022
San Pedro Square, San Pedro Street, Davao City

Thanksgiving Mass 3:00pm
Oath Taking 1:30pm

GUIDELINES FOR GUESTS

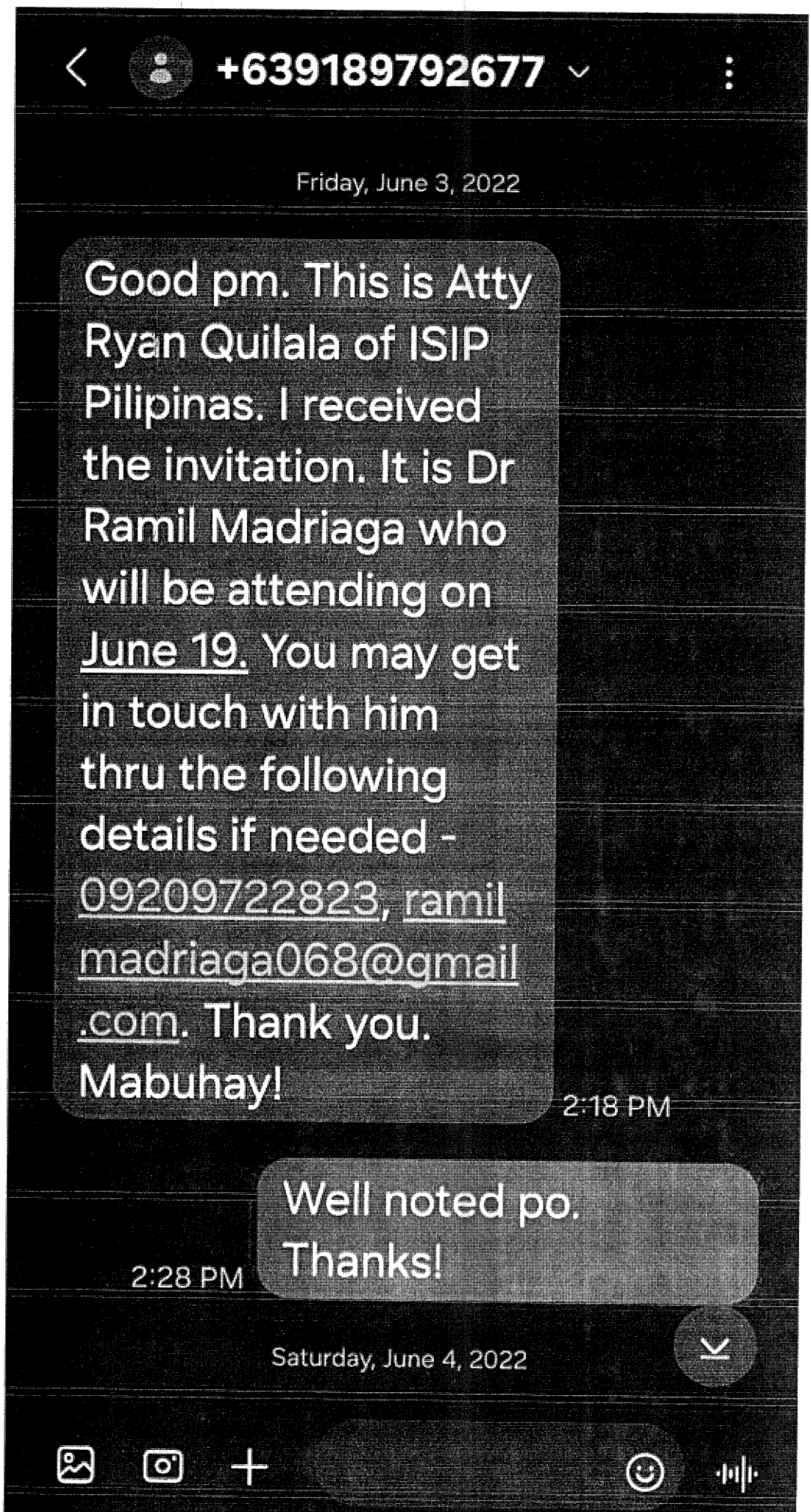
- Guests are requested to be at the Davao Convention and Trade Center (F. Torres St.) for registration and

and Trade Center (F. Torres St.) for registration and security check beginning at 1:00 PM. Refreshments will be served.

- Shuttle buses will take guests to the event site drop off point. Guests may park their vehicles at the DavCon parking lot and along F. Torres St.
- After the event, guests may opt to be picked up by their own vehicles or take the shuttle buses back to Davao Convention and Trade Center.
- There will be a 70-meter walk from the drop off point to the VIP area. Comfortable footwear is encouraged.
- This is an all-weather (open / no roof) event.
- There is a remote possibility that the seating may be filled to capacity. Please be prepared to remain standing during the event.
- The option of a photo opportunity with Vice President Sara Duterte is available at Quezon Park fronting City Hall beginning at 6:00 PM
- An RSVP is required to enter the seated VIP area. Kindly advise confirmation or regrets by June 13, 2022 with Zegen Group 0917 7049985.

ATTIRE: Filipino Formal

ANNEX "E-8-A"


+639189792677
Friday, June 3, 2022
Good pm. This is Atty Ryan Quilala of ISIP Pilipinas. I received the invitation. It is Dr Ramil Madriaga who will be attending on June 19. You may get in touch with him thru the following details if needed - 09209722823, ramil madriaga068@gmail .com. Thank you. Mabuhay!
2:18 PM
Well noted po. Thanks!
2:28 PM
Saturday, June 4, 2022

Republic of the Philippines
Department Of Transportation
LAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
East Avenue, Quezon City
E-mail Address: oasec_central@lto.gov.ph Website: www.lto.gov.ph

BAGONG PILIPINAS

ANNEX "E-9"

December 15, 2025

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the name **AUREA FORTUNO QUILALA / AUREA DEL PRADO FORTUNO** does not exist in the LTO database as of the above date.

This certification is being issued upon request of **Ms. Aurea Fortuno Quilala** for whatever legal intent and other purposes it may serve.

For the Assistant Secretary:

By:

RICHARD M. CORTEZ
Chief, License Section

ANNEX "F"

ISIPPilipinas 2022 Quezon City
Oct 4, 2021 ·

We, at ISIP Pilipinas will cherish this moment you spent with us Mayor Sara Duterte Carpio. Ir... more

16

ANNEX "F-1"

ISIPPilipinas 2022 Quezon City
Oct 4, 2021 ·

We, at ISIP Pilipinas will cherish this moment you spent with us Mayor Sara Duterte Carpio. Irregardless of how far all of us were from each other, we felt as if you were beside us, like a mother comforting her children. We felt your sincerity, the strength of your character and most importantly...your humility.

You even went out of your way to create the Zoom link yourself when ours was having connection issues, we are merely your followers and you made us feel very special and important.

Those were the tiny instances that showed us how real a person you really are Mayora Sara.
As our founder Dr. Ram Madriaga said, "we cannot have a WISE vote if your name will not appear in the ballot."

The entire nation needs you to run for president and lead us Ma'am. Please heed our call.

Mayor Inday Sara Duterte

#ISIPPilipinas
#isipluzviminda
#TibayatPuso
#TuloyPaRin
#isippilipinaspagtulongsapilipino

ANNEX "F-2"

ISIP
PILIPINAS
2022
WE SIMPLY BELIEVE
WE SIMPLY HELP
We Mean It!
RAM

ANNEX "F-3"

Galaxy A50
CMO Sara Duterte
Airdrop iPhone Vitus
HUAWEI nova 3i
Tet Aguila
Jomari Vitto
Jomari Vitto
Luther Peralta Fernandez
Luther Peralta Fernandez

ANNEX "F-4"

ANNEX "F-5"

ANNEX "F-6"

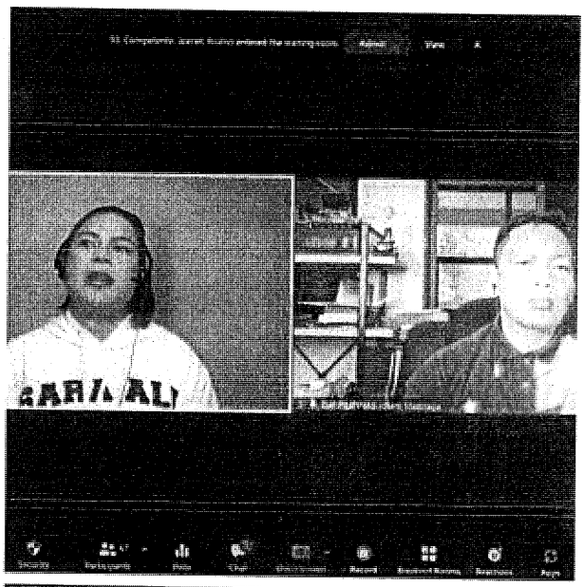
ISIP PILIPINAS ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR
ISIP PILIPINAS ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR
ISIP TONDO
ISIP Pilipinas Leyte
ISIPPilipinas Sampaloc-Manila

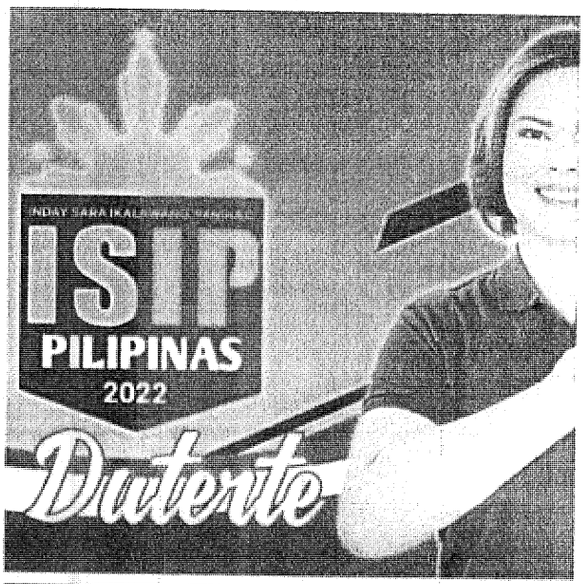
ANNEX "G"

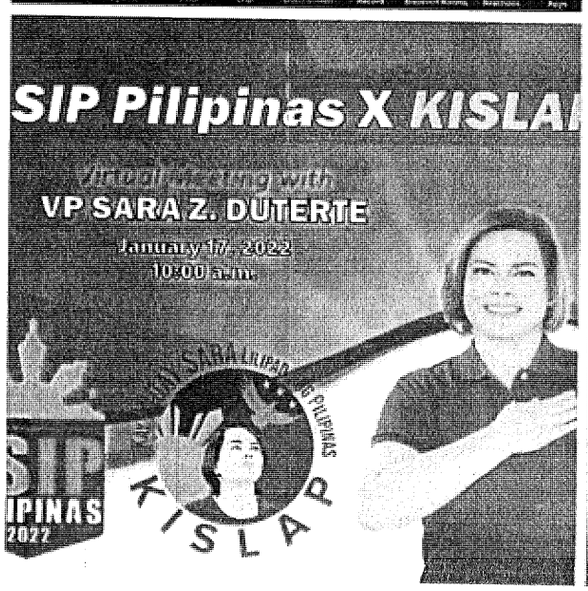
ISIPPilipinas 2022 Quezon City
Jan 17, 2022 ·

ISIP Pilipinas (Inday Sara Ikalawang Pangulo) and K.I.S.L.A.P (Kay Inday Sara Lilipad Ang Pilipinas) Virtual Meeting with Mayor Inday Sara Duterte January 17, 2022 10:00am ISIP AKO...INDAY SARA DUTERTE ANG BISE PRESIDENTE KO! ❤️🦅🇵🇭

#IsipPilipinas2022
#SamasamaTayongBabangonMuli
#UniTeam

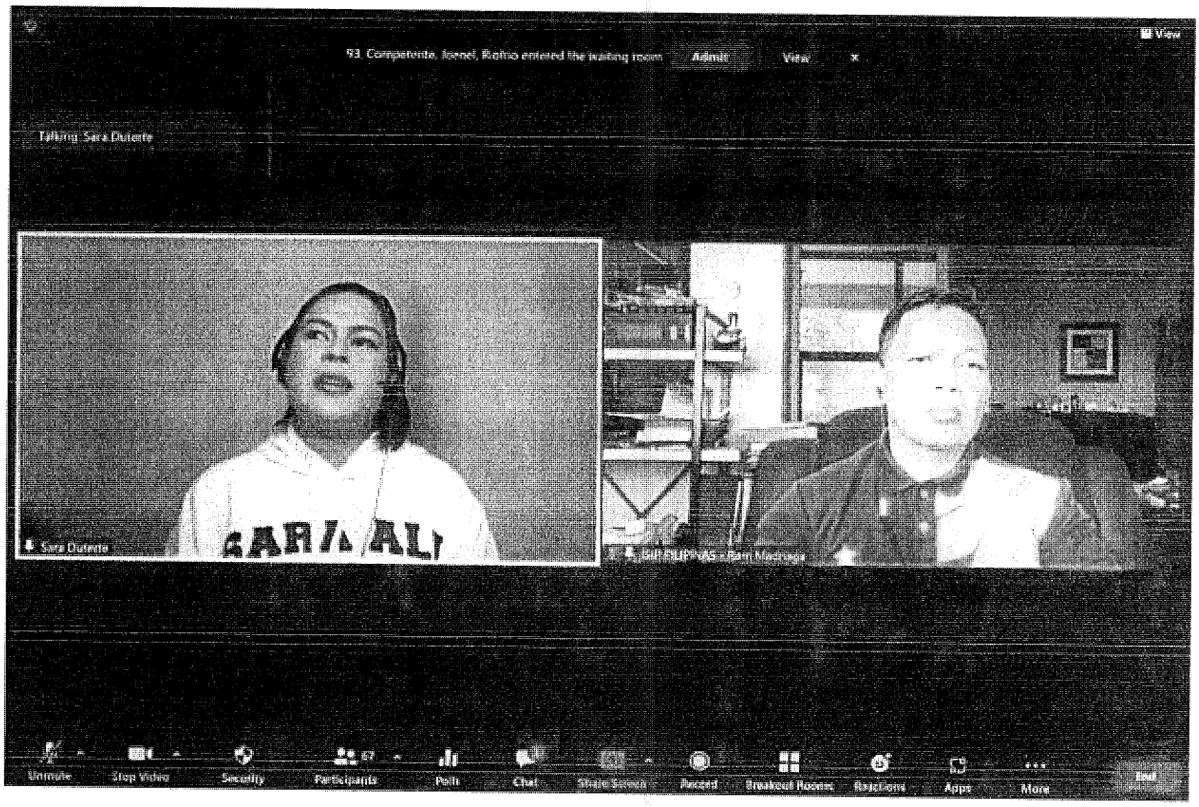






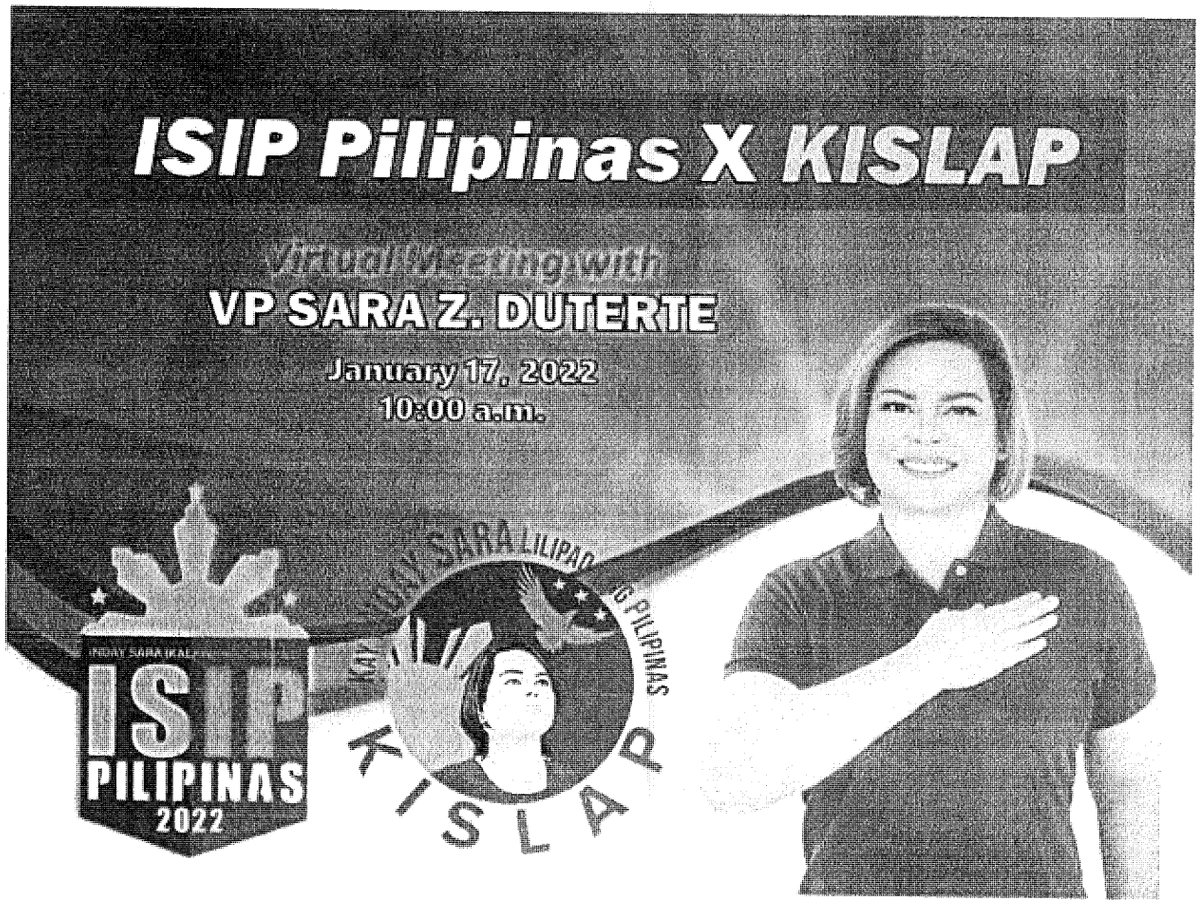
14 1

ANNEX "G-1"


93. Competente, Ionnel, Rotiso entered the waiting room
Admit
View
Talking: Sara Duterte
Sara Duterte
Unmute
Stop Video
Security
Participants
Polls
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Apps
More
End

ANNEX "G-2"

ANNEX "G-3"


ISIP Pilipinas X KISLAP
Virtual Meeting with
VP SARA Z. DUTERTE
January 17, 2022
10:00 a.m.
ISIP
PILIPINAS
2022
KISLAP

ANNEX "G-4"

Sara Duterte
ISIP Makati - Tet Aquila
ISIP Batangas - Eman
ISIP LAGUNA - Jason
ISIP PALPHILAS - Ram Mallillin
ISIP TACLOBAN - Luther
ISIP Pampanga-Carlo
Atty. Tina Guzman-Natividad
ISIP DILERS
ISIP BACOLOD-Jinkey
ISIP Women IIA Quiboa
Atty. Jonah Competente
Ted Fariscna
Chanen Manalo
Imelda ocampo
ISIP Samal Island - LA
ISIP TONGO - Edward
Atty. Bianca Deduira-Magno
ISIP MINDORO-ANJO
ISIP ZAMBOANGA - Ron
Atty. Na Tranzo
ISIP Champion OU30 - Rowena
ISIP AKLAN-Mario
ISIP PANGASINAN-Richard
Mute
Stop Video
Security
Participants
Polls
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Apps
More
End

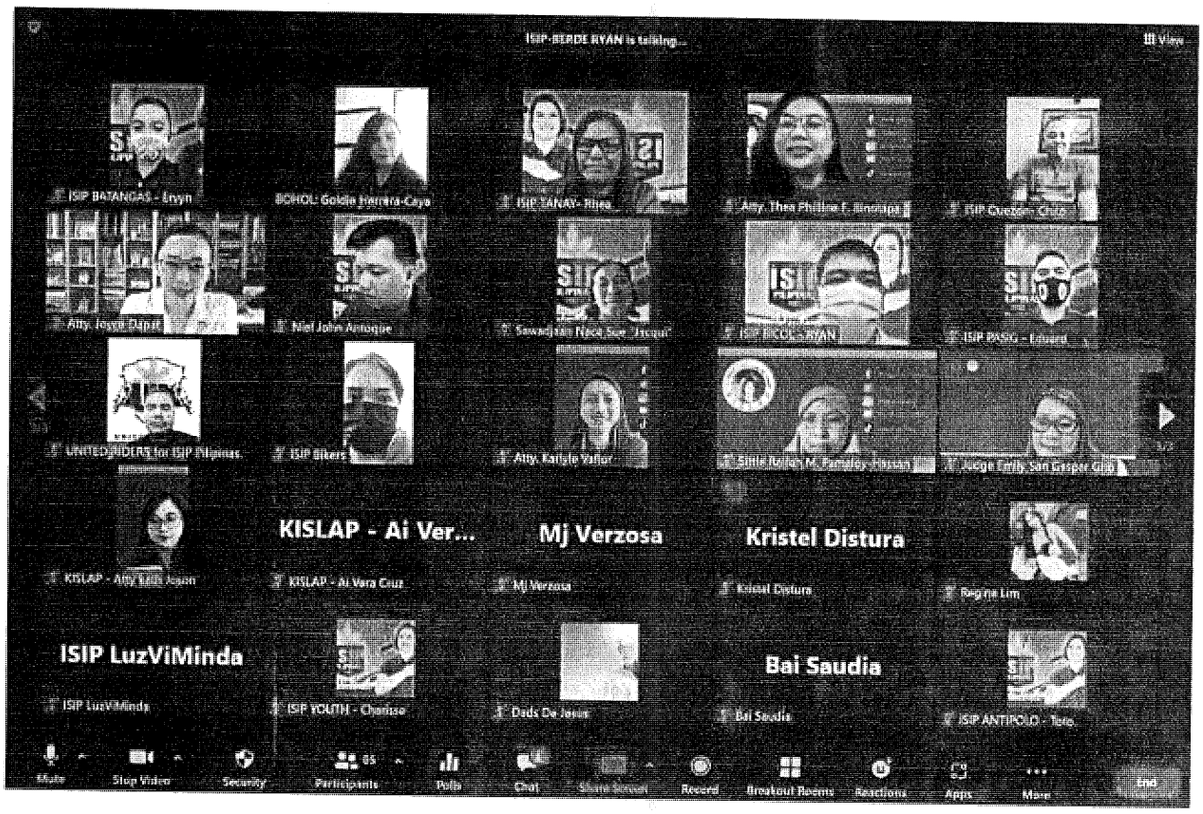
ANNEX "G-5"

Ximmy Mondigning - Baguio
Ramayana Sandaman
ISIP YOUTH - Gyll
Maria Angelica De Ramos
ISIP Cavite - Joven
Atty. Sinai Rohaida Macarayo-Cavite
Lj Bollaty
ISIP LCR - Ricky
Raymundo M. Abaoteras
Atty. Eureka Fernando-Bellera
Jeenah Dela Cruz
ISIP LEYTE-Jhon
Hailey Tan
ISIP Romblon - Rolando
ISIP BATANGAS - Ervin
BOHOL Goldie Herrera Caya
ISIP TANAY - Rhea
Atty. Thea Philine F. Bincolang
ISIP Quezon - Chop
Atty. Joyce Claire
Niel John Antonio
Sawadjaan Naca Sue "Jacqui"
ISIP SICOL - RYAN
Mute
Stop Video
Security
Participants
67
Polls
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Apps
More
End

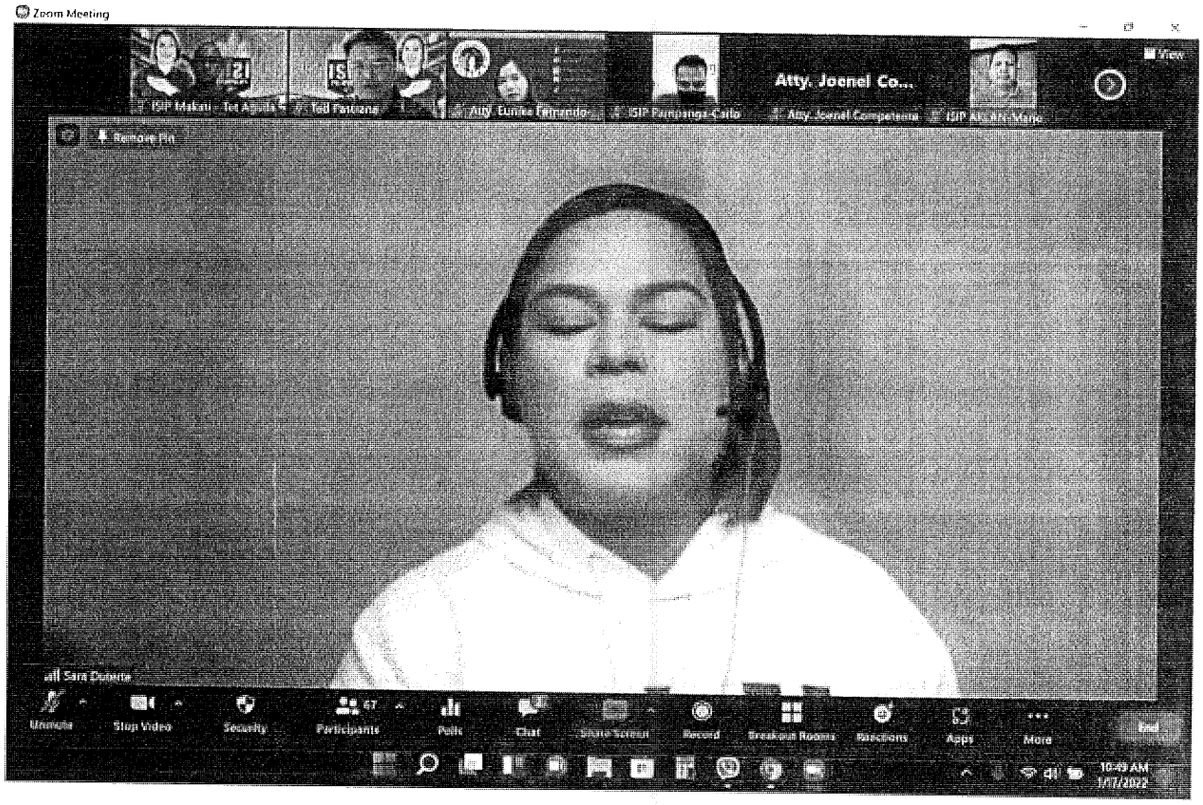
ANNEX "G-6"

Leave
Zoom
Unmute
Stop Video
Participants
More
Release Video Order
ISIP BIKERS
ISIP TACLOBAN - Luther
Sara Duterte
ISIP LAGUNA - Jason
ISIP PILIPINAS - Ram Madrinan
ISIP Makati - Tet Aguila
ISIP Pampanga-Callo

ANNEX "G-7"


ISIP-BERDE RYAN is talking...
View
ISIP BATANGAS - Enyn
BOHOL: Goldie Herrera-Caya
ISIP TANAY- Rhea
Atty. Thea Phillne F. Binosapa
ISIP Quezon - Chris
Atty. Joyce Dapat
Niel John Antoque
Sawadjaan Naca Sue "Jacqui"
ISIP PASIG - Edward
UNITED RIDERS for ISIP Pilipinas
ISIP Bikers
Atty. Karlyle Vallor
Sittie Rohan M. Pamaloy-Hassan
Juege Emily San Gaspar Gilo
KISLAP - Atty Kath Jean
KISLAP - Ai Ver...
KISLAP - Ai Vera Cruz
Mj Verzosa
Mj Verzosa
Kristel Distura
Kristel Distura
Regine Lim
ISIP LuzViMinda
ISIP LuzViMinda
ISIP YOUTH - Chenise
Dads De Jesus
Bai Saudia
Bai Saudia
ISIP ANTIPOLO - Tere
Mute
Stop Video
Security
Participants
05
Polls
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Apps
More
End

ANNEX "G-8"


Zoom Meeting
ISP Makati - Tet Agusta
Ted Fariscna
Atty. Eunice Fernando
ISP Pampanga-Cello
Atty. Joenel Co...
Atty. Joenel Competente
ISP Ali.An. Mario
View
Remove Pin
Sara Duterte
Unmute
Stop Video
Security
Participants
67
Polls
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Apps
More
End
10:49 AM
1/17/2022

ANNEX "H"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR

CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

- versus -

I.S. No._____

For: Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

AFFIDAVIT
(of Anna Victoria Q. Magnaye)

I, **ANNA VICTORIA Q. MAGNAYE**, of legal age, Filipino, and with residential address at Block 74, Lot 51, Micronesia Street, South Pacific Golf and Leisure Estates, Catalunan Pequeno, Davao City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby depose and state that:

1. I am one of the partners of Zegen Management Group Co. ("**Zegen**"), a partnership duly organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, with address at Door 8, Asaje IV Building, Mabini Street, Davao City, and engaged in the business of event management and planning. My partner in Zegen is Candice Liv R. Protasio.

Copies of the Articles of Partnership of Zegen, as registered with the SEC on September 2, 2010, and its latest Mayor's Permit, are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "H-1"** and "**H-1-A**".

2. I know Vice President Sara Z. Duterte ("**VPSD**") because the Office of the Mayor of Davao City was a regular client of Zegen when she served as Mayor of Davao City from 2010 to 2013, and 2016 to 2022, particularly for organizing various Davao City events and festivals, such as the Davao City hosting of the Philippine MICE Conference, Kadayawan Festival Pasasalamat Event, Pahalipay ni Mayor Sara & Vice Mayor Rody, Pahalipay Pasko Fiesta, and Hiyas sa Kadayawan.

3. Soon after VPSD won the Vice Presidency in the 2022 national elections, Zegen was tapped by VPSD to serve as the events organizer for her inauguration as Vice President, held on June 19, 2022, at San Pedro Square, San Pedro Street, Davao City.

4. As the events organizer, Zegen was responsible for the comprehensive planning and execution of the inauguration, including venue selection and setup, program development and coordination, audio-visual and technical production, guest management and protocol, coordination with security and relevant authorities, catering and logistics, and overall event flow to ensure a dignified and seamless ceremony befitting the inauguration of a high-ranking public official.

5. My specific role involved the handling of the RSVP process, which included responding to RSVP messages from invited guests, consolidating and updating the guest list, and coordinating access and seating arrangements. My personal mobile number (0917-7049985), was designated as the official RSVP contact number for the event.

Copies of the "Guest Guidelines" which served as the invitation indicating that RSVPs should be directed to "Zegen Group" via my mobile number, and photographs of the inauguration showing Zegen's participation, are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "H-2"** and **"H-3" series**, respectively.

6. Sometime in December 2025, I became aware of the allegations made by a certain Ramil L. Madriaga against VPSD when his Affidavit dated November 29, 2025, was published and reported on by various media outlets. Soon thereafter, pictures of Madriaga surfaced on social media. While I did not immediately recognize him personally, I instantly identified one picture of him with VPSD as having been taken during the inauguration, based on VPSD's distinctive dress and the background showing the Davao City Hall.

A copy of the picture of Madriaga with VPSD during the inauguration that surfaced online is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "H-4"** for reference.

7. Upon checking Zegen's records and my personal records related to the inauguration, I can confirm that Madriaga was not originally invited to the event. Madriaga's name did not appear in the original guest list. Instead, the list included Atty. Ryan Quilala as the representative for "Inday Sara Ikalawang Pangulo" ("**ISIP**"), which was just one (1) of 49 parallel supporter groups, each allotted one representative for the inauguration. My mobile phone further shows that on June 3, 2022, I received an RSVP text message from Atty. Quilala informing me that Madriaga would be attending on behalf of ISIP, along with Madriaga's contact details. Madriaga later messaged me on June 7, 2022 to confirm that he is attending *vice* Atty. Quilala.

A copy of the original guest list, and screenshots of my text message exchanges with Atty. Quilala and Madriaga are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "H-5"**, **"H-6"**, and **"H-7"**, respectively.

8. On social media, there was speculation that Madriaga's allegations against VPSD may hold some truth, partly because of the picture of Madriaga with VPSD during her inauguration, suggesting a level of closeness between them. In my opinion, this is unfounded based on the circumstances surrounding Madriaga's presence in the inauguration, and his picture with VPSD.

9. **First,** as mentioned, Madriaga was not originally invited to the inauguration, and attended only as a replacement for Atty. Quilala (as shown in Annexes "H-5", "H-6" and "H-7"). **Second,** ISIP was only one (1) of 49 parallel supporter groups represented at the event (as indicated in Annex "H-5"). **Third,** the picture with Madriaga is just one (1) of over 1,200 photos taken that evening with guests and spectators. Consistent with the "Guest Guidelines" (Annex "H-2"), VPSD accommodated photos with guests and other supporters starting at 6:00 p.m. at Quezon Park in front of the City Hall. I recall that throughout the evening, there was a long queue to take pictures with VPSD. She graciously accommodated everyone, and the session extended until around midnight. I remember that VPSD even removed her high heel shoes at some point during the evening due to fatigue.

Screenshots of the photographs taken with VPSD that evening, showing that over 1,200 pictures were captured with guests and other supporters, are attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "H-8" series**.

10. I am executing this Affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements based on my personal knowledge, and to support Vice President Sara Z. Duterte's Complaint-Affidavit for perjury against Ramil L. Madriaga.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of March 2026, in the City of Taguig, Metro Manila.

ANNA VICTORIA Q. MAGNAYE
Affiant

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the affiant and that I am satisfied that she has read the foregoing Affidavit, that she understood the same, and that she executed it freely and voluntarily.

ARVIN M. CAGUIOA
Senior Assistant City Prosecutor
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

ANNEX "H-1"

Republic of the Philippines
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills
City of Mandaluyong, Metro Manila
DAVAO EXTENSION OFFICE

SEC Reg. No. PG201030747

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, the Articles of Partnership of

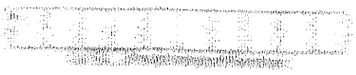
ZEGEN MANAGEMENT GROUP CO.

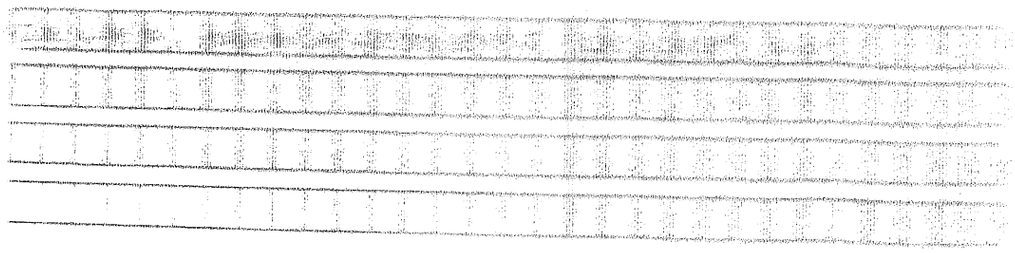
Has been presented to the commission at 9:54 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd day of September, 2010, according to Entry No. ____ of Volume One, of the Day Book and duly recorded in Folio DP-1 Leaf No. 165 Inscription No. 1 Volume No. 1 of the Book of Partnership of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

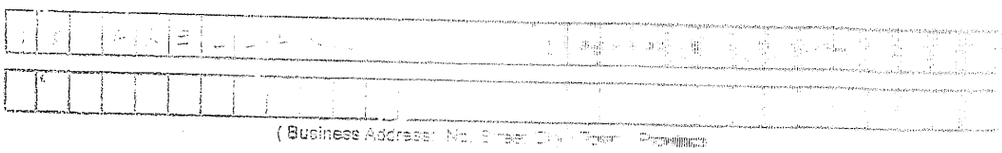
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Commission to be affixed at Davao Extension Office, Davao City, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, Two Thousand and Ten.

By Authority of the Commission:

JAVEY PAUL D. FRANCISCO
Director, SEC-DEO







(Business Address: No. Street City Town Province)

MANDICE LUV R PROTASIO

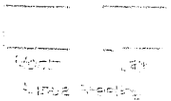
Contact Person

Month Day

Fiscal Year

| A | C | F |

FORM TYPE



Secondary License Type, if Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

01 SEPTEMBER 2010
Date

The Securities and Exchange Commission
SEC Bldg., EDSA, Greenhills
Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila

Sir/Madam:

This is to confirm that all corrections in the Articles of Partnership of ZEGEN MANAGEMENT GROUP CO.
(Name of Partnership)
were made prior to notarization and were made with the full knowledge and consent of all the partners.

I, the undersigned partner hereby undertakes full responsibility for corrections made particularly on _____.

Very truly yours,

CANDICE [illegible] R. PRUDENCIO
(Name)

13 ARELLANO ST., DAVAO CITY
(Address)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 200 10, affiant exhibiting to me his/her Res. Cert. No. 13046977, issued on 16 FEB 2010 at DAVAO CITY.

CAROL KAY V. PAQUERA-ANDOLANA
Notary Public
Until December 31, 2010
Commission Serial No. 229-2009
PTR OR No. 8446213; Jan. 12, 2010; Davao City
IBP OR No. 784825; Jan. 09, 2010; Davao City
Roll of Attorneys No. 52983
Davao City

Doc. No. 152;
Page No. 51;
Book No. VII;
Series of 200 10.

(To be submitted if there are erasures or alterations in the entries of Articles of Partnership)

ARTICLES OF GENERAL PARTNERSHIP

of

Zegen Management Group Co.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, **Anna Victoria Q. Magnaye**, (married) and **Candice Liv R. Protasio** (married), all Filipinos, of legal ages, and residents of Davao City, Philippines, have on this day, covenanted to establish a general partnership, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of the Philippines;

AND WE HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That the name of this partnership shall be **Zegen Management Group Co.** and it shall exist for **fifty (50) years** from the execution of this instrument, unless the partners mutually agree in writing to a shorter period. Should the partnership be terminated by unanimous vote, the assets and cash of the partnership shall be used to pay all creditors, with the remaining amounts to be distributed to the partners according to their proportionate share.

2. That the names and addresses of the respective partners are as follows:

Name	Address
Anna Victoria Q. Magnaye	5 Apollo St., Dona Vicenta Vill., Davao City
Candice Liv R. Protasio	18 Arellano St., Davao City

3. That the principal office of the partnership shall be located at **18 Arellano St., Davao City**

4. That the capital of this partnership shall be **Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00)**, Philippine Currency, broken down, in contributions, as follows:

Name of Partner	Contribution
Candice Liv R.Protasio	P 100,000
Anna Victoria Q. Magnaye	P 100,000

The partnership shall maintain a capital account record for each partner; should any partner's capital account fall below the agreed to amount, then that partner shall (1) have his share of partnership profits then due and payable applied instead to his capital account; and (2) pay any deficiency to the partnership if his share of partnership profits is not yet due and payable or, if it is, his share is insufficient to cancel the deficiency.

5. That the purpose for which this partnership is established is as follows:

To engage in, conduct, and carry on the business of event management services, consultancy, advertising and promotions, marketing & project development, artists booking, and other related services.

6. The partners shall provide their full-time services and best efforts on behalf of the partnership. No partner shall receive a salary for services rendered to the partnership. Each partner shall have equal rights to manage and control the partnership and its business. Should there be differences between the partners concerning ordinary business matters, a decision shall be made by unanimous vote. It is understood that the partners may elect one of the partners to conduct the day-to-day business of the partnership; however, no partner shall be able to bind the partnership by act or contract to any liability exceeding Pesos: **Ten Thousand (Php 10,000.00)**, Philippine Currency, without the prior written consent of each partner.

7. That the profits and losses shall be divided among the partners pro rata, in proportion to their respective contributions.

8. In the event a partner withdraws or retires from the partnership for any reason, including death, the remaining partners may continue to operate the partnership using the same name. A withdrawing partner shall be obligated to give **sixty (60) days'** prior written notice of her intention to withdraw or retire and shall be obligated to sell her interest in the partnership.

9. No partner shall transfer interest in the partnership to any other party without the written consent of the remaining partner(s). The remaining partner(s) shall pay the withdrawing or retiring partner, or to the legal representative of the deceased or disabled partner, the value of his interest in the partnership, or (a) the sum of his capital account, (b) any unpaid loans due him, (c) his proportionate share of accrued net profits remaining undistributed in his capital account, and (d) his interest in any prior agreed appreciation in the value of the partnership property over its book value. No value for good will shall be included in determining the value of the partner's interest.

10. A partner who retires or withdraws from the partnership shall not directly or indirectly engage in a business which is or which would be competitive with the existing or then anticipated business of the partnership for a period of **two (2) years** within the City/Province of Davao City where the partnership is currently doing or planning to do business;

11. No transfer of interest which will reduce the ownership of Filipino citizens to less than the required percentage of capital shall be allowed to be recorded in the proper books of the partnership;

12. The partners manifest their willingness to change their partnership name in the event another person, firm or entity has acquired a prior right to use the said firm name or one deceptively or confusingly similar to it immediately upon receipt of notice or directive from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of June, 2010 at Davao City, Philippines

ANNA VICTORIA Q. MAGNAYE
TIN 202-383-536

CANDICE LIV R. PROTASIO
TIN 926-973-879

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

JASON C. MAGNAYE

ERIC S. PROTASIO

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Republic of the Philippines)
S.S.
)

BEFORE ME, a Notary Public for and in DAVAO CITY Philippines, this 1ST day of SEPTEMBER, 200 10, personally came and appeared the following persons with their Community Tax Certificates as follows:

Name	Community Tax Certificate No.	Date/Place Issued
CANDICE LYN R. PRUTHSIC	13046977	6 FEB 2010, DAVAO CITY
ANNA VICTORIA G MAGNAYE	14067250	27 JAN. 2010, DAVAO CITY

known to me and to me known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing Articles of Partnership, and they acknowledged to me that the same is their voluntary act and deed.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL on the date first above written.

CAROL KAY V. PAQUERA-ANDOLANA
Notary Public
Until December 31, 2010
Commission Serial No. 229-2009
PTR OR No. 8446213; Jan. 12, 2010; Davao City
IBP OR No. 784825; Jan. 09, 2010; Davao City
Roll of Attorneys No. 52983
Davao City

Doc. No. 151;
Page No. 51;
Book No. VII;
Series of 2010.

RDS 99-1

REGISTRATION DATA SHEET
GENERAL / BUSINESS / COMPANY RELATIONSHIP INFORMATION
(FOR DOMESTIC COMPANIES ONLY)

SEC NUMBER / /__/__/__/__/__/__/__/__/__/

FILL UP INSTRUCTIONS - Type or print legibly. Check the appropriate boxes.

COMPANY NAME

ZEGEN MANAGEMENT GROUP CO.

GENERAL INFORMATION

COMPANY TYPE [ ] DS - DOMESTIC STOCK [ ] DN - DOMESTIC NON-STOCK [✓] DP - DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP | DATE REGISTERED

PRINCIPAL OFFICER ADDRESS

15 ARELLANO ST., DAVAO CITY

AREA CODE	POSTAL CODE	TEL NO	FAX NO.
1,1,2,4,0,2	8,0,0,0	0916-2665775	

BUSINESS OFFICE ADDRESS

15 ARELLANO ST., DAVAO CITY

AREA CODE	POSTAL CODE	TEL. NO.	FAX NO.
1,1,2,4,0,2	8,0,0,0	0916-2665775	

BUSINESS INFORMATION

PARTNERSHIP TYPE
[ ] L - LIMITED
[✓] G - GENERAL

TYPE OF ENTERPRISE
[✓] N - NO SPECIAL REGISTRATION
[ ] E - FIA EXPORT
[ ] D - FIA DOMESTIC
[ ] H - FIA-HOLDING
[ ] R - FIA REPRESENTATIVE OFF
[ ] S - SUBIC REGISTERED
[ ] F - FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
[ ] Z - EPZA-REGISTERED
[ ] B - BOI-REGISTERED

INDUSTRY CODE	TERM OF EXISTENCE	FISCAL YEAR END (MM/DD)	ANNUAL MEETING (For domestic companies only)
093091	50 YEARS	12/31	[ ] F-FIXED (MM/DD) /__/__/ [✓] V-VARIABLE

TYPE OF NON-STOCK CORPORATION (Refer to the back of this page for the classification)	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (Of domestic non-stock companies)	% OF FOREIGN MEMBERSHIP (Of domestic non-stock companies)
/__/	P 50,000.00	0

COMPANY RELATIONSHIP - List all companies related to registrant. (Use additional sheets, if necessary)

RELATIONSHIP TYPE (RELN TYPE)
C - DISSOLVED COMPANY (If due to consolidation) S - PARENT COMPANY (If registrant is a subsidiary) O - OTHERS _____
V - DISSOLVED COMPANY (If change in company type) A - AFFILIATE (Of the registrant)

RELN TYPE	SEC NUMBER	TIN	COMPANY NAME
			S.G.A. 7-ABS OL. A I.

CERTIFIED CORRECT: DANDICE [illegible] (Signature over printed name)

POSITION: MARKETING & CREATIVE DIRECTOR
DATE: 1 SEPT. 2010
TIN: 926-973-879
BIRTHDATE: 27 JUNE 1977

PROCESSING ATTORNEY:

DATE REVIEWED: 09/14.10

DATA CONTROL CLERK:

DATE REVIEWED:

DATA ENCODED BY:

DATE ENCODED:

DS 96-1DP

REGISTRATION DATA SHEET
PARTNERS INFORMATION
(FOR DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP ONLY)

SEC NUMBER /__/__/__/__/__/__/__/__/__/__/

FILL-UP INSTRUCTIONS : Type or print legibly. Light-shaded boxes are to be filled up by the SEC, including the SEC number.

COMPANY NAME: ZEGEN MANAGEMENT GROUP CO.

PARTNERS (Use additional sheets, if necessary.) — **NO. OF PARTNERS :** 2

NAME (Company Name, if company) (Last Name, First Name, MI, Maiden Surname, if person)	TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	CODE	NATIONALITY	TYPE OF PRTNR	MANAGING PRTNR	CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL
PROTASIO, CANDICE LIV VALLADARES RESPICIO	926-973-97[illegible]		FILIPINO	G	R	P 100,000
MAGNAYE, ANNA VICTORIA A. QUIRANTE	202-353-590		FILIPINO	G	R	100,000
			TOTAL			P 200,000
			FILIPINO-OWNED			P 200,000
			FOREIGN-OWNED			P 0

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL 0

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL BREAKDOWN (Refer to the back of this page for instructions on how to fill up this section.)

NATIONALITY CODE					TOTAL FOREIGN CONTRIB CAPITAL
NATIONALITY DESCRIPTION					
CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL OF --					
INDIVIDUALS	P	P	P	P	P
COMPANY(IES)					
TOTAL CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL	P	P	P	P	P

CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL / ASSET TYPE	C - CASH	P - PROPERTY		O - OTHERS	TOTAL
	P 200,000		P	P	P 200,000

CERTIFIED CORRECT : CANDICE LIV V. PROTASIO (Signature over printed name) POSITION : MARKETING & CREATIVE DIRECTOR DATE : 1 SEPT. 2010

PROCESSING ATTORNEY : DATA CONTROL CLERK : DATA ENCODER :

DATE REVIEWED : 09.12.10 DATE REVIEWED : DATE ENCODED :

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS :

TYPE OF PARTNER
- G - GENERAL
- L - LIMITED
- I - INDUSTRIAL

MANAGING PARTNER
- M - MANAGING
- R - REGULAR

ANNEX "H-1-A"

Republic of the Philippines
CITY OF DAVAO
PERMITS & LICENSING OFFICE

MAYOR'S PERMIT

This certifies that

Business ID :	**2010-79520-3**			***Permit No :***	**B-102963-3**
Taxpayer's Name :	**ZEGEN MANAGEMENT GROUP CO.**				
Trade Name/Business Name/Franchise Name :	**ZEGEN MANAGEMENT GROUP CO.**				
Business Address :	**DOOR 8 ASAJE IV BLDG., MABINI ST.,**				
Barangay :	**10-A**	***District :***	**POBLACION**	***Plate No :***	**050140**
Business Type :	**PARTNERSHIP**	***Permit Type :***	**RENEWAL**	***Valid Until :***	**DECEMBER 31, 2026**
Investment :	**PHP 550,000.00**	***Permit Fee :***	**PHP 1,200.00**	***T.I.N. :***	
FSIC Expiration :	**11/28/2026**	***CTC :***	**30001**	***Amount :***	**3,606.00**
Payment Details :	**; 0007449200-A@1/31/2026; 0007452701-A@1/31/2026**				

has been granted MAYOR'S PERMIT on 2/3/2026, to operate the following business/es under Ordinance No 0291-17 series of 2017, otherwise know as the 2017 Revenue Code of the City of Davao, subject to such pertinent ordinances, laws and related administrative regulations.

LINE OF BUSINESS		GROSS SALES TAXYR-2025	TAXDUE
SRV-027-N-D	SERVICE CONTRACTOR ENGAGED IN EVENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES	[redacted]	

—— End of Line of Business Entry ——

No business establishment operating within the City of Davao and covered by Ordinance No. 0331-23, Series of 2023, otherwise known as the Amended CCTV Ordinance of Davao City, shall be allowed to conduct business without installing, operating, and maintaining a CCTV system. Compliance with the ordinance is subject to inspection by the Office of Public Safety and Security Command.

- Valid only at the business address indicated herein.
- Post this permit in a conspicous place in your establishment. Non-display is subject to fine.
- Surrender this permit within thirty (30) days upon termination, closure or retirement of the business. Any tax due shall first be paid before and business or undertaking is fully terminated.
- FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS & CONDITIONS WRITTEN AT THE BACK HEREOF SHALL CAUSE THE IMMEDIATE REVOCATION OF THE PERMIT.

APPROVED

SEBASTIAN Z. DUTERTE
City Mayor

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CITY MAYOR:

MARIBEL T. PAGUICAN
Officer In Charge

NUR-AIN@2/3/2026 1:30:37 PM

CamScanner

ANNEX "H-2"

Inauguration of Sara Zimmerman Duterte
as the 15th Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines

19 June 2022
San Pedro Square, San Pedro Street, Davao City

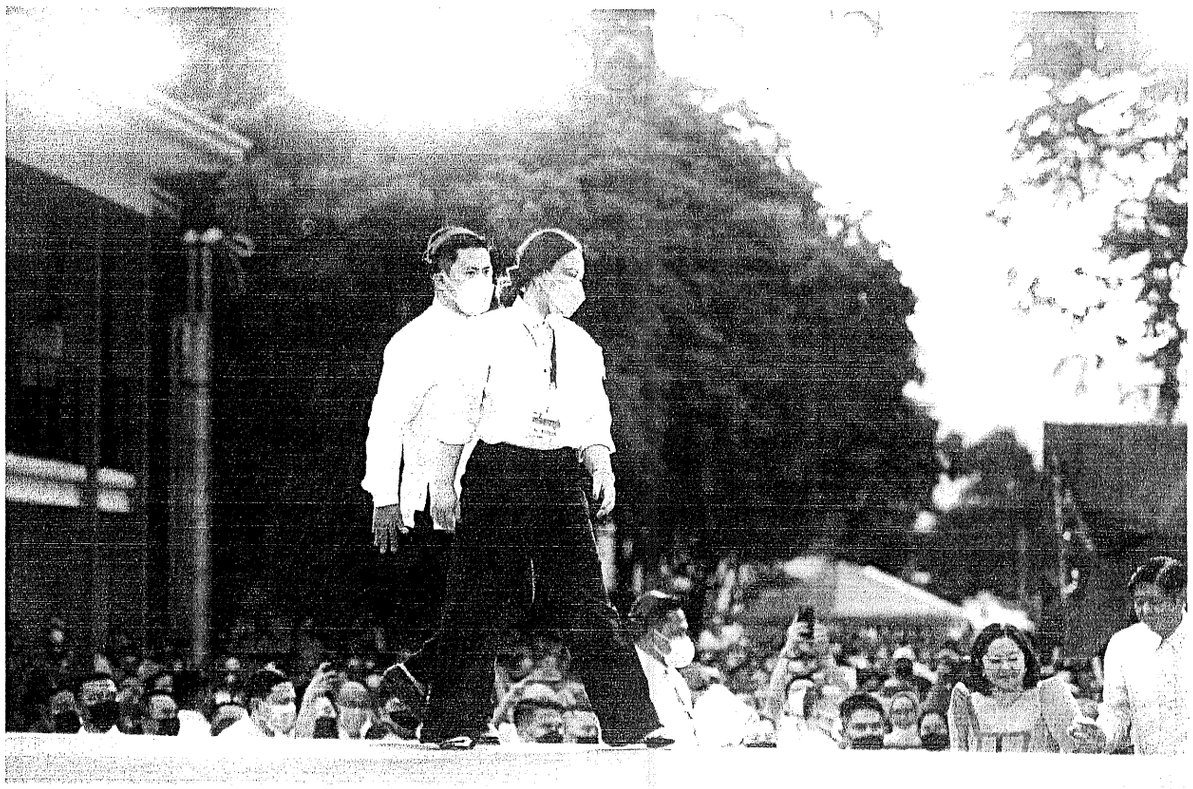
Thanksgiving Mass 3:00pm
Oath Taking 4:30pm

GUIDELINES FOR GUESTS

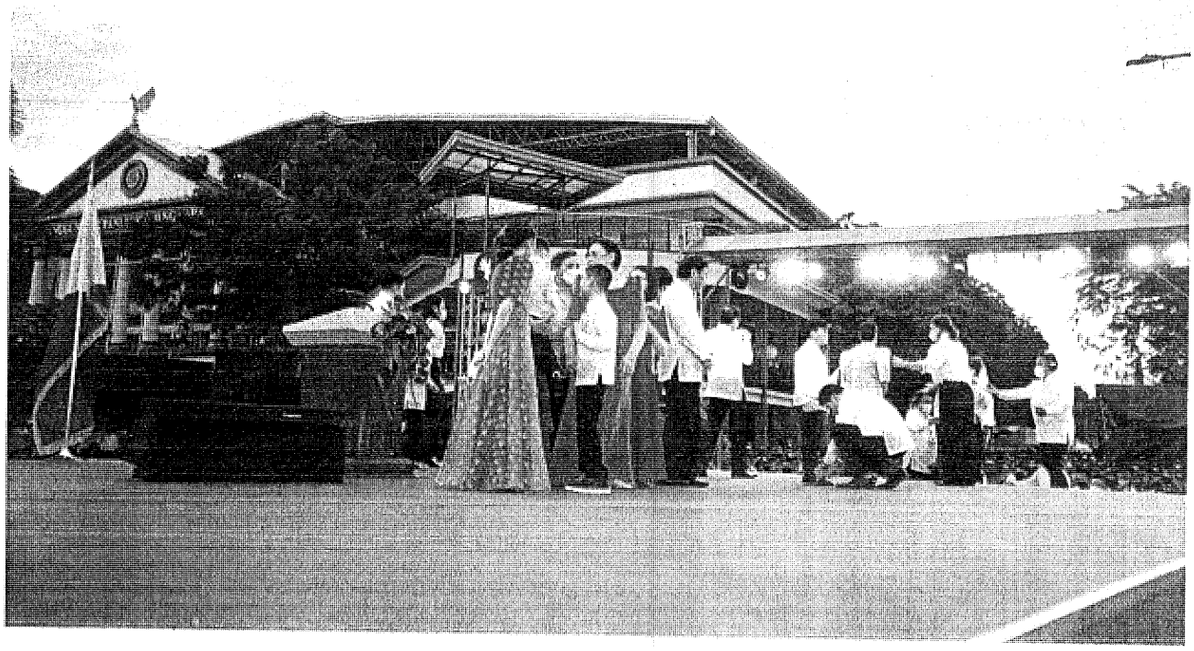
- Guests are requested to be at the Davao Convention and Trade Center (F. Torres St.) for registration and security check beginning at 1:00 PM. Refreshments will be served.
- Shuttle buses will take guests to the event site drop off point. Guests may park their vehicles at the DavCon parking lot and along F. Torres St.
- After the event, guests may opt to be picked up by their own vehicles or take the shuttle buses back to Davao Convention and Trade Center.
- There will be a 70-meter walk from the drop off point to the VIP area. Comfortable footwear is encouraged.
- This is an all-weather (open / no roof) event.
- There is a remote possibility that the seating may be filled to capacity. Please be prepared to remain standing during the event.
- The option of a photo opportunity with Vice President Sara Duterte is available at Quezon Park fronting City Hall beginning at 6:00 PM
- An RSVP is required to enter the seated VIP area. Kindly advise confirmation or regrets by June 13, 2022 with Zegen Group 0917 7049985.

ATTIRE: Filipino Formal

ANNEX "H-3"

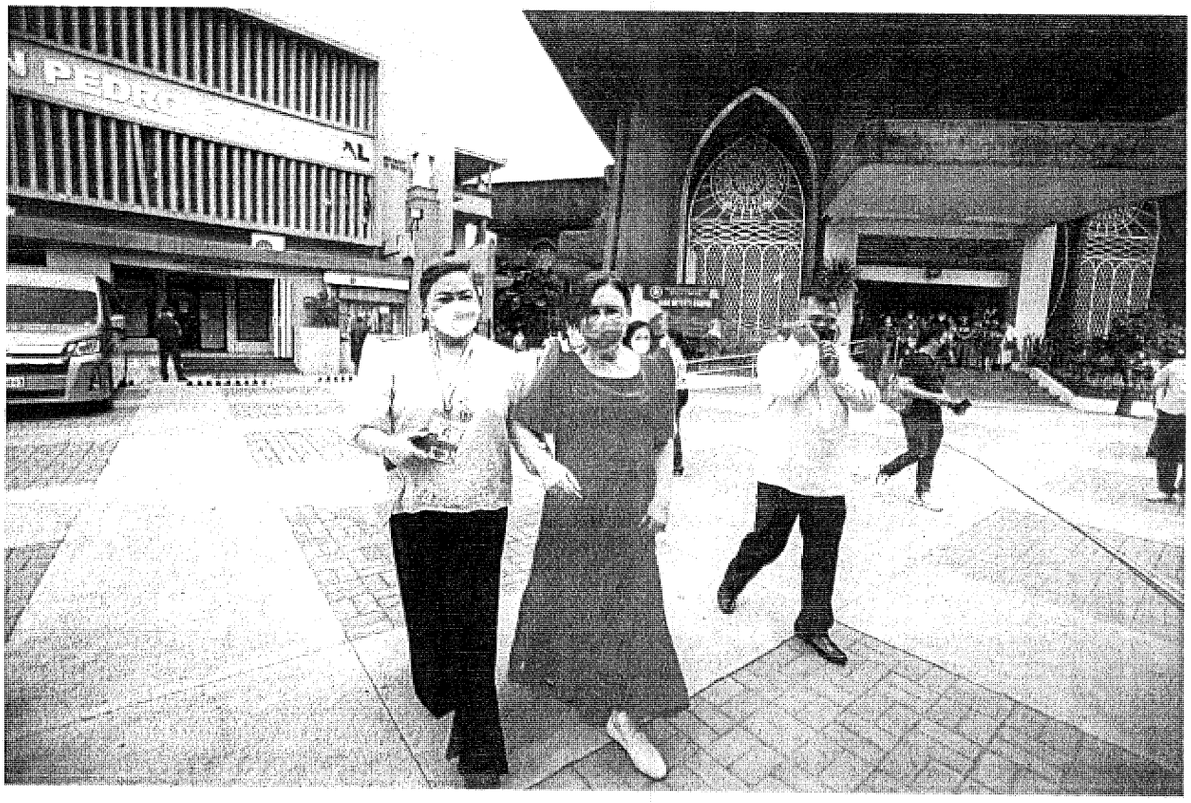


ANNEX "H-3-A"



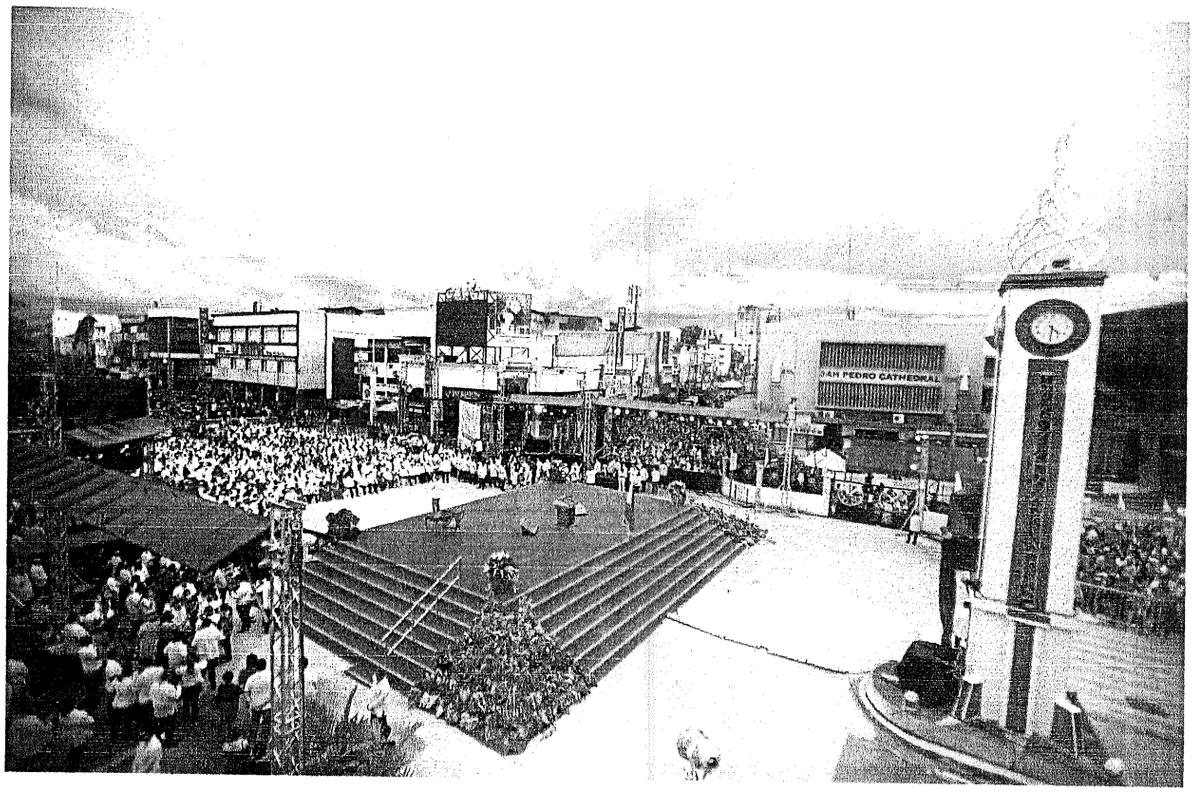
ANNEX "H-3-B"

ANNEX "H-3-C"

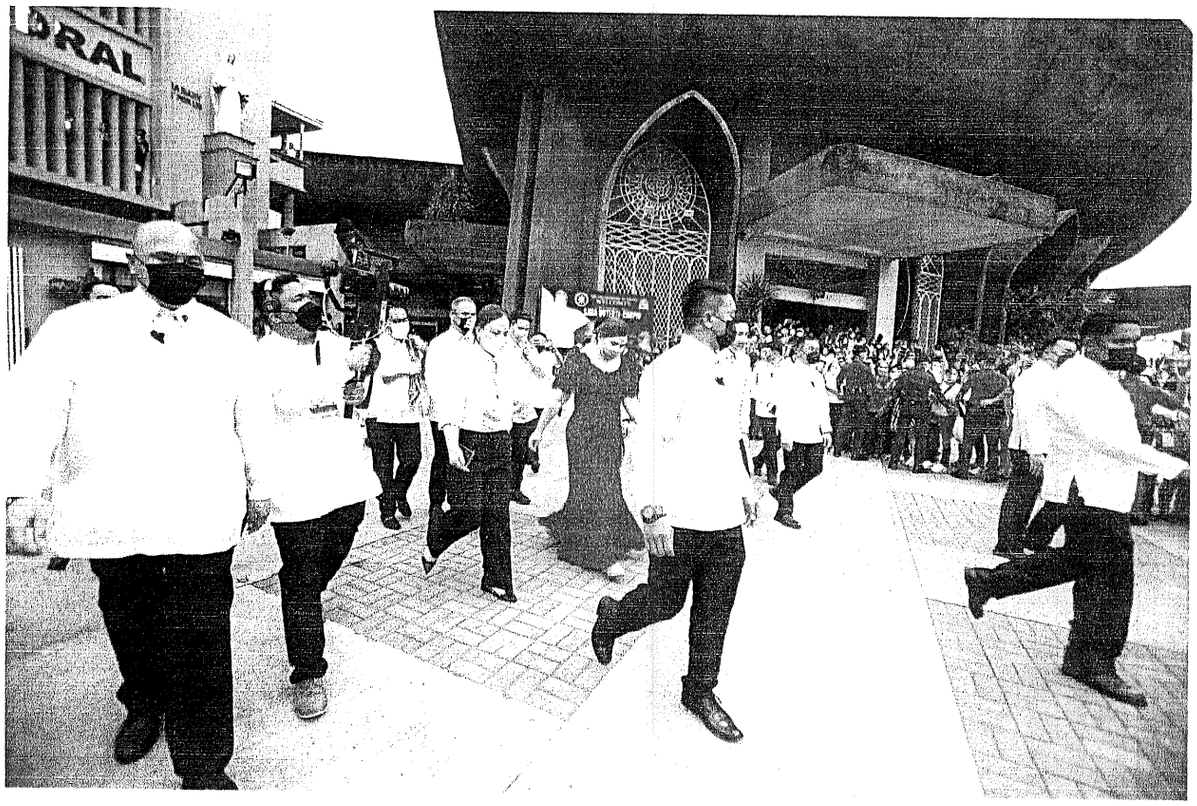


ANNEX "H-3-D"

ANNEX "H-3-E"



ANNEX "H-3-F"



ANNEX "H-3-G"

ANNEX "H-3-H"

ANNEX "H-3-I"

ANNEX "H-4"

**with hard copy invitation*

			RSVP	
		INVITATION	CONFIRMED	REGRETS
PRESIDENT	Rodrigo R. Duterte	sent	1	
VICE PRESIDENT	Maria Leonor G. Robredo	sent		
PAST PRESIDENTS	Fidel V Ramos	sent		
	Joseph Ejercito Estrada	sent		
	Gloria Macapagal Arroyo	sent		
PAST VICE PRESIDENTS	Jejomar Binay	sent		
	Noli de Castro			
PRESUMPTIVE PRESIDENT	Ferdinand "Bong Bong" Marcos Jr	sent		
	Liza Araneta - Marcos	sent		
TO ADMINISTER OATH	Supreme Court Justice Ramon Paul Hernando	sent	1	
TOTAL			2	

ALL EXEMPTED FROM DAVCON PROCESSING, PROCEED DIRECTLY TO MAGALLANES DROP OFF

ANNEX "H-5"

SEND GUEST GUIDELINES

1ST DISTRICT

BARANGAY	NAME	EMAIL ADD		RSVP	
POBLACION DISTRICT			COUNT	CONFIRMED	REGRETS
BRGY – 1A	POLICARPIO, ARNEL BATISLAONG		1		
BRGY – 2A	GARCIA, CARLOS SALVACION		1		
BRGY – 3A	GUINO-O, TEOFILO YUZON	b m	1		
BRGY – 4A	NOCOM SR, ROGELIO ARGABDA		1		
BRGY – 5A	IBUYAN, EDGAR RAMOS		1		
BRGY – 6A	LIBRADO, FRANKLIN VALENZONA	b m	1		
BRGY – 7A	CAINGLES, REOLSYL ESPOLONG		1		
BRGY – 8A	LAGMAY, ARIEL LIBRES		1		
BRGY – 9A	ZOZOBRADO, CYRUS OBERES		1		
BRGY – 10A	CAYETANO, MARK ANTHONY		1		
BRGY – 11B	ARBIANA, MARTINA FE ACENAS		1		
BRGY – 12B	TUMABANG, NELIA CABRILLAS	b m	1		
BRGY – 13B	GALAN, RONNIE ALBERINA		1		
BRGY – 14B	ARCILLAS, GENEVIEVE GALANG		1		
BRGY - 15B	LABRO, FRADILYN MALA		1		
BRGY – 16B	RAMENTO, BENEDICTO JR. OLALO	b m	1		
BRGY – 17B	GAMOLO, JOSE LAGUITAO		1		
BRGY – 18B	LOZADA, WHELMA LIMBO		1		
BRGY – 19B	NICOLAS, LORETO GALVEZ		1		
BRGY – 20B	MURILLO, GINA DELGADO		1		
BRGY – 21C	EDMUNDO, ALTIZO SR.		1		
BRGY – 22C	MILLONDAGA, EDUARDO		1		
BRGY – 23C	USMAN, ALIMODIN		1		
BRGY – 24C	JORGIO, JUPITER JR.		1		
BRGY – 25C	DORIA, LITO	b m	1		
BRGY – 26C	ILAO, EDDIE		1		
BRGY – 27C	MENDOZA, ESTRELLA		1		
BRGY – 28C	UNCIANO, NELLIEGAR		1		
BRGY – 29C	ONG, MARIA ESTRELLA		1		
BRGY – 30C	ALMIRANTE, FIDELO		1		
BRGY – 31D	LANDERO, JOEL	ro om	1		
BRGY – 32D	BANTAYAN, ROLANO	r m	1		
BRGY – 33D	MOSCARE, WILFREDO		1		
BRGY – 34D	GUEVARA, ERLAN		1		
BRGY – 35D	BALITE, GEORGE	b om	1		
BRGY – 36D	BONJOC, ANITA		1		
BRGY – 37D	ATILLO, PRIME SERAFICA		1		
BRGY – 38D	ARABIS, MILLA		1		
BRGY – 39D	BARIGA, GARY		1		
BRGY – 40D	VILLACAMPA, FELIZARDO		1		
TALOMO DISTRICT					
BAGO APLAYA	DUJALI, ISIDRO JR. TILEMBAN		1		
BAGO GALLERA	CANARES, CHELO VILLAVER		1		
BALIOK	LIPARANON, RICKY ESCUDERO		1		
BUCANA	TRAJERA, ROLANDO TRIO		1		
CATALUNAN GRANDE	DUTERTE, JANUARY NAVARES		1		
CATALUNAN PEQUEÑO	TANGARO, RODRIGO ALIDON	baran	1		
DUMOY	CULASTE, JESSIE MAR YUGO		1		
LANGUB	BACALSO, LEILANI DEL MAR		1		
MAA	CANETE, PACITO JR. DESIERTO	b	1		
MAGTUOD	GORRE, JAIME TOHOY		1		
MATINA APLAYA	CURINAY, NESTOR BARENG	bar	1		
MATINA CROSSING	SANTES, JOEL ARROYO	J	1		
MATINA PANGI	BADON, BENJAMIN TANCONTIAN	th	1		
TALOMO PROPER	CALAMBA, BEDNOR APARIS		1		

2ND DISTRICT

BARANGAY	NAME	EMAIL ADD			
AGDAO DISTRICT					
AGDAO PROPER	JOSE TAMAYO JR.		1		
WILFREDO AQUINO	GREGORIO OBIAL JR.		1		
CENTRO JUAN	RENE I. ESTORPE	b	1		
GOV. PACIANO BANGOY	JOVITO SALAZAR		1		
LAPU-LAPU	ROMEO EVANGELISTA		1		
LEON GARCIA SR.	LITA IMPIS		1		
GOV. VICENTE DUTERTE	REMEDIOS DELA LUZ		1		
TOMAS MONTEVERDE	ROBERT M. DIAZ		1		
R-CASTILLO	RICHARD SALAS		1		
SAN ANTONIO	ERDUARDO ALTERADO		1		
UBALDE	GLICERIO LEONOR	glicerioleo	1		
BUHANGIN DISTRICT					
ACACIA	MARLITO LARAN		1		
ANGLIONGTO	JJ CEASAR BONGCAWIL		1		
BUHANGIN PROPER	FRANCISCO GAMAD	om	1		
CABANTIAN	NILO CABILES		1		
CALLAWA	RENANTE GUMAHIN SR.		1		
COMMUNAL	MARK GALVEZ		1		
INDANGAN	ARMANDO ABAPO		1		

MANDUG	REY OTOTAN		1		
PAMPANGA	CONSTANCIO TIONGCO		1		
SASA	JERRY LICARTE		1		
TIGATTO	LITO LAPITAN		1		
VICENTE HIZON SR.	ERICO TALILI		1		
WAAN	JAYNOR MACADAWAN		1		
	BUNAWAN DISTRICT				
BUNAWAN	ODEÑA, RONNIE ONDE		1		
GATUNGAN	MANGITNGIT, ANABELLE MATARONG		1		
ILANG	BABAO, AMADO TORRES		1		
LASANG	SIMO-AG, ALLAN PROCHINA		1		
MAHAYAG	BAQUIREL, EUFEMIA VALDUEZA		1		
MUDIANG	CADOTDOT, RICARDO PLASQUITA		1		
PANACAN	APOSTOL, DOCE LAUDE		1		
SAN ISIDRO	EMPIS, JESSIE GUTIERREZ		1		
TIBUNGCO	CALVO, MERJADE DELES		1		
	PAQUIBATO DISTRICT				
COLOSAS	BELLERA, ANTONIO BANSAG		1		
FATIMA	GUCOR, ENRICO EREBIAS		1		
LUMIAD	BUGHAO, CELSO CEPADA		1		
MABUHAY	CANDIA, EDWIN SUHAYON		1		
MALABOG	AREJA, JESSIELITO CANDIA		1		
MAPULA	MANYAWRON, FLORA DUAN		1		
PAÑALUM	TRESPESES, ANALOU LODOVICA	a	1		
PANDAITAN	VERZANO, LORENZO TOSE		1		
PAQUIBATO PROPER	ESCOBIDAL, MELJOSEPH PERGORA	brgy	om 1		
PARADISE EMBAC	BALANSAG, ALFREDO SARAMOSING		1		
SALAPAWAN	CAMPUAN, TATANG MACLAAN		1		
SUMIMAO	NIÑO, BEBOT TOTING		1		
TAPAK	LATAWAN, ROLLY GALLARDO		1		
3RD DISTRICT					
BARANGAY	NAME				
	BAGUIO DISTRICT				
BAGUIO PROPER	Joselito A. Cajes		1		
CADALIAN	Aristides P. Cajes		1		
CARMEN	Alfredo Sr. B. Austral		1		
GUMALANG	Elena S. Acain		1		
MALAGOS	Arnel A. Liong		1		
WINES	Margie B. Binobo		1		
TAMBOBONG	Exequil M. Salandao		1		
TAWAN-TAWAN	Ricardo A. Gierran		1		
	CALINAN DISTRICT				
BIAO JOAQUIN	CAÑEDO, GRECIE P.		1		
CALINAN PROPER	UNGAB, URSICIO M.		1		
CAWAYAN	VILLARINO, FREDERIC A.		1		
DACUDAO	DARUNDAY, CESARIO P.		1		
DALAGDAG	DELA CRUZ, ROGELIO O.		1		
DOMINGA	LUMANDAS, IVY MARIE L.		1		
INAYANGAN	RUTA, LILIA D.		1		
LACSON	FORRO, NILO		1		
LAMANAN	PEPITO, NICANOR		1		
LAMPIANAO	MUTIA, NESTOR D.		1		
MEGCAWAYAN	ESCOVILLA, GLENN		1		
PANGYAN	CARILLO, BARTOLOME		1		
RIVERSIDE	BOCBOC, EDUARDO T.		1		
SALOY	GENCIANOS, GARRY		1		
SIRIB	ANTOGOP, MARCELINA		1		
SUBASTA	ENOC, VICENTE		1		
TALOMO RIVER	PAGLAS, ANALIZA		1		
TAMAYONG	GANTALAO, BENJIE		1		
WANGAN	ABABON, DANILO		1		
	MARILOG DISTRICT				
BAGANIHAN	Arnold S. Angit		1		
BANTOL	Edwin B. Fiel		1		
BUDA	Delfin Jr. M. Galecia		1		
DALAG	Oscar B. Labawan		1		
DATU SALUMAY	Lito M. Mansamo		1		
GUMITAN	Abonio B. Pandia		1		
MAGSAYSAY	Rolando L. Mansi		1		
MALAMBA	Alan Sr. M. Astilla		1		
MARILOG	Purificacion A. Suyko		1		
SALAYSAY	Roberto Sr. M. Itdang		1		
SUAWAN	Loreto E. Amoy		1		
TAMUGAN	Diomedes E. Dela Cruz		1		
	TORIL DISTRICT				
ALAMBRE	CABILA, ROSA QUILLA		1		
ATAN-AWE	BATAWAN, JULICO APAL		1		
BANGKAS HEIGHTS	BABAO, CARMELITA MADRONA		1		
BARACATAN	DARVIN, DANILO SR. ABELLA		1		

BATO	CABRERO, ALFREDO DELA CRUZ		1		
BAYABAS	PARAC, PORFERIO DARUNDAY		1		
BINUGAO	SANIEL, REMEGIO DEDOMO		1		
CAMANSI	PADIN, ALLAN TUTOR		1		
CATIGAN	MANSILAGAN, SONNY TAN		1		
CROSSING BAYABAS	CATAGUE, HERMAN SR. PEROLINO		1		
DALIAO	TE, RODOLFO BANGCAL- can't attend		1		
DALIAON PLANTATION	BACALSO, GENEROSO SECRETARIA		1		
EDEN	SITOY, VIRGILIO ITO		1		
KILATE	BALAGAT, LORENZO JR DAQUIADO		1		
LIZADA	LICERA, REMEGIO CARCUEVA		1		
LUBOGAN	EHILLA, JULIETA PESCADERO		1		
MARAPANGI	SARIGUMBA, FELIX VILLAMEN		1		
SIBULAN	ABALAYAN, CRISTINE ROSE PANGGOY		1		
SIRAWAN	DEPOROS, KHALIL ARAGAY		1		
TAGLUNO	HERNANDO, RENATO ABELLANA		1		
MULIG	CLARION, CARLOS JUSTO		1		
TAGURANO	RELATOR, JOEL POMBO		1		
TIBULOY	REMPERAS, RAUL SIMBAJON		1		
TORIL	AL-AG, LILIBETH LIM		1		
TUNGKALAN	CASTAÑARES, HIPOLITO LUMBAYON		1		
	TUGBOK DISTRICT				
ANGALAN	ICO, ROGELIO		1		
BAGO OSHIRO	MACARAYO, JONAH		1		
BALINGAENG	ORONG, DANIEL		1		
BIAO GUIANGA	ADOLFO, EDUARDO		1		
BIAO ESCUELA	LAO, ROMEO FRANCISCO		1		
LOS AMIGOS	BALLARTA, ROBERTO ARNESTO		1		
MANAMBULAN	PECACSIO, CRIS		1		
MANUEL GUIANGA	AYOG, RUEL		1		
MATINA BIAO	MALAKI, HELARIO		1		
MINTAL	BARGAMENTO, REY		1		
NEW CARMEN	CEBALLOS, JERRY		1		
NEW VALENCIA	SATURNINAS, DELIA		1		
STO NIÑO	DEL ROSARIO, CARLOS		1		
TACUNAN	ASOBE, ARNOLD		1		
TAGAKPAN	EDELITO, CANEDO		1		
TALANDANG	HIYAS, CINDERELA DUMAGAN		1		
TUGBOK	ANFONE, WILFREDO		1		
ULA	TOGONON, ESTEBAN		1		
	TOTAL		182		

SEND GUEST GUIDELINES

					RSVP	
CONGRESSMEN					**CONFIRMED**	**REGRETS**
Representative, 1st District	Duterte, Paolo Z			2		
Representative, 2nd District	Garcia, Vincent J			2		
Representative, 3rd District	Ungab, Isidro T			2		
INCUMBENT CITY COUNCILORS						
Incumbent 1st District Councilor	Abellera, Nilo D			1		
Incumbent 1st District Councilor	Militar, Bonifacio			1		
Incumbent 1st District Councilor	Librado - Morata, Pamela			1		
Incumbent 1st District Councilor	Bonguyan-Galope, Jessica					
Incumbent 2nd District Councilor	Abella, Ralph			1		
Incumbent 2nd District Councilor	Dayanghirang, Danilo C.			1		
Incumbent 3rd District Councilor	Principe-Castrodes, Antoinette G.			1		
Incumbent 3rd District Councilor	Villafuerte, Mary Joselle D			1		
SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVES - INCUMBENT	Ibuya, Edgar Sr			1		
	Marohomsalic, Jaffar U	(see parallel groups)		1		
	Sudagar, Bai Halila			1		
INCOMING CITY OFFICIALS						
Mayor	Duterte, Sebastian					
Vice Mayor	Quitain, J. Melchor Quitain, Jr			1		
Councilor, 1st District	Ibuyan, Edgar			1		
Councilor, 1st District	Acosta, Luna			1		
Councilor, 1st District	Ocampo, Tek			1		
Councilor, 1st District	Al-ag, Bernie			1		
Councilor, 1st District	Militar, Bonz			1		
Councilor, 1st District	Braga, Pilar			1		
Councilor, 1st District	Abellera, Nilo Jr			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Justol-Baguilod, Richlyn			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Campos, Javi Garcia			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Bonguyan, Louie John			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Apostol, Dante			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Mahipus, Diosdado Jr			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Dayap, Jonard			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Abella, Marissa			1		
Councilor, 2nd District	Alejandre, Al Ryan			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Ungab, Alberto			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Al-ag, Nonoy			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Villafuerte, Trisha Ann			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Dalodo-Ortiz, Myrna			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Advincula, Sweet			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Zozobrado, Cocoy			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Baluran, Conde			1		
Councilors, 3rd District	Villafuerte, Enzo			1		
DEPARTMENT HEADS						

City Administrator	Lopez, Zuleika	[redacted]			[redacted]		1		
CMO – Chief of Staff	Echavia, Carla						1		
Assist. City Admin (Operation)	Esparcia, Atty. Janis						1		
Assist. City Admin (Administration)	Domingo, Atty Tristan Dwight						1		
City Treasurer's Office	Bantiding, Atty. Lawrence						1		
City Accountant's Office	Bajan, Vingelyn A						1		
City Economic Enterprise	Eralino, Celerino P.						1		
City Agriculturist's office	Leuterio, Leo Bryan						1		
City Assessor's Office	Adalin, Engr. Jaime						1		
City Budget Office	Gallego, Ermelinda F.						1		
City Civil Registrar	Braceros, Atty Leo Anthony						1		
City Cooperative and Development Office	Eblamo, Luzminda						1		
City Engineer's Office	Felizarta, Atty Joseph Dominic						1		
Office of the City Building Official (OCBO)	Catubig, Engr Cirina Grace						1		
City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO)	Reyes, Engr Marivic						1		
City General Services Office (CGSO)	Bangayan, Carmelita						1		
City Health Office (CHO)	Lopez, Dr. Ashley						1		
Human Resource Management Office (HRMO)	Ortonio, Lemuel G						1		
City Legal Office	Villanueva, Atty Osmundo P. ,JR.						1		
City Planning and Development Office (CPDO)	Cortez, Ivan C.						1		
Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP)	Santos, Charito						1		
City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO)	Gallo, Atty. Marlisa						1		
City Veterinarian's Office	Pinili, Dr. Cerelyn						1		
Integrated Gender Development Division (IGDD)	Mandin, Lorna B.						1		
Davao City Tourism Office	Tecson, Regina Rosa D						1		
Davao City Investment and Promotion Center (DCIPC)	Dayap, April Marie						1		
Business Bureau	Paguican, Maribel						1		
Barangay and Cultural Community Affairs Division (BCCAD)	Villanueva, Julius						1		
City Archives and Records Office (CARO)	Nabong, Mari Grace						1		
City Library and Information Office	Enoc, Salome M						1		
City Information Office (CIO)	Lorico, Vivian						1		
Central 911	Jaldon, Emmanuel						1		
Museo Dabawenyo	Bulig, Winnie Rose Galay						1		
Public Employment Services Offices (PESO)	Pantinople, Lilibeth						1		
Internal Audit Services Division (IASD)	Paclibar, Atty Sarah						1		
Vices Regulation Unit (VRU)	Las, Hernando						1		
Davao City Police Office (DCPO)	Lupaz, Col. Alberto						1		
Task Force Davao (TFD)	Comia, Col. Darren						1		
Davao City Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Drug Dependents (DCTRCDD)	La Rosa, Dr. Gary Agustin B	r v y. v.					1		

City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (CDRRMO)	Baloran, PSUPT. Alfredo D. PNP (RET)	[redacted]	[redacted]	1		
Public Safety and Security Command Center (PSSCC)	Sumagaysay, P/LtCOL. Angel B.			1		
City Sports Office	Aportadera, Michael Denton P.			1		
PEACE 911	Mabanding, Aileen			1		
City Transport and Traffic Management Office (CTTMO)	Abude, P/SUPT Dionisio C. (RET)			1		
DEPUTY MAYORS						
Ata Tribe	Datu Roel Arthur Autida Ali, Jr			1		
Bagobo Klata Tribe	Erwin Adolfo			1		
Iranun Tribe	Pamikiren Latip Arumpac			1		
Kagan Tribe	Nicanor Mohamad			1		
Maguindanaoan Tribe	Ismael Nakan			1		
Maranao Tribe	Usman			1		
Matigsalog Tribe	Carlito S. Guinto			1		
Obu Manuvu Tribe	Datu Anthony Duyan			1		
Sama Tribe	Hadja Estrellita Tanjili Mahamud			1		
Bagobo Tagabawa Tribe	Sheirelle Anino			1		
Tausug Tribe	Masil Ahalul			1		
CONSUL GENERALS -DAVAO CITY						
Consulate General of the People's Republic of China (Davao) Acacia Street, Juna Subd., Davao City	Mr. Li Lin Consul General			2		
(Davao) Ecoland Drive, Ecoland Subdivision Matina P.O.	Mr. Dicky Fabrian Consul General			2		
Consulate General of Japan (Davao) 137 Zinnia Drive, Ladislawa Garden Village, Buhangin, Davao City	Mr. Ishikawa Yoshihisa Consul General			2		
Consulate General of Malaysia (Davao) Level 4, Suite 043 & 044, Pryce Tower Corporation Building, J.P. Laurel Avenue, Poblacion 8000, Davao City	Mr. Nur Misuari Bin Harun Consul General			2		
TOTAL				**103**		

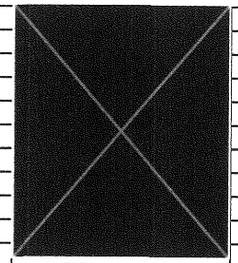
City Sports Office	**MICHAEL DENTON P. APORTADERA** Officer-in-Charge		
PEACE 911	**MS. AILEEN MABANDING** Officer-in-Charge	[redacted]	

EXEMPTED FROM DAVCON PROCESSING, PROCEED TO MAGALLANES DROP OFF

	GUEST / SENATOR	EMAIL ADD	CONTACT NO.	COUNT	RSVP	
					CONFIRMED	REGRETS
1	SEN. SONNY ANGARA		[redacted]	1		
2	SEN. BONG GO			1		
3	SEN. LOREN LEGARDA			1		
4	SEN. ROBIN PADILLA			1		
5	SEN. MARK VILLAR			1		
6	SEN. WIN GATCHALIAN			1		
7	SEN. MIGZ ZUBIRI			1		
8	SEN. BATO DELA ROSA			1		
9	SEN. IMEE MARCOS			1		
10	SEN. CYNTHIA VILLAR			1		
11	SEN. FRANCIS TOLENTINO			1		
12	SEN. BONG REVILLA			1		
	FORMER SEN					
13	FSP MANNY VILLAR			1		
	SENATORIAL CANDIDATE					
1	ATTY. LARRY GADON			1		
2	FMR MAYOR HERBERT BAUTISTA			1		
3	FMR SEC. GIBO TEODORO &			1		
4	NIKKI P. TEODORO			1		
5	FMR. CONG. RODANTE MARCOLETA			1		
6	FMR SEN. GRINGO HONASAN			1		
7	FMR SPOKESPERSON HARRY ROQUE &			1		
8	MYLAH R. ROQUE	[redacted]		1		
	CONGRESSMAN					
1	HON. CAMILLE VILLAR			1		
2	HON. MARTIN ROMUALDEZ			1		
3	HON. LORD ALLAN VELASCO			1		
4	HON. TONYPET ALBANO			1		
5	HON. DUKE FRASCO			1		
	FORMER CONG.					
6	MYLENE ALBANO			1		
	GOVERNOR					
1	HON. LILIA PINEDA			1		
2	HON. RODITO ALBANO			1		
3	HON. OYIE UMALI			1		
4	HON. NELSON DAYANGHIRANG			1		
5	HON. DODO MANDANAS			1		
6	HON. DANIEL FERNANDO			1		
7	HON. TYRON T. UY			1		
	FORMER GOV.					
8	HON. ANTHONY DEL ROSARIO			1		
9	HON. CHAVIT SINGSON			1		
	VICE GOVERNOR					
1	HON. MARK LEVISTE			1		
2	HON. JAY KHONGHUN			1		
	MAYOR					
1	HON. REX GATCHALIAN			1		
2	HON. LANI MERCADO			1		
3	HON. CHRISTINA FRASCO			1		
4	HON. RAYMUND TONGSON			1		
	APPOINTED OFFICIALS					
1	SEC. WENDEL AVISADO			1		
2	FMR CABSEC JUN EVASCO			1		
3	CHAIR. RONALD CARDEMA			1		
4	ATTY. VIC RODRIGUEZ			1		
5	FMR. CONG. ANTON LAGDAMEO			1		
6	FMR. CHAIR. BENHUR ABALOS			1		
7	JOY ENCABO			1		
8	CHAIR. MABEL ACOSTA			1		
9	ATTY. MARTIN DELGRA			1		
10	PNP CHIEF VICENTE D. DANAO			1		
11	ATTY SAL PANELO			1		
12	FMR. USEC. JUN SANTIAGO			1		
	PVT. INDIVIDUAL					
1	OLIVER AMOROSO			1		
2	ATTY. FELIPE L. GOZON			1		
3	LANGGA VELASCO			1		
4	AARON VELASCO			1		
5	YOJ LAMANOSA			1		
6	ORLANDO BASILLO			1		
7	RANDY MAGALLANES			1		
8	GUADA MAGALLANES			1		
9	JOANNE DOMINGO			1		
10	DEXTER LATAYAN			1		
11	JOSEPH GOMEZ			1		
12	CHERRY ANN DIAZ			1		
13	RAYMOND PASCUAL			1		
14	MARLON ARANAS			1		
15	DARLYNE RUBIO			1		
16	DR. GENER RUBIO			1		

17	MARGIE DACANAY			1		
18	JASON MAGNAYE			1		
19	DANEL ABOITIZ			1		
20	PEEJAY SISI			1		
21	JAIME CRUZ			1		
22	ALAN LUGA			1		
23	MADONNA TIMBAL			1		
24	WILSON TAN			1		
25	NOEMI PADILLA			1		
26	LEO MAGNO			1		
27	PEACHES MAGNO			1		
28	ATTY. CHARO MUNSAYAC			1		
29	ATTY. REYNOLD MUNSAYAC			1		
30	JULIE AL-AG			1		
31	ATTY. JOYCE DAPAT			1		
32	ERICKSON BALMES			1		
33	TEK OCAMPO					
34	MIKHAL EVASCO			1		
35	JOSUE TESADO			1		
36	ATTY PERCY VALSAN JUN P. DONALVO			1		
37	ATTY RUFINO LUIS B. OTERO			1		
38	ATTY. JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON A. LEI			1		
39	IRENE SANTIAGO			1		
40	ATTY. ELIZA LAPIÑA			1		
41	ATTY LUCAS CARPIO JR. &			1		
42	RET. JUSTICE AGNES CARPIO			1		
ATT	ATTY. BENEDICTO CARPIO &			1		
44	DR. STEPHANIE CARPIO			1		
45	ROBIN GO			1		
	BULACAN GROUP					
1	VICE GOVERNOR ALEX CASTRO			1		
2	MICHAEL ANGELO LOBRIN			1		
3	SIDNEY DELA CRUZ			1		
4	DATSUN O. FULGAR			1		
5	CRISANTO VELEZ			1		
	VALENZUELA GROUP					
1	HON. MARLON ALEJANDRINO		7	1		
2	ULYSIS AGUILAR			1		
3	MAYOR JOCEL VISTAN			1		
4	MAYOR RICO ROQUE			1		
	Sonny Dizon			1		
	Kate Labio			1		
	Yair Duterte			1		
	Soledad Duterte			1		
				1		
	TOTAL			112		

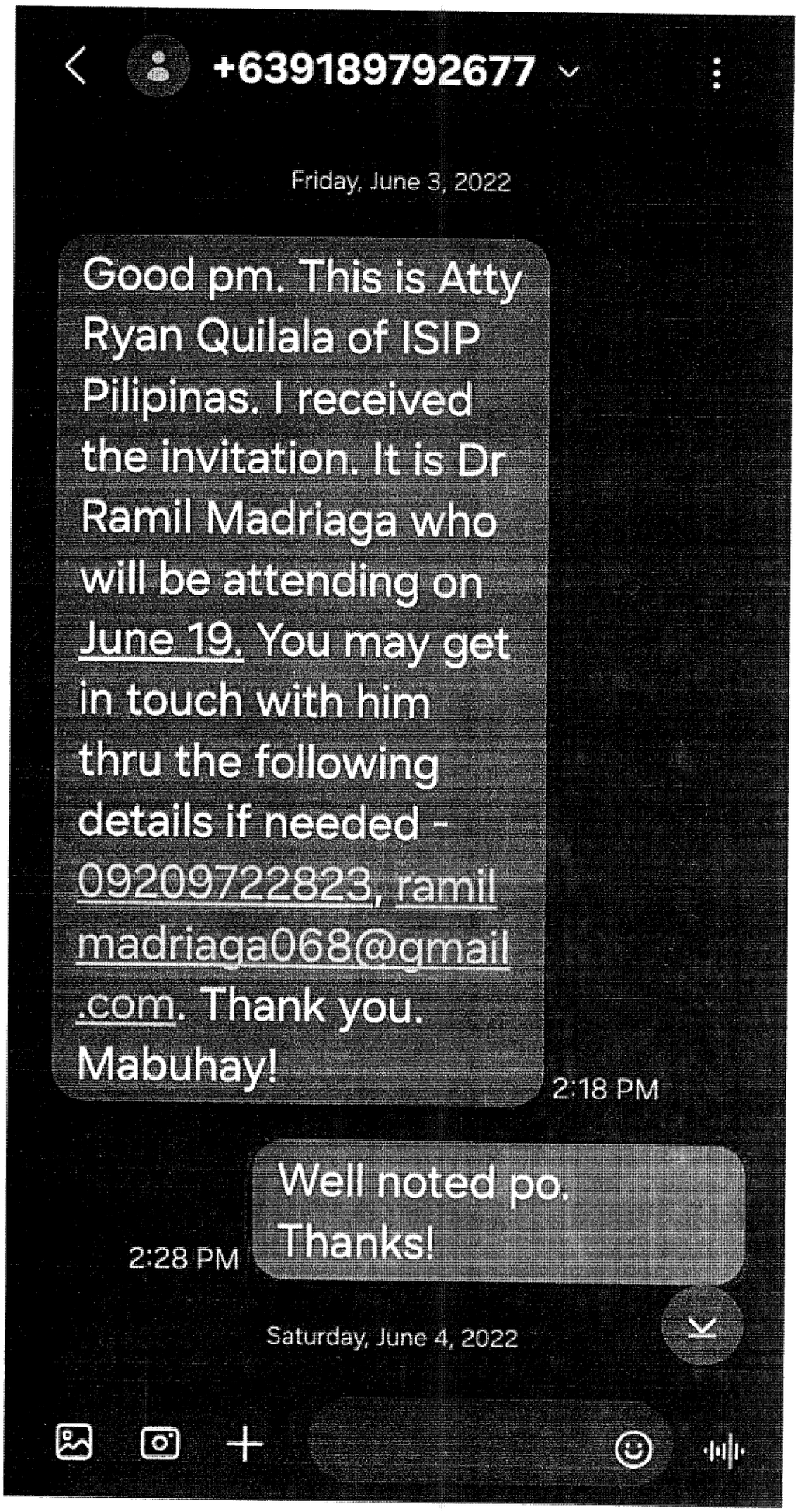
	NAME OF PARALLEL GROUP	CONTACT PERSON	EMAIL ADD	CONTACT NO.	COUNT	RSVP	
						CONFIRMED	REGRETS
1	INDAY SARA IKALAWANG PANGULO (ISIP)	ATTY. RYAN QUILALA		[redacted]	1		
2	UNITEAMD	DR. JETT LU			1		
3	SARA ALL MOVEMENT	ROSIE BUGAYONG			1		
4	INDAY SARA DUTERTE AKO (ISDA)	ASEC EYEMARD EJE			1		
5	ITULOY ANG PAGBABAGO MOVEMENT (IPM)	JOSEPH PONCE			1		
6	INDAY CARES GROUP	ALEX OLIVER REYES			1		
7	ARTISTS FOR SARA	NJEL DE MESA			1		
8	KISLAP - ALA EH BATANGAS	ATTY. ERICKSON BALMES			1		
9	MARCOS SARA DUTERTE ADVOCACY (MASADA)	USEC. BEN RANQUE			1		
10	BICOL BLOC MOVEMENT	ASEC. REX VILLEGAS			1		
11	SARA ALL	FRANK AMOR			1		
12	INDAY SA DAGAT ADVOCACY/FOUNDATION	JERSON PARDILLO			1		
13	INDAY SARA DUTERTE ADVOCACY YOUTH ORGANIZATION	JAINA MARIE SAMPANG			1		
14	SUPERGAPO	MIKE MACAPAGAL			1		
15	TEAM VP SARA - (SAN CARLOS CITY)	MARLON ALEGATA			1		
16	YOUTH FOR INDAY SARA DUTERTE	JEIZEL CONE			1		
17	KILUSANG PAGBABAGO (KP)	JOSELITO "PENPEN" LIBRES			1		
18	ITULOY ANG PAGBABAGO MOVEMENT - MAHALIN NATIN ANG PILIPINAS (IPM-MNAP)	FAITH RECTO			1		
19	INDAY SARA DUTERTE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT	RAM DUTERTE			1		
20	BASTA BBM-SARA UNITEAM	WILFREDO MARTINEZ			1		
21	USAD-PILIPINAS	SAM MUNDAS			1		
22	KAY INDAY SARA LILIPAD ANG PILIPINAS (KISLAP)	ATTY JOYCE DAPAT			1		
23	MARCOS SARA YOUTH ALLIANCE	JAFFAR MARAHOMSALIC			1		
24	ONE PANAY	JANE JAVELLANA			1		
25	SOLID INDAY SARA (SIS)	RANDY WONG			1		
26	LIPAD AGILA LIPAD MOVEMENT	MARVA SAZON			1		
27	BAROG 2.0	JULIUS VILLAFUERTE			1		
28	UNITEAM PANORAMA	MATET TAN			1		
29	BYAHENG UNITEAM VP SARA	GILBERT SATO			1		
30	SARA ALL VOLUNTEER RIDERS	VINCENT PLARISAN			1		
31	RUN SARA RUN	AJIM L. INNI			1		
32	INDAY SARA VOLUNTEER GROUP (BICOL)	RAYMUND DELOS REYES			1		
33	SUPER INDAY	MALOU TIQUIA			1		
34	SARA ANG SOLUSYON MOVEMENT	GINA CASTILLO			1		
35	AKSYON SERBISYONG BAYAN MOVEMENT	JOANE ORTIZ			1		
36	PMA MAHARLIKA CLASS OF 1984	GEN. BANJI RAMOS			1		
37	LGBT PILIPINAS	FAUSTINO L. SABAREZ III			1		
38	INDAY SARA PARA SA MASA (IPSM) / NATIONAL SOCIAL MEDIA	ANECITO BUNGAOS			1		
39	DAGAN DAY SARA (DDS)	KING QUIMPAN			1		

40	INDAY SARA FOR PRESIDENT MOVEMENT (ISPM)	REY YAUN			1		
41	BASTA SARA GROUP MINDANAO	MICHAEL ARANAS			1		
42	PADAYON PILIPINO - MISAMIS ORIENTAL CHAPTER	JOSE BENJAMIN BENALDO			1		
43	INDAY SARA FOR PRESIDENT MOVEMENT - ARAKAN	JEAM VILLASOR			1		
44	TEAM NOBLEZA	DANIEL NOBLEZA			1		
45	ALYANSA BOL-ANON ALANG SA KAUSABAN (ABAKA)	NORRIS OCULAM			1		
46	BANGSAMORO FOR SARA	HAMID BAYAO			1		
47	TEAM MALDITA	ATTY. BRUCE RIVERA			1		
48	BANTAY SARA DUTERTE (BANTAY SARADU)	ATTY. WYRLOU E. SAMODIO			1		
49	INDAY SARA PARA SA BAYAN (ISPB)	PB CONSTANCIO S. TIONGCO			1		
	TOTAL				49		

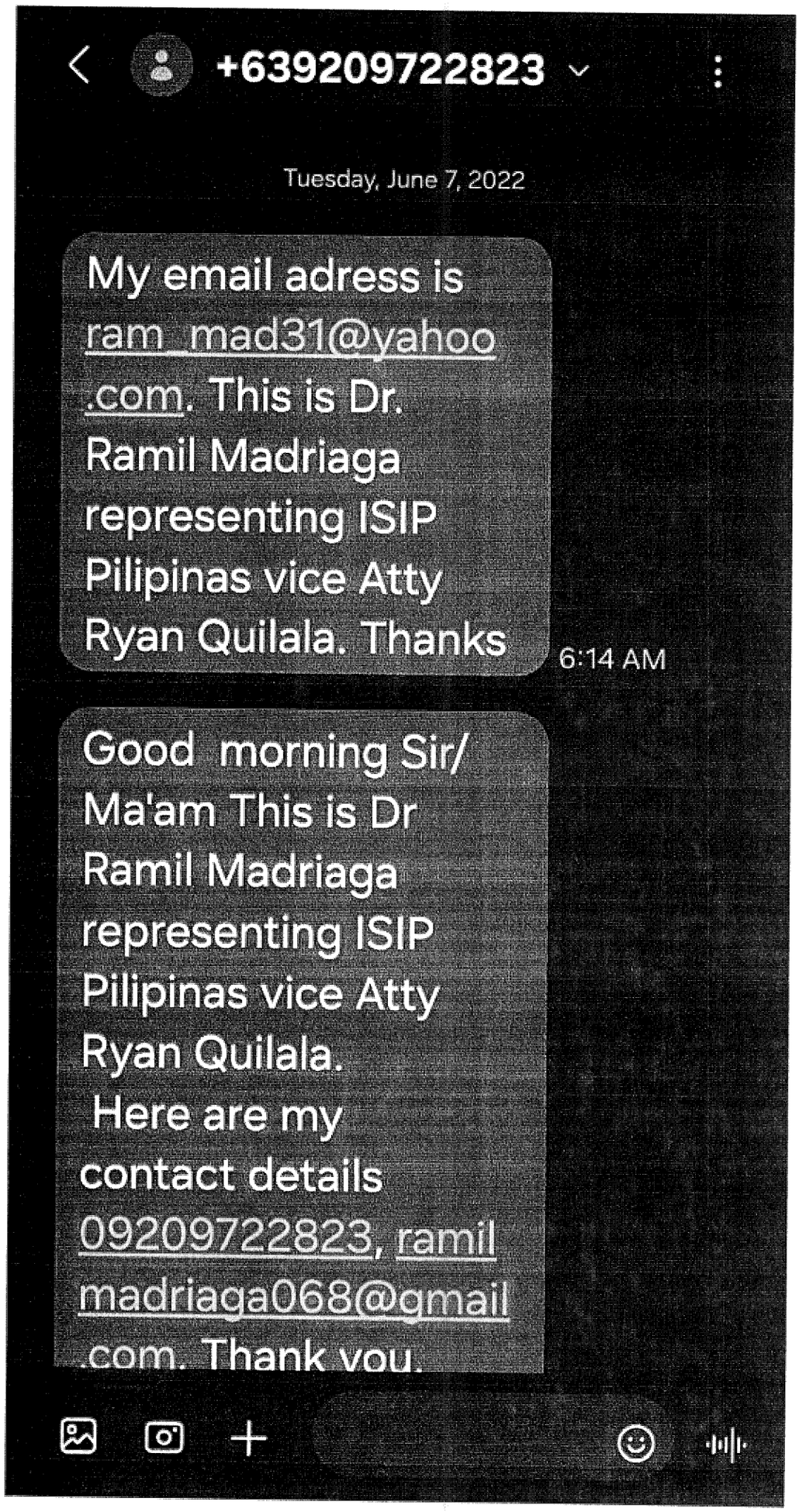
SUMMARY

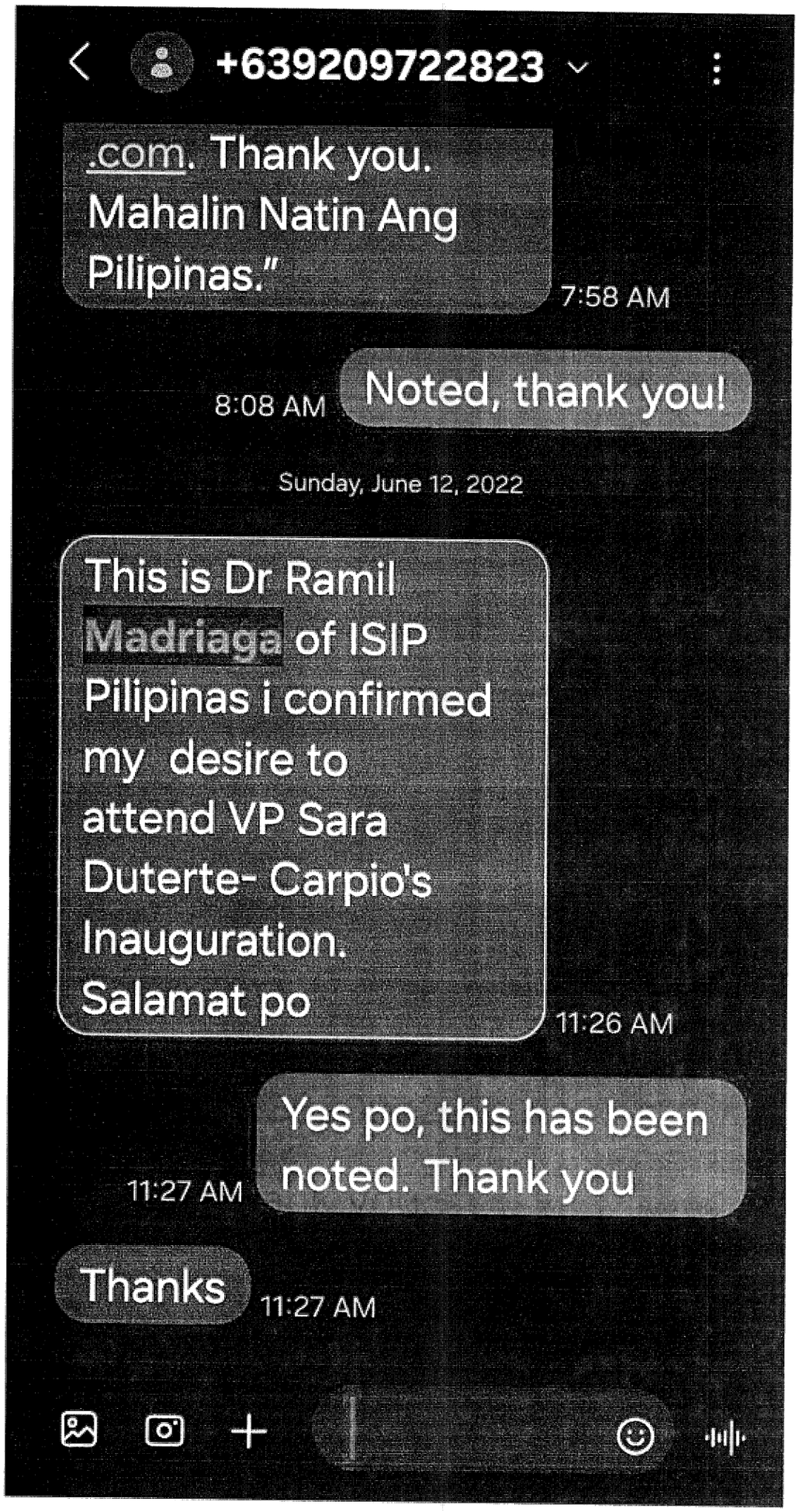
VVIP	9
BRGY CAPTAINS	182
DAVAO CITY OFFICIALS	103
CMI-INDIVIDUALS	112
PARALLEL GROUPS	49
TOTAL	455

ANNEX "H-6"


+639189792677
Friday, June 3, 2022
Good pm. This is Atty Ryan Quilala of ISIP Pilipinas. I received the invitation. It is Dr Ramil Madriaga who will be attending on June 19. You may get in touch with him thru the following details if needed - 09209722823, ramil madriaga068@gmail .com. Thank you. Mabuhay!
2:18 PM
Well noted po. Thanks!
2:28 PM
Saturday, June 4, 2022

ANNEX "H-7"


+639209722823
Tuesday, June 7, 2022
My email adress is ram_mad31@yahoo.com. This is Dr. Ramil Madriaga representing ISIP Pilipinas vice Atty Ryan Quilala. Thanks
6:14 AM
Good morning Sir/ Ma'am This is Dr Ramil Madriaga representing ISIP Pilipinas vice Atty Ryan Quilala.
Here are my contact details 09209722823, ramilmadriaga068@gmail.com. Thank you.


+639209722823
.com. Thank you. Mahalin Natin Ang Pilipinas."
7:58 AM
8:08 AM
Noted, thank you!
Sunday, June 12, 2022
This is Dr Ramil Madriaga of ISIP Pilipinas i confirmed my desire to attend VP Sara Duterte- Carpio's Inauguration. Salamat po
11:26 AM
11:27 AM
Yes po, this has been noted. Thank you
Thanks
11:27 AM

ANNEX "8"

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ANNEX "I"

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Tanggulang Pambansa
Tanggapan ng Kalihim

Republic of the Philippines
Department of National Defense
Office of the Secretary

JUN 23 2022

MEMORANDUM to –

Chief of Staff, AFP
General Headquarters
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City

Subject: Activation of the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group

Hereby approved as requested by that Headquarters effective this date are the following:

1.) Reorganization of the Vice Presidential Security Detachment (VPSD), Office of the Vice President (OVP) into Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group, (VPSPG) Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), together with its Table of Organization and its subsequent activation; and,

2.) Termination of detail of eight (8) Officers and fifty-six (56) Enlisted Personnel currently detailed at VPSD, OVP effective 30 June 2022.

The AFP is reminded that the VPSPG, AFP shall attain and maintain at least 80% or R2 readiness rating for Personnel, Training, Equipment, Facilities, and Maintenance as stipulated in Department Circular 24, s-2019.

For the AFP's implementation.

DELFIN N. LORENZANA
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
DNL-224926

ANNEX "I-1"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/mzg/6011

(CORRECTED COPY DESTROY ALL OTHERS):
OTAG/PCRD

22 June 2022

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 917

ACTIVATION

The reorganization of the Vice Presidential Security Detachment (VPSD), Office of the Vice President (OVP) into the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG), Armed Forces of the Philippines is hereby activated effective 30 June 2022.

The Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group, Armed Forces of the Philippines shall protect the Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines and family in order to ensure their safety and security.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO F ORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

ANNEX "J"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR
CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

- versus -

I.S. No._____

For: ***Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code***

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

AFFIDAVIT
of MGen Jose Eriel M Niembra PA (Ret)

I, **JOSE ERIEL M. NIEMBRA**, of legal age, Filipino, and with residential address at BGR, Barangay Dahican, Mati City, Davao Oriental, Philippines, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby depose and state that:

1. I am a retired member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (**AFP**) with the rank of Major General. I retired on September 15, 2023, after thirty-six (36) years of dedicated military service.

A copy of my AFP Identification Card confirming my name, rank, and other pertinent details is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "J-1"**.

2. During my active military service, I served in various key positions, including: Deputy Group Commander of the Presidential Security Group from June 30, 2016 to May 29, 2018; Commander of the PSG from May 30, 2018 to February 25, 2020; Chief of the

Intelligence Service of the AFP (**ISAFP**) from July 16, 2020 to August 12, 2022; Army Inspector General from August 17, 2022 to January 26, 2023; and Commander of the 10th Infantry Division from January 27, 2023 to September 15, 2023.

3. During my time as Deputy Group Commander and Commander of the PSG from 2016 to 2020, I did not meet, encounter, become acquainted with, or become aware of any person named Ramil Madriaga who was formally assigned to the PSG in any capacity. In fact, I had no knowledge of his existence until media reports on the Madriaga Affidavit emerged in December 2025.

4. I have recently learned that the only connection Mr. Madriaga had with the PSG was his participation as a resource speaker brought in by one of the external service providers that conducted a Certified Security and Safety Practitioners (**CSSP**) course, for interested PSG personnel sometime in 2019 and 2020, during my tenure as PSG Commander.

I confirm that I authorized the use of PSG facilities for such training programs as part of an initiative to support the professional development of interested PSG personnel and to enhance their career opportunities after active service or retirement. These activities were voluntary, non-official in nature, and the corresponding fees were paid personally by the participating personnel. The use of PSG facilities for these activities was authorized primarily for operational reasons. Conducting the training inside PSG premises minimized disruption to official duties and minimized the need for personnel to go out of the compound.

5. Mr. Madriaga was one of the speakers hired by the external service provider for the said CSSP program. However, he had no formal affiliation with the PSG, no official designation therein, and no instructional role within the PSG Training School. He certainly did not conduct any official course on tactical driving and strategic transport. Convoy Driving and Formation, which form part of the VIP Protection Course, are conducted exclusively by in-house AFP and PNP instructors at the PSG Training School.

6. The PSG is composed of active AFP, police, and coast guard personnel. In addition, there are organic civilian employees performing duties, but only for administrative support functions. The PSG is an organization composed of vetted personnel. Instruction and operational training within the PSG are conducted by qualified in-house

military and police instructors. Thus, Mr. Madriaga could not have been assigned to teach tactical driving and strategic transport in the PSG, as he claims.

7. I am executing this Affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements based on my official knowledge and personal experience.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this **16th day of February 2026**, in Mati City, Davao Oriental.

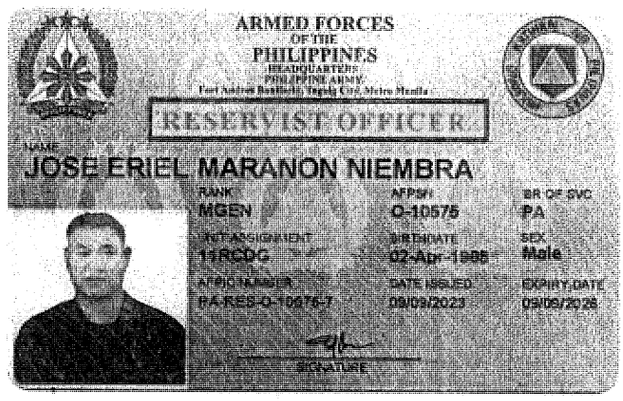
JOSE ERIEL M. NIEMBRA
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this **16th day of February 2026**, in the Mati City, Davao Oriental, affiant exhibiting to me his competent evidence of identity consisting of his Driver's License No. L06-93-034220, bearing his photograph and signature, in accordance with Rule II, Section 12 and Rule IV, Section 2 (b) of the 2004 Rules on Notarial Practice, as amended.

Doc. No. 72;
Page No. 15;
Book No. IV;
Series 2026.

ATTY. KAREEN MAE B. BAUCAN
Notary Public for and in Davao Oriental
until December 31, 2026
Notarial Commission Serial No. 2025-11-26
Roll of Attorneys No. 80770
IBP SI No. INV 563400; 12/05/2025 (for 2026); Pasig City
PTR No. 2491641; 12/22/2025 (for 2026); Mati City
Compliance No. VIII-0003740; Valid until April 14, 2028
Mati City, Davao Oriental

ANNEX "J-1"



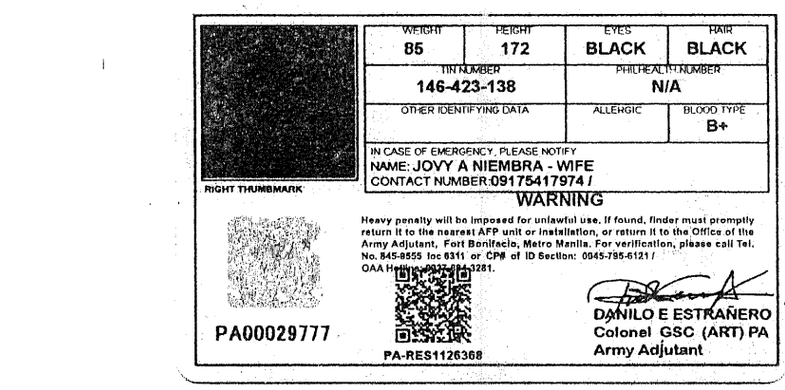
ARMED FORCES
OF THE
PHILIPPINES
HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINE ARMY
Fort Andres Bonifacio, Taguig City, Metro Manila

RESERVIST OFFICER

NAME
JOSE ERIEL MARANON NIEMBRA

RANK	AFPSN	BR OF SVC
MGEN	O-10575	PA
UNIT ASSIGNMENT	BIRTHDATE	SEX
11RCDG	02-Apr-1985	Male
AFPID NUMBER	DATE ISSUED	EXPIRY DATE
PA-RES-O-10575-7	09/09/2023	09/09/2026

SIGNATURE



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TIN NUMBER		PHILHEALTH NUMBER	
146-423-138		N/A	
OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA		ALLERGIC	BLOOD TYPE
			B+

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, PLEASE NOTIFY
NAME: JOVY A NIEMBRA - WIFE
CONTACT NUMBER:09175417974 /

RIGHT THUMBMARK

WARNING

Heavy penalty will be imposed for unlawful use. If found, finder must promptly return it to the nearest AFP unit or installation, or return it to the Office of the Army Adjutant, Fort Bonifacio, Metro Manila. For verification, please call Tel. No. 845-9555 loc 6311 or CP# of ID Section: 0945-795-6121 / OAA Hotline 0927-814-3281.

PA00029777

PA-RES1126368

DANILO E ESTRAÑERO
Colonel GSC (ART) PA
Army Adjutant

ANNEX "K"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR

CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

- versus -

I.S. No._____

For: Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

AFFIDAVIT

[of BGen. Randolph G. Cabangbang PA (Ret)]

I, **RANDOLPH GONZALEZ CABANGBANG**, of legal age, Filipino, married, and with residential address at Priscilla Estates 1, Cabantian, Davao City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby depose and state the following in response to the Affidavit dated November 29, 2025 of Ramil L. Madriaga (the "**Madriaga Affidavit**"):

1. I am a retired Brigadier General of the Armed Forces of the Philippines ("**AFP**"). I served as a Commissioned Officer until I reached the mandatory retirement age of 57 years old on October 22, 2025.

A copy of my AFP Identification Card confirming my name, rank, and other pertinent details, together with a copy of my Driver's License, are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "K-1"** and **"K-2"**.

2. I was the Commander of the Presidential Security Group ("**PSG**") from August 15, 2021 to June 30, 2022, during the term of former President Rodrigo R. Duterte ("**PRRD**"). Prior to this, I also served as Chief of Staff of the PSG from October 14, 2019 to July 30, 2020. As Commander, I was the overall head of the PSG, responsible for all operations and personnel.

Copies of PRRD's Letter Approval of my Designation as PSG Commander dated August 4, 2021, AFP General Orders No. 1199 dated August 11, 2019, AFP General Orders No. 941 dated June 27, 2022, AFP General Orders No. 461 dated October 14, 2019, and AFP General Orders No. 259 dated July 29, 2020 are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "K-3"**, **"K-4"**, **"K-5"**, **"K-6"**, and **"K-7"**, respectively.

3. The PSG is the primary security agency tasked with providing close-in security and protection to the President of the Philippines, and his immediate family, former Presidents, as well as Heads of States. The PSG's functions and duties include conducting threat assessments, advance security planning, managing convoy and escort operations, coordinating with other law enforcement agencies, and ensuring the safety of protected persons during official and private engagements. All members of the PSG undergo rigorous training and background checks to maintain the highest standards of professionalism.

4. In the Madriaga Affidavit (in pars. 3[d] and 8), Madriaga claims that he "worked in" and was "formally assigned" to the PSG from 2018 to 2021. **This is false.** Based on my personal knowledge, and as confirmed through inquiries with former colleagues, there was no "Ramil Madriaga" that served in the PSG during my tenure, or at any point between 2019 and 2022. I have never met or worked with him. There were certainly no instructions to me from PRRD or anyone from the Office of the President regarding Madriaga's inclusion or involvement in the PSG, that would be typical of a "formal assignment." I only learned of Madriaga's existence through media reports following the publication of the Madriaga Affidavit.

In support of the foregoing is a Certification I secured from the Presidential Security Command dated February 11, 2026, certifying that Madriaga was never assigned, employed, or otherwise connected with the PSG, a copy of which is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "K-8"**.

5. To be sure, Madriaga would not have qualified for PSG membership. Only active members of the AFP and Philippine National Police ("**PNP**") with exemplary credentials are eligible to be part of the PSG, and only after being vouched for by at least one (1) current member and passing a thorough background check. While civilians may be employed in non-security roles, they are also subject to the same strict vetting processes.

6. I am informed that Madriaga was previously convicted of kidnapping for ransom, before being acquitted by the Supreme Court sometime in 2003. Based on my experience, persons with criminal records, even if later acquitted, do not pass background checks for PSG membership, and would have been rejected outright. Indeed, during my time, we at the PSG worked diligently not to allow individuals with such backgrounds to go near the President or be photographed with him, let alone be accepted in the group entrusted to protect him.

7. Madriaga's claim in the Madriaga Affidavit (in par. 8) that he taught "tactical driving and strategic transport courses" while working for the PSG (pars. 3[d], 8, and 14, Madriaga Affidavit) is a fabrication. Madriaga was never part of the PSG Training School, which exclusively provides relevant training to PSG personnel. This includes the VIP Protection Course, which only includes a module on convoy driving. To the best of my knowledge, it does not offer separate "tactical driving and strategic transport" courses.

8. In my role as PSG Group Commander, I also supervised and organized the 1st Presidential Escort, which was assigned to protect PRRD; and the 2nd Presidential Escort, which was assigned to protect the PRRD's immediate family, including VPSD. I can attest that Madriaga was not part of the 2nd Presidential Escort unit assigned to VPSD, which contradicts Madriaga's claims that he was tasked to work with VPSD, while with the PSG (in pars. 3[d], 8, and 9, Madriaga Affidavit).

9. All told, Madriaga's claims are ridiculous, unbelievable, and baseless. They go contrary to PSG rules, procedures, traditions, and mandates, which do not allow a person with his criminal history to get near, let alone serve under the PSG.

10. I am executing this Affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements based on my personal knowledge, and to support Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte's Complaint-Affidavit for perjury against Madriaga, specifically to disprove the allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit that fall within my personal knowledge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of March 2026, in the City of Taguig, Metro Manila.

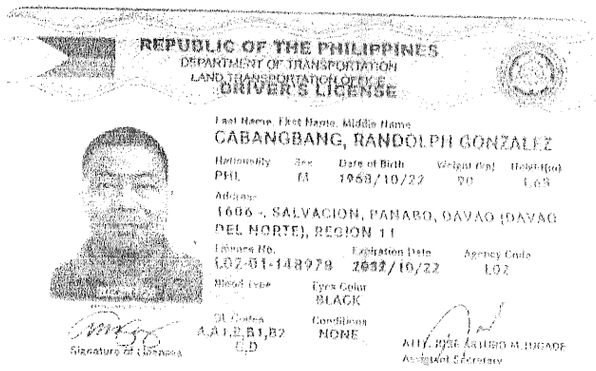
RANDOLPH G. CABANGBANG
Affiant

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the affiant and that I am satisfied that she has read the foregoing Affidavit, that she understood the same, and that she executed it freely and voluntarily.

ARVIN M. CAGUICA
Senior Assistant City Prosecutor
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

ANNEX "K-1"



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
LAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
DRIVER'S LICENSE

Last Name, First Name, Middle Name
CABANGBANG, RANDOLPH GONZALES

Nationality	Sex	Date of Birth	Weight (kg)	Height (m)
PHL	M	1968/10/22	90	1.69

Address
1606 -, SALVACION, PANABO, DAVAO (DAVAO DEL NORTE), REGION 11

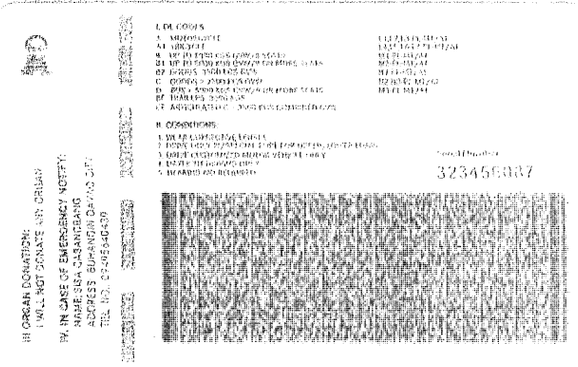
License No.	Expiration Date	Agency Code
L02-01-148978	2032/10/22	L02

Blood Type	Eyes Color	1st Issue
	BLACK	

DL Codes	Conditions
A,A1,B,B1,B2	NONE
E,D	

Signature of Licensee

ATTY. JOSE ARTURO M. TUGADE
Assistant Secretary



I. DL CODES

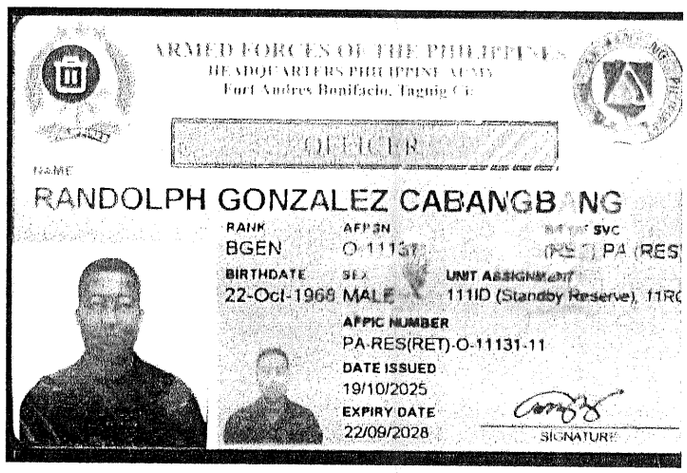
II. RESTRICTIONS

323456987

III. ORGAN DONATION:
I WILL NOT DONATE MY ORGAN

IV. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NOTIFY:
NAME: SHA CABANGBANG
ADDRESS: BUHANGIN DAVAO CITY
TEL. NO.: 09456940439

ANNEX "K-2"



ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE ARMY
Fort Andres Bonifacio, Taguig City

OFFICER

NAME
RANDOLPH GONZALEZ CABANGB NG

RANK
BGEN

AFP SN
O-11131

SVC
(RES) PA (RES)

BIRTHDATE
22-Oct-1968

SEX
MALE

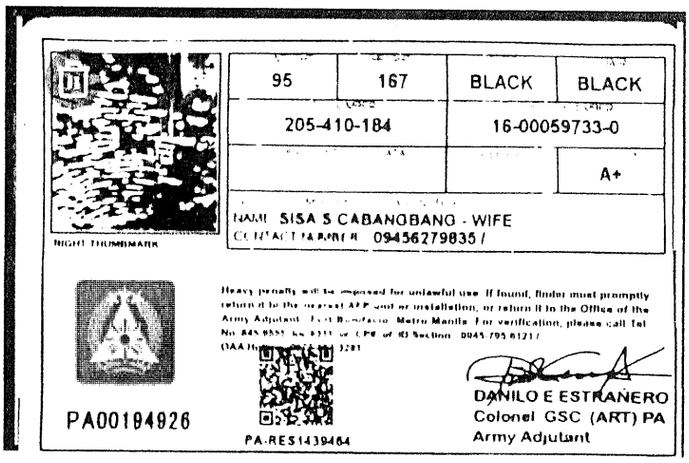
UNIT ASSIGNMENT
111ID (Standby Reserve), 11RC

AFPIC NUMBER
PA-RES(RET)-O-11131-11

DATE ISSUED
19/10/2025

EXPIRY DATE
22/09/2028

SIGNATURE



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205-410-184		16-00059733-0	
			A+

NAME SISA S CABANGBANG - WIFE
CONTACT NUMBER 09456279835 /

RIGHT THUMBMARK

Heavy penalty will be imposed for unlawful use. If found, finder must promptly return it to the nearest AFP unit or installation, or return it to the Office of the Army Adjutant, Fort Bonifacio, Metro Manila. For verification, please call Tel No. 845-9555 loc 3311 or CP# of ID Section 0945.795.6121 / (AA) Tel No. 845-9555 loc 3291

PA00194926

PA-RES1439464

DANILO E ESTRANERO
Colonel GSC (ART) PA
Army Adjutant

ANNEX "K-3"

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

04 August 2021

Secretary Delfin N. Lorenzana
Department of National Defense (DND)
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City

Dear Secretary Lorenzana:

I wish to inform you that, per your letter–endorsement and in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Chairman, AFP Board of Generals, pursuant to Republic Act No. 8186, as amended by Republic Act No. 9188, the **designation** of **COLONEL RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG O-11131 PHILIPPINE ARMY (MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION)** as **Commander, Presidential Security Group** vice BGEN JESUS P DURANTE III O-10898 PA is hereby **APPROVED** effective **August 15, 2021**.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PRRD 2016 - 018145

Office of the President
MALACAÑANG RECORDS OFFICE
CERTIFIED COPY
ATTY. CONCEPCION ZENAIDE FERRELINO-BRAD
DIRECTOR IV

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ANNEX "K-4"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES JTD/mzg/6011
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

OTAG/PCRD 11 August 2021

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 1199

	Section
TERMINATION	I
DESIGNATION	II

I. Termination — 1. The designation of COMMODORE ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES O-10106 PHILIPPINE NAVY as Commander, Communications, Electronics and Information Systems Service, Armed Forces of the Philippines is terminated effective 09 August 2021.

2. The designation of BRIGADIER GENERAL JESUS P DURANTE III O-10898 PHILIPPINE ARMY as Commander, Presidential Security Group is terminated effective 15 August 2021.

3. The designation of BRIGADIER GENERAL FERNANDO V FELIPE O-122914 PHILIPPINE ARMY as Commander, Armed Forces of the Philippines Logistics Support Command (P) is terminated effective 09 August 2021.

4. The designation of CAPTAIN RUBEN B FAJARDO JUNIOR O-10266 PHILIPPINE NAVY (GENERAL STAFF CORPS) as Acting Senior Military Assistant to Secretary of National Defense is terminated effective 09 August 2021.

II. Designation — 1. CAPTAIN RUBEN B FAJARDO JUNIOR O-10266 PHILIPPINE NAVY (GENERAL STAFF CORPS) is designated as Senior Military Assistant to Secretary of National Defense effective 09 August 2021.

2. COLONEL ROMMEL P ROLDAN O-10857 PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE (GENERAL STAFF CORPS) is designated as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, AJ5, Armed Forces of the Philippines effective 09 August 2021.

3. COLONEL RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG O-11131 PHILIPPINE ARMY (MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION) is designated as Commander, Presidential Security Group effective 15 August 2021.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL FAUSTINO JUNIOR:

OFFICIAL:

MAXIMA O IGNACIO
Brigadier General PAF
The Adjutant General

ERICK A KAGAOAN
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

RESTRICTED

AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

CamScanner

ANNEX "K-5"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES JTD/mzg/6011
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

OTAG/PCRD 27 June 2022

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 941

	Section
TERMINATION	I
DESIGNATION	II

I. Termination — 1. The designation of BRIGADIER GENERAL FERMIN M CARANGAN O–10853 PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE as Senior Military Assistant to the President of the Republic of the Philippines is terminated effective 30 June 2022.

2. The designation of BRIGADIER GENERAL RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG O–11131 PHILIPPINE ARMY as Commander, Presidential Security Group is terminated effective 30 June 2022.

II. Designation — 1. BRIGADIER FERMIN M CARANGAN O–10853 PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE is designated as Acting Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Civil-Military Operations, J7, Armed Forces of the Philippines effective 30 June 2022.

2. COLONEL RAMON P ZAGALA O–11738 PHILIPPINE ARMY (MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION) is designated as Acting Senior Military Assistant to the President of the Republic of the Philippines effective 30 June 2022.

3. COLONEL RAMON P ZAGALA O–11738 PHILIPPINE ARMY (MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION) is designated as Acting Commander, Presidential Security Group effective 30 June 2022.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

BERNARDO R FORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

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AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

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ANNEX "K-6"

Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

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HEADQUARTERS
PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY GROUP *GCN/Mjr/3091*
Malacañang Park, Manila

PSGA

14 October 2019

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 461

TERMINATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - I
DESIGNATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - II

I. **TERMINATION**:

Designation of **LIEUTENANT COLONEL GLENN JOY U AYNERA O-11537 PHILIPPINE ARMY (GENERAL STAFF CORPS),** as Acting, Chief of Staff, Presidential Security Group is terminated effective **14 October 2019**.

II. **DESIGNATION:**

COLONEL RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG O-11131 PHILIPPINE ARMY (MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION) is designated Chief of Staff, Presidential Security Group effective **14 October 2019**.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL NIEMBRA:

OFFICIAL:

GILBERTO C NOHAY
Major (AGS) PA
Group Adjutant

GLENN JOY U AYNERA
Lieutenant Colonel PA (GSC)
Acting, Chief of Staff

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AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

CamScanner

ANNEX "K-7"

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY GROUP
Malacañang Park, Manila

PSGA 29 July 2020

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 259

Section
TERMINATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - I
DESIGNATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - II

I TERMINATION

The designation of COLONEL RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG O-11131 PHILIPPINE ARMY (MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION) as Chief of Staff, Presidential Security Group is terminated effective 30 July 2020.

II DESIGNATION

COLONEL FREDDIE T DELA CRUZ O-10904 PHILIPPINE ARMY (MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION) is designated as Acting Chief of Staff, Presidential Security Group effective 30 July 2020.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DURANTE III:

OFFICIAL

RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG
Colonel PA (MNSA)
Chief of Staff

RICARDO PAULO B VILLARBA II
Lieutenant PN
Group Adjutant

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RESTRICTED

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed F

ANNEX "K-8"

HEADQUAR

PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL, C1
Malacañang Park, Manila

PSC1

11 February 2026

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that this Command has no personnel in the name of **Mr. Ramil Lagunoy Madriaga/Mr Ramil Lagonoy Madriaga** that has been assigned, employed, detailed nor otherwise connected with the then Presidential Security Group or the Presidential Security Command.

This certification is issued upon request of BGEN RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG PA (RET) for whatever legal purpose it may serve him best.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

REAH M VALERA
LTC GSC (FS) PA
AC of CS for Personnel, C1

ANNEX "L"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR

CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

I.S. No._____

- versus -

For: Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

AFFIDAVIT
(of Lt. Col. Dennis D. Nolasco)

I, **DENNIS DINAGA NOLASCO**, of legal age, Filipino, and with office address at Headquarters, Philippine Army, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City, Metro Manila, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby depose and state the following in response to the Affidavit dated November 29, 2025 of Ramil L. Madriaga (the "**Madriaga Affidavit**"):

1. I am a Commissioned Officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines ("**AFP**"), holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. A copy of my AFP Identification Card bearing my name, photograph, rank, and other pertinent details is attached as **Annex "L-1"**.

2. My military service so far includes an assignment with the Presidential Security Group ("**PSG**") spanning most of the term of former President Rodrigo R. Duterte ("**PRRD**"), from June 1, 2016, to June 1, 2022. The PSG serves as the primary security agency

entrusted with providing close-in protection to the President of the Philippines, his/her immediate family, and other designated VIPs. The PSG's functions include the conduct of comprehensive threat assessments, executing advance security planning, managing convoy and escort operations, coordinating with other law enforcement entities, and safeguarding protected individuals during both official functions and private engagements.

A copy AFP Message Form No. A3-06-057-16-PA2 dated June 1, 2026 proving my PSG assignment is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "L-2"**.

3. During my PSG assignment, and specifically on December 6, 2021, I was designated as Commandant of the PSG Training School, the institution responsible for providing advanced instruction on security and protection protocols to PSG personnel. This includes the core VIP Protection Course, which integrates modules on firearms training, convoy operations, and other essential skills tailored to our duties. As Commandant, I oversaw curriculum development, instructor supervision, program implementation, and adherence to AFP standards.

A copy of AFP General Orders No. 442 dated December 6, 2021 proving my designation as Commandant of the PSG Training School is attached as **Annex "L-3"** hereof.

4. On June 30, 2022, following the assumption into office of Vice President Sara Z. Duterte ("**VPSD**"), and the establishment of the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group ("**VPSPG**"), I was assigned to the VPSPG, and designated as its Deputy Group Commander and Executive Officer. The VPSPG was mandated to provide close-in security and protection to the Vice President and her immediate family, and to implement proactive security operations to mitigate any threats of violence against them.

Copies of AFP Special Orders No. 391 dated June 24, 2022 and AFP General Orders No. 01 dated July 4, 2022 proving my assignment to the VPSPG, and my designation as Deputy Group Commander and Executive Officer thereof, respectively, are attached as **Annexes "L-4"** and **"L-5"**, respectively.

5. In my capacity as Deputy Group Commander and Executive Officer of the VPSPG, I assisted the VSPG Commander in directing overall operations, which included coordinating detailed security protocols for the Vice President and her family, supervising intelligence collection and risk evaluations, overseeing logistical arrangements for protective assignments, and ensuring the efficient deployment of personnel.

6. Concurrently, on January 17, 2023, I was designated as Security Officer of the Department of Education ("**DepEd**"), serving in this role during VPSD's tenure as Secretary of Education until her resignation took effect on July 19, 2024. As DepEd Security Officer, I was responsible for managing intelligence operations to facilitate the execution of DepEd's programs and initiatives, encompassing risk assessments, collaboration with law enforcement for protective measures, and supervision of confidential fund use in compliance with applicable regulations.

A copy of DepEd Office of the Secretary Memorandum dated January 17, 2023 proving my designation as DepEd Security Officer is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "L-6"**.

7. The allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit are blatant fabrications crafted to defame and discredit VPSD, and the people working under her including Col. Lachica and myself. First of all, Madriaga did not work in the PSG from 2018 to 2021, and was not "formally assigned" in the PSG to "teach tactical driving and strategic transport courses," as he claims (in pars. 3[d] and 8 of the Madriaga Affidavit). These are boldfaced lies. Madriaga was never part of the PSG in any capacity during my entire tenure there from 2016 to 2022.

8. I met Madriaga for the first time in November 2019 when I participated in a Certified Security and Safety Practitioners ("**CSSP**") training course provided by the Philippine Security and Safety Professional Practitioners Association, Inc. ("**PSSPPA**"), a private organization engaged in providing certificate courses in security, safety, and other fields. This was not an official PSG Training School activity, with its participation limited to providing the venue for training, and coordination with PSSPPA and the participants. Participation was voluntary, with PSSPPA's training fees paid for by participants. This was part of an initiative from the PSG Training School to enhance the professional development of PSG personnel, specifically to learn skills that they would not otherwise learn in the PSG.

9. **Madriaga was introduced to participants in the CSSP course as a PSSPPA faculty member**, and delivered a lecture as PSSPPA resource speaker, belying his claim that he was with the PSG (in pars. 3[d] and 8, Madriaga Affidavit). This is clear from the PSSPPA Facebook photo album documenting the closing ceremonies of the November 2019 CSSP course, which show Madriaga with CCSP participants, and describes him ("Dr. Ramil Madriaga") as **"PSSPPA Faculty Member"**.

Copies of the PSSPPA Articles of Incorporation proving that it is a private organization, printouts of relevant portions of the PPSSPPA website proving that it is engaged in providing certificate courses in security and safety,[1] and printouts of screenshots of the PSSPA Facebook photo album of the closing ceremonies of the November 2019 CSSP course[2] are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "L-7", "L-8" series, and "L-9" series**.

10. The next time I saw him was at another PSSPPA training, this time for Basic Occupational Health and Safety ("**BOSH**") course in January 2020, where he delivered a lecture as resource speaker of the PSSPPA. In both courses, Madriaga spoke on topics relevant to CSSP and BOSH, which were completely unrelated to the "tactical driving and strategic transport courses" he claims he taught at the PSG (in par. 8, Madriaga Affidavit).

11. Shortly after I was designated Commandant of the PSG Training School in December 2021, Madriaga *did* pay me an unsolicited visit in the office to offer tactical driving and strategic transport training for the PSG, but I declined, explaining that all relevant service training for PSG personnel, including vehicle related training, is exclusively provided by in-house Subject Matter Experts of the PSG Training School.

12. It is thus clear that contrary to his claims, Madriaga had no direct connection to the PSG, with his only link being an indirect one through the PSSPPA, for engagements that were not considered official PSG activities at that. His description of me as "one of his students in the... PSG" (in par. 14, Madriaga Affidavit) is therefore

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[1] Philippine Security and Safety Professional Practitioners Association, Inc. website. https://pssppatraining.com/ (last accessed: March 3, 2026)

[2] "CSSP CL 49 at PSG COMPOUND, Malacanang Park." (November 11, 2019.) PSSPPA (Philippine Safety and Security Practitioner) Facebook Page. https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.2247470492217971&type=3 (last accessed: March 3, 2026.)

grossly misleading. As mentioned, the CSSP and BOSCH courses were, as mentioned, not official PSG activities. Further, resource speakers and participants in those courses could also be hardly described as "teachers" and "students."

13. It is not true that Madriaga was tasked to form the VPSPG, as he falsely claims (in par. 13, Madriaga Affidavit). The formation of the VPSG was a formal military initiative approved by then Secretary of the Department of National Defense ("**DND**") Delfin Lorenzana, in an effort to enhance security for the Vice President, previously handled by the Vice Presidential Security Detachment. This process was entirely internal to the AFP and DND, uninfluenced by outsiders lacking any official standing or authority in the military hierarchy, such as Madriaga.

Copies of DND Memorandum dated June 22, 2022 approving the formation of the VPSPG, and AFP General Orders No. 917 dated June 22, 2022 proving the same are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "L-10"** and **"L-11"**, respectively.

14. Moreover, contrary to his assertion (in par. 13, Madriaga Affidavit), my assignment to the VPSPG was facilitated by Lt. Col. Rene Giroy, then Acting Group Commander of the VPSPG, and former Commanding Officer of the Second Presidential Escort unit responsible for protecting VPSD during PRRD's presidency. I was certainly not recommended by Madriaga, who lacked any standing in the AFP or PSG hierarchy to influence such personnel decisions, and had no discernible or disclosed relationship with VPSD to be in a position to even introduce me to VPSPG.

15. Madriaga's claim that I "tapped the services of Col. Raymund Dante Lachica to head the VPSPG" is utterly absurd and defies logic. I did not, and was in no position to, recommend or facilitate Col. Lachica's appointment as VPSPG head because I was his junior in rank and nearly a decade younger in age. Moreover, a recommendation from me would carry no significant weight, having been just newly assigned to the VPSPG myself (via Lt. Col. Giroy's endorsement). Furthermore, prior to his designation as VPSPG Commander in September 2022, I was not acquainted with Col. Lachica as we had no prior opportunity to work together.

16. There is also no truth whatsoever to the allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit (in pars. 15 to 20) that in, July 2022 to April 2023, Madriaga worked with Col. Lachica and I "in tactical transport services,

securing VP Sara and other VIPs, conveying highly confidential information and transporting large amounts of money to several persons as instructed by VP Sara."

17. I had absolutely no professional collaboration with Madriaga of any kind, outside the PSSPPA courses I attended. Moreover, providing security, intelligence, and related services for VPSD was exclusively provided by the VPSPG, which Madriaga was simply never part of, and had no hand in forming, contrary to his claims (in par. 13, Madriaga Affidavit).

Copies of the Certification dated January 9, 2026 of the AFP Security and Protection Group, attesting that Madriaga was never a member of nor employed by the VPSPG from its activation on June 30, 2022 from its deactivation on February 6, 2026, and the VPSPG Roster of Troops dated July 7, 2022, and AFP Special Orders, all of which exclude Madriaga, are attached as **Annexes "L-12"**, **"L-13"**, and **"L-14"** of this Affidavit in support thereof.

18. To be sure, I could not have collaborated with Madriaga on "confidential funds" around December 2022, as claimed (in par. 17, Madriaga Affidavit) because I was not designated as DepEd Security Officer until January 17, 2023. Furthermore, confidential funds were not made available to DepEd until February 2023. It cannot be confidential funds for the Office of the Vice President either because I was never involved in the same.

19. Also, Col. Lachica could not have arrived with "**two DepEd vehicles**" in connection with the alleged confidential fund transactions as Madriaga claims (in par. 17, Madriaga Affidavit) because Col. Lachica and I both had no control over or custody of any DepEd vehicles, which are entrusted only to authorized DepEd officers and officials. Even as DepEd Security Officer, I myself was not authorized to use DepEd vehicles.

20. Indeed, based on Madriaga's poorly conceived and easily debunked narratives, it is obvious that he and his handlers are fabricating tales by twisting information disclosed in public hearings before the House of Representatives, in a desperate bid to malign VPSD and undermine her credibility.

21. This became certain to me when I received, on December 12, 2025, a disturbing Facebook Messenger message from Madriaga

("Liram Ramadriaga"[3]), in which he attempted to coerce me into falsifying testimony as a supposed "way out" from supposedly forthcoming plunder charges. Madriaga's message reads:

> "Meron na plano sampahan kayo ng plunder. 9 kayo. Naituro ka na nila Fajardo at acosta na tinanggap nyo ni lachica ang pera sabit na kayo dun hindi nyo dapat tinanggap yun hindi kayo disbursement officer. **Im offering you a way out** Gusto ko maging General ka pa. **Yun natanggap mo na pera tel (sic) then (sic) na binigay mo sa akin aka na bahala magpaliwanag** kasi kakasuhan din ako bag maging state witness. Meron din 3 na mag state witness sa Dep ed at OVP itututuro ka at lachica kanya kanya na ligtas sila. Okay lang ako makulong kaya ko lumabas pero huwag ikaw sayang ka. Meron sang INC minister na nakikipag usap sa akin para kay Sara gusto nila mmeron masakripisyo. Eh maliwanag sa testimony nila fajarda at Acosta ang pag identify sayon (sic) Hindi pwede makulong ka si Sara lulusot pero paano kung maimpeach sya hindi na maging presidnte? Diretso ka bilibid. Remember Gobyerno ngayon ang kalaban galit na galit si pbbm kay sara ayaw lang ipahalata. at gusto nila matanggal si Sara paano ka? - From Ram." (emphasis supplied)

A printout of the screenshot of Madriaga's Facebook Messenger message is attached as **Annex "L-15"**.

22. This message is undeniable proof that Madriaga's allegations are pure fabrication. It constitutes an admission that he was not involved in the handling of confidential funds, as he is soliciting me to invent a narrative where I purportedly gave him such funds in exchange for a "way out" of supposed plunder charges. The message also makes it evident that he is not urging me to affirm a truth, but to collude in a lie to "save myself," while advancing his own interests, i.e. to bolster his credibility as a "state witness" to secure his release from prison.

23. I am executing this Affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements based on my personal knowledge, and to support VPSD's Complaint-Affidavit for perjury against Madriaga, specifically to disprove the allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit that fall within my direct knowledge.

---

[3] Previously, "Rammad Riaga-Cst"

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of March 2026, in the City of Taguig, Metro Manila.

DENNIS D. NOLASCO
Affiant

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the affiant and that I am satisfied that he has read the foregoing Affidavit, that she understood the same, and that he executed it freely and voluntarily.

ARVIN M. CAGUIOA
Senior Assistant City Prosecutor
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

ANNEX "L-1"

ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE ARMY
Fort Andres Bonifacio, Taguig City

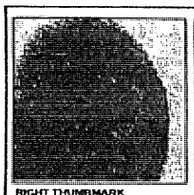
OFFICER

NAME
DENNIS DINAGA NOLASCO

RANK	AFPSN	BR OF SVC
LTC	14100	PA
UNIT ASSIGNMENT	**BIRTHDATE**	**RELIGION**
HHSG	21-Nov-1980	RC
ID NO.	**PHILHEALTH NO.**	**TIN**
A26-O-43350	17-000066980-9	946-467-280-000

SIGNATURE

DATE ISSUED
21/01/2026
EXPIRY DATE
01/12/2028



RIGHT THUMBMARK

WEIGHT	HEIGHT	EYES	HAIR
73 kgs	171 cms	BLACK	BLACK
OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA		ALLERGIC TO	BLOOD TYPE
			O

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, PLEASE NOTIFY
NAME: MERIAM GRACE F NOLASCO - SPOUSE
CONTACT NO. 09171260820/

Heavy penalty will be imposed for unlawful use. If found, finder must promptly return it to the nearest AFP unit or installation, or return it to the Office of the Army Adjutant, Fort Bonifacio, Metro Manila. For verification, please call Tel. No. 845-9555 loc 6311 or CP# of ID Section: 0945-795-6121 / OAA Hotline: 0927-804-1261

PA00235556

A932004

JONAS B TEMPLO
Colonel GSC (INF) PA
Adjutant, Philippine Army

ANNEX "L-2"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces Dedicated to Nation Building

AFP MESSAGE FORM

INSTRUCTION: (Originator fills up inside double line only)

FOR COMMO CEN/SIGNAL USE		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
PRECEDENCE INDICATOR	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY	MESSAGE INSTRUCTION
ROUTING INDICATOR	FM: CSAFP	CITE/ORIG NR: A3 - CO - 05 - 16 -PA2

To. **CG, PA** (Attn: G1/ CO, APMC)
Commander, PSG (Attn: G1)

1. Reference: CSAFP Guidance.

2 Be informed that orders are being issued covering the following.

a. Reassigning fol-named Officers from PA to PSG for a period of six (6) years effective 01 June 2016 and subsequently reassigning them back to PA effective 01 June 2022 unless sooner or earlier terminated by proper authority

Rank/Name/AFPSN/BOS

MAJ BOYSEN D GAWIDEN O-13435 PA
MAJ FRANKLIN M GARCIA O-13437 PA
MAJ ANTHONY FER S SOLAMO O-13522 PA
MAJ LOURDES DC IMPERIAL O-13675 PA
CPT ROLANDO T GRANADOS O-136930 PA
CPT RAUL T VILLEGAS O-14079 PA
CPT ROLLY STEFEN A GEMPESAO O-14181 PA
CPT MIGUEL P YAOS O-15128 PA
CPT JESUS L ROSETE O-14178 PA
CPT DENNIS D NOLASCO O-14100 PA
CPT NELSON P LIBONGCOGON O-136860 PA
CPT RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA O-135922 PA

b. Reassigning CPT RENE J GIROY O-13934 PA from PA to PSG for a period of six (6) years effective 01 October 2016 and subsequently reassigning him back to PA effective 01 October 2022 unless sooner or earlier terminated by proper authority.

3. For reference.

REFERS TO MESSAGE	PAGE No.	Drafter's Name & Title	Drafter's Signature	Tel Nr
	1	**CHARLES D PERALTA** **LTC (INF) PA** Acting Chief, CMD, OJ1		6971
CLASSIFIED YES NO	No. of PAGES: 1	Releaser's Name & Title **RENO P TOLENTINO** **COL PA (GSC)** Ex-O, OJ1	Releaser's Signature	

FOR TIME SYSTEM OPR	DATE	DATE TIME SYSTEM	Security Classification Opr
PA-EP 2016-0602 243C (6521)	JUN 01 2016	6/2/2016 3:23 PM	

TOP-04064 Admin Lv
CPL Bolores - ASPMC

AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

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ANNEX "L-3"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

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HEADQUARTERS
PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY GROUP
Malacañang Park, Manila

SMBFP/gpa/3091

PSGA

06 December 2021

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 442

TERMINATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - I
DESIGNATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - II

I. **TERMINATION**:

Designation of **LIEUTENANT COLONEL LAWRENCE R SAN JUAN O-12436 (MILITARY INTELLIGENCE) PHILIPPINE ARMY,** as Commandant, Presidential Security Group Training School is terminated effective 06 December 2021.

II. **DESIGNATION:**

MAJOR DENNIS D NOLASCO O-14100 (INFANTRY) PHILIPPINE ARMY, is designated as Commandant, Presidential Security Group Training School effective 06 December 2021.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CABANGBANG:

OFFICIAL:

NELSON C ALUAD
Colonel GSC (FA) PA
Chief of Staff

SATURNINO MARIBIEM F PEREZ
Major (INF) PA
Group Adjutant

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ANNEX "L-4"

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/rls/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 391

1. Para 1, SO Nr 360, GHQ, AFP dtd 16 Jun 2022 is amended, to read:

"Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from PSG and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for period of six (6) years from 30 June 2022 to 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

LTC RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA O–135922 PA
MAJ RENANTE K PACHECO O–134108 PA
MAJ RONILO B PO O–138844 PA
MAJ EMMYRSON B QUINTO O–14634 PA
MAJ JETHRO D AGBING O–15148 PA
CPT CZAR M CARSIDO O–16568 PA
CPT DEFHERSON AMOR O ARANGO O–16971 PA
MSg Fernando R Paran 780887 PA
MSg Willy U Saboy 797025 PA
TSg Jesus B Ballestero 811541 PA
TSg Noel C Rosales 815311 PA
TSg Fely D Agliam 816850 PA
TSg Kent M Balatayo 827368 PA
TSg Rex Anthony V Castro 832481 PA
TSg Dennis C Moselina 835650 PA
SSg Jorvil C Navaira 798527 PA
SSg Roly G Lumain 833339 PA
SSg Julious S Sumaoy 842334 PA
SSg Elmer T Tapales 844064 PA
SSg Angelbert A Buhia 845493 PA
SSg Esacio I Monday Jr 845947 PA
SSg Michael P Bermudez 851554 PA
SSg Gerson S Pampangan 855116 PA
SSg Rogelio C Battung Jr 856884 PA
Sgt Jester D Ogahayon 842491 PA
Sgt Edilberto G Atienza Jr 849254 PA
Sgt Theody Mark D Dunlao 849325 PA

LTC RENE J GIROY O–13934 PA
LTC DENNIS D NOLASCO O–14100 PA
MAJ NELSON P LIBONGCOGON O–136850 PA
MAJ ARCEL A SOCO O–14570 PA
MAJ JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA O–14749 PA
CPT FELICITO I NAVARRO O–16068 PA
CPT ERICK GLEN A SANCHEZ O–16999 PA
MSg Roberto C Patricio 792073 PA
MSg Melecio A Castro Jr 823024 PA
TSg Ruel S Barruga 815229 PA
TSg Noel E Tapanan 816485 PA
TSg Arthur L Naranjo 822886 PA
TSg Sonny B Baruela 828857 PA
TSg Philip A Garingo 835493 PA
TSg Roy D Corpin 838136 PA
SSg Alixci C Cabudlan 832261 PA
SSg Ruben Dayag 838061 PA
SSg Adonis V Samsona 843537 PA
SSg Lourd E Sumalpong 844073 PA
SSg Adones C Iniego 845877 PA
SSg Alexis S Beniga 846017 PA
SSg Rexter P Alferez 854908 PA
SSg Jameo A Delos Nieves 856433 PA
SSg Menald L Hilario 860242 PA
Sgt Marlon A Ypil 843988 PA
Sgt Jessie E Nonog 849258 PA
Sgt Jameson Q Amondina 856777 PA

/Sgt Louie . . .

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SO Nr 391, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 Jun 2022, cont'n:

Sgt Louie L Oriña 857001 PA
Sgt Miguelito D Cayaban 860021 PA
Sgt Erwin J Peralta 861280 PA
Sgt Exequiel D Taguinod Jr 863060 PA
Sgt Jeffrey C Bade 868395 PA
Sgt Wes Anzeld M Roxas 873220 PA
Sgt Romulo D Gabatin 879878 PA
Sgt Marjun P Ortega 879982 PA
Sgt Alfrance Q Suan 880028 PA
Sgt Roderick P Perez 884768 PA
Sgt Bernie A Batiancila 908274 PA
Cpl Angelyn A Marquez 855067 PA
Cpl Marsman D Gonzalgo 861978 PA
Cpl Eric P Bares 872981 PA
Cpl Franklin S Tabuzares 876033 PA
Cpl Julito T Padilla 890033 PA
Cpl Eliseo P Lumabas 899746 PA
Sgt Roland D Irong 857199 PA
Sgt Jomar S Agtuca 860231 PA
Sgt Johnbehil M Penional 862999 PA
Sgt Jonathan A Mamalompong 866455 PA
Sgt Joebert D Miguel 879795 PA
Sgt Lennon Anthony O Valdez 879942 PA
Sgt Fernando D Bayadog 880074 PA
Sgt James D Escobar 894807 PA
Cpl Ramil A Codera 845967 PA
Cpl Jeruel M Pomicpic 857935 PA
Cpl Ace Joseph C Pimentel 866897 PA
Cpl Peregrine AL M Lacasaca 874546 PA
Cpl Danilo B Mercado II 894087 PA
Cpl Reynaldo C Betongga 902352 PA"

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO R FORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

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Note: Para 1 last para SO Nr 391.

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ANNEX "L-5"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

HEADQUARTERS
VICE PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY AND PROTECTION GROUP, AFP
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

VPSPGA 04 July 2022

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 01

DESIGNATION

1. **LTC DENNIS D NOLASCO O-14100 PA** is designated as Deputy Commander, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

2. **LTC DENNIS D NOLASCO O-14100 PA,** in addition to his primary duty, is designated as Executive Officer, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

3. **LTC RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA O-135922 PA** is designated as Administrative & Personnel Officer, S1, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

4. **MAJ JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA O-14749 PA** is designated as Operations Officer, S3, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

5. **CPT DEPHERSON AMOR O ARANGO O-16971 PA** is designated as Training Officer, S3, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

6. **LTC JACKIE LOU J MANOROC O-135950 PA** is designated as Logistics Officer, S4, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

7. **CPT LHANGKI D NABUA O-16429 PA** is designated as Civil-Military Operations Officer, S7 Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

8. **MAJ DONALD A BERNALDEZ O-137106 PA** is designated as Finance Officer, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

9. **MAJ EMMYRSON B QUINTO O-14634 PA** is designated as Commanding Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

10. **MAJ ARCEL A SOCO O-14570 PA** is designated as Commanding Officer, Escorts Company, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

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11. **MAJ RONILO B PO O-138844 PA** is designated as Commanding Officer, Guards Company, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

12. **MAJ RENANTE K PACHECO O-134108 PA** is designated as Commanding Officer, Security Company, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

13. **YNC Donato P Quismundo 802879 PN** is designated as Sergeant Major, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group effective 30 June 2022.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL GIROY:

OFFICIAL:

DENNIS D NOLASCO
LTC (INF) PA
Executive Officer

RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA
LTC (AGS) PA
Admin & Pers Officer, S1

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ANNEX "L-6"

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM *(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL)*

TO : **COL. RAYMUND DANTE LACHICA**
Commander
Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG)

FROM : **SARA Z. DUTERTE**
Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines
Secretary of the Department of Education

SUBJECT : **DESIGNATION OF A SECURITY OFFICER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

DATE : **January 17, 2023**

You are hereby directed to designate **Lt. Col. Dennis D. Nolasco**, Deputy Commander, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG), as the authorized Security Officer of the Department of Education.

As the authorized Security Officer, Lt. Col. Nolasco shall perform the duties and responsibilities outlined in the COA-DBM-DILG-GCG-DND Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01, dated January 8, 2015, and be allowed to implement the operations relative to confidential activities on the ground on behalf of the Department of Education.

For compliance.

2/F Rizal Building, DepEd Complex, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City
Telephone No.: (02) 8687-2922; 8637-2407 Fax No.: (02) 8636-4876; 8637-6209; Website: www.deped.gov.ph

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ANNEX "L-7"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills
City of Mandaluyong, Metro Manila

COMPANY REG. NO. CN201216347
COMPANY TIN 008-367-525

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

This is to certify that the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of

PHILIPPINE SECURITY & SAFETY PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER ASSOCIATION INC.

were duly approved by the Commission on this date upon the issuance of this Certificate of Incorporation in accordance with the Corporation Code of the Philippines (Batas Pambansa Blg.68), and copies of said Articles and By-Laws are hereto attached.

This Certificate grants juridical personality to the corporation but does not authorize it to undertake business activities requiring a Secondary License from this Commission such as, but not limited to acting as: broker or dealer in securities, government securities eligible dealer (GSED), investment adviser of an investment company, close-end or open-end investment company, investment house, transfer agent, commodity/financial futures exchange/broker/merchant, financing company, pre-need plan issuer, general agent in pre-need plans and time shares/club shares/membership certificates issuers or selling agents thereof. Neither does this Certificate constitute as permit to undertake activities for which other government agencies require a license or permit.

As a registered corporation, it shall submit annually to this Commission the reports indicated at the back of this certificate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Commission to be affixed at Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines, this 5th day of September, Twenty Twelve.

BENITO A. CATARAN
Director
Company Registration and Monitoring Department

For SEC use only:
NEWS (PSIC AS reserved)

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Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills
City of Mandaluyong, 1554

PAYMENT ASSESSMENT FORM No. 09052012-137482

DATE	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER (DEPARTMENT)
09/05/2012	CRMD

PAYOR: PHILIPPINE SECURITY &SAFETY PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER ASOCIATION INC.

NATURE OF COLLECTION	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
REGISTRATION	606	500.00
LRF (A0823)	131	20.00
BY-LAWS	606	500.00
TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PAID		Php 1,020.00

Assessed by:
DAVE

Machine Validation:
OR#0779985 Sep 5, 2012 11:46AM SECNo:SEC
cashier PHP 1,020.00

CN7012167347

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Green Lane Unit - CRMD
SEP 05 2012
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By: ESD Time: 11:46

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SEC GREEN LANE FORM: GLF –NS2012
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION / BY-LAWS
(FOR NON-STOCK CORPORATION)

COVER SHEET

PHILIPPINE SECURITY & SAFETY PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER ASSOCIATION INC.

Name of Corporation

No. 6, 12th Avenue, Murphy, Quezon City

Principal Office Address

SAMUELO T. AYSON

Name of Filer/Contact Person

912-24-87

Cell/Telephone Number

REMINDERS

1. Fill up all the blanks in these forms. All entries should be typewritten. Arrange into five (5) sets. One set consists of the cover sheet, articles of incorporation and by-laws.

2. Present these forms together with name verification slip, and endorsement of other government agencies (if required), for pre-processing and filing to the Green Lane Unit of the Company Registration and Monitoring Department, SEC.

To be accomplished by SEC Processor

REMARKS

Processor

Date

SEC PROVIDENT FUND
O.R. #: 22457
DATE: 2-27-12

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GLF – NS2012

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Green Lane Unit - CRMD
SEP 05 2012
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By: ESD Time: 11:51am

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of

PHILIPPINE SECURITY & SAFETY PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER ASSOCIATION INC.
(Name of Association)

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

We, the undersigned incorporators, all of legal age, have this day voluntarily agreed to form a non-stock and non-profit association under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines.

THAT WE HEREBY CERTIFY:

Article I: That the name of this association shall be

PHILIPPINE SECURITY & SAFETY PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER ASSOCIATION INC.

Article II: That the purposes for which this association is formed are:

PRIMARY PURPOSE:

To organize an association that is directly engaged in strengthening camaraderie and professionalism of security practitioners and in looking after the welfare and well being of every individual member of the association.

PNP- SOSIA CRD

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Article III: That the association shall have its principal office at:

No./Street: No. 6, 12th Avenue, Murphy,

City/Town: Quezon City

Province: NCR

Article IV: That the term for which said association is to exist is FIFTY (50) years from and after the date of issuance of the certificate of incorporation.

Article V: That the names, nationalities, and residences of the incorporators, majority of whom are residents of the Philippines, are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Residence (complete address)
CARMELO T. AYSON	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
GLOTILDE G. AYSON	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
RAMIL A. CORTEROS	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
CHARISMA MAE G. AYSON	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
NOEMIE A. DELGADO	Filipino	133 15th Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City

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Article VI: That the number of trustees of the association shall be Five (5), and the names, nationalities and residences of the first trustees of the association, majority of whom are residents of the Philippines, are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Residence (complete address)
CARMELO T. AYSON	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
CLOTILDE G. AYSON	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
RANIEL A. COFREROS	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
CHARISMA MAE G. AYSON	Filipino	Blk8, L23 Greenwich St., Vermont Park, Antipolo City
NOEMIE A. DELGADO	Filipino	133 15th Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City

Article VII: That the total contributed capital of the association is ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (Php 100,000.00) contributed by the incorporators, trustees and members.

Article VIII. That no part of the income which the association may obtain as an incident to its operation shall be distributed as dividends to its members, trustees or officers subject to the provisions of the Corporation Code of the Philippines on dissolution. Any profit obtained by the association as a result of its operation, whenever necessary or proper shall be used for the furtherance of the purposes enumerated in Article II, subject to the provisions of Title XI of the Corporation Code of the Philippines.

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Article IX: That GLOTILDE G. AYSON has been elected by the subscribers as Treasurer of the association to act as such until his successor is duly elected and qualified in accordance with the by-laws; and that as such Treasurer, he has been authorized to receive for and in the name and for the benefit of the association, all contributions and donations to the association.

Article X: That the incorporators and trustees undertake to change the name of the association immediately upon receipt of notice or directive from the Securities and Exchange Commission that another corporation, partnership or person has acquired a prior right to the use of that name or that name has been declared as misleading, deceptive, confusingly similar to a registered name, or contrary to public morals, good customs or public policy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have set our hands this 28th day of August, 2012 at Quezon City, Philippines.

CARMELO T. AYSON TIN - 104-017-171-000	TIN -	TIN -
GLOTILDE G. AYSON TIN - 101-715-602-000	TIN -	TIN -
RAMEL A. GUTIERREZ TIN - 909-356-244-000	TIN -	TIN -
CHARISMA MAE G. AYSON TIN - 404-747-990-000	TIN -	TIN -
ROMMEL A. DELGADO TIN - 298-286-734-000	TIN -	TIN -

Signed in the presence of

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MANILA) S S

BEFORE ME, a Notary Public in and for MANILA
Philippines, this ____ th day of, SEP 04 2012 20___ personally appeared:

Name	TIN / ID / Passport No.	Date & Place Issued
CARMELO T. AYSON	104-017-171-000 03159009	January 4, 2012 Quezon City
CLOTILDE G. AYSON	101-715-602-000 03159010	January 4, 2012 Quezon City
RAMIL A. CORTEROS	909-336-244-000 12495875	January 21, 2011 Antipolo City
CHARISMA MAE G. AYSON	404-747-999-000 03159059	January 4, 2012 Quezon City
NOEMIE A. DELGADO	298-286-734-000 03159095	January 4, 2012 Quezon City

all known to me and to me known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation and they acknowledged to me that the same is their free and voluntary act and deed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal on the date and at the place first above written.

Notary Public

ATTY. DELFIN R. AGCAOILI, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2012
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ROLL NO. 24655 / TIN -144-519-066
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BY-LAWS

OF

PHILIPPINE SECURITY & SAFETY PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER ASSOCIATION INC.

(Name of Corporation)

ARTICLE I

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Section 1. Board of Trustees - The corporate powers of the association shall be exercised, its business conducted and its property controlled by the Board of Trustees. Without prejudice to such powers as may be granted by laws, the Board of Trustees shall also have the following powers:

a) To make and change rules and regulations not inconsistent with these by-laws for the management of the association's objectives and affairs;

b) To purchase, receive, take or otherwise acquire for and in the name of the association, any and all properties, rights, or privileges for the association;

c) To prosecute, maintain, defend, compromise or abandon any lawsuit in which the association or its officers are either plaintiffs or defendants in connection with the activities of the association;

d) To delegate, from time to time, any of the powers of the board which may be lawfully be delegated in the course of the operation of the association to any standing or special committee or to any officer or agent and to appoint any person to be agent of the association with such powers and upon such terms as may be deemed fit, and

e) To implement these by-laws and to act on any corporate matter not covered by these by-laws, provided such matter does not require the approval or consent of the members under the Corporation Code of the Philippines.

Section 2. Qualifications - No member shall be eligible for election to the Board of Trustees unless he is of a member of good standing and has not committed any offense mentioned in Section 3 of Article 1.

Section 3. Disqualification - No member convicted by final judgment of an offense

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punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding six (6) years, or a violation of the Corporation Code, committed within five (5) years prior to the date of his election, shall qualify as a trustee of the association.

Section 4. Term – The members of the Board of Trustees shall serve for a period of one (1) year and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 5. Vacancies - Vacancies in the board caused by death, resignation or for any other reason except by removal or expiration of term may be filled by at least a majority of the remaining trustees, if still constituting a quorum, otherwise said vacancies shall be filled by the members in a regular or special meeting called for the purpose. The elected trustee shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE II

MEETING OF TRUSTEES

Section 1. Meetings - Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held anywhere in or outside of the Philippines on a date adopted by the board. Special meetings may be called at anytime, for any purpose or purposes, by the President or upon request of a majority of the trustees.

Section 2. Notice - The notice of the meetings shall be communicated by the Secretary to each trustee personally, or by telephone or by written or electronic message at least one (1) day prior to the scheduled meeting. It shall indicate the date, time and place of the meeting. A trustee may waive this requirement, either expressly or impliedly.

Section 3. Quorum - A majority of the number of trustees as fixed in the articles of incorporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of corporate business and every decision of at least a majority of the trustees present at a meeting at which there is a quorum shall be valid as a corporate act, except for the election of officers which shall require the vote of a majority of all the members of the Board.

Section 4. Conduct of the Meeting - Meetings shall be presided over by the President or in his absence, by any other director chosen by the board. The Secretary shall act as secretary of every meeting, if not present, the President shall appoint a secretary for the meeting. The trustees cannot attend or vote by proxy at board meetings.

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ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers - Immediately after their election, the Board of Trustees shall formally organize by the election of the President and Vice-President, both of whom must be trustees, a Secretary, who must be a citizen and resident of the Philippines, a Treasurer, who may or may not be a trustee, and an Auditor, who must not be a trustee.

The board may appoint other officers in addition to the abovementioned officers. Any two (2) or more positions may be held concurrently by the same person, except that no one shall act as President and Treasurer or Secretary at the same time.

Section 2. Term of Office - All officers of the association shall hold office for one (1) year and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. Vacancies – All vacancies in the position of the officers shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees. The elected successor shall hold office for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF OFFICERS

Section 1. President - The President shall exercise the following functions:

a) To manage and supervise the business affairs of the association;

b) To implement the administrative and operational policies of the association as resolved by the Board of Trustees;

c) To represent the association at all activities and objectives of the association;

d) To execute all contracts, agreements and commitments of the corporation entered into by the Board of Trustees;

e) To oversee the preparation of the budget and the statements of accounts of the association;

f) To preside and submit reports at the meetings of the Board of Trustees and members; and

g) To perform such other duties as may be directed by the Board of Ttrustees.

Section 2. Vice-President - The Vice-President shall have such powers and duties as the

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board may from time to time prescribe. In case the President is absent or incapacitated, the Vice-President, if qualified, shall have the powers and discharge the duties of the President.

Section 3. Secretary - The Secretary shall exercise the following functions:

a) To record the minutes and resolutions in all membership and trustees meetings and maintain corporate books in the such form and manner required by law;

b) To keep the membership book and records of the association, and affix the corporate seal to all official documents requiring the same;

c) To give or send notices of the association required by law and these by-laws;

d) To determine the existence of a quorum in any meeting of the members and the Board of Trustees; and

e) To perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President or the Board of Trustees.

Section 4. Treasurer - The Treasurer shall have the following functions:

a) To keep full and accurate accounts of the funds, receipts and disbursements in the books of the association;

b) To deposit in the name and to the credit of the association, in such bank as may be designated by the Board of Trustees, all the funds, money, securities and valuable effects of the association;

c) To render an annual statements showing the financial condition of the association and other financial reports to the President and Board of Trustees, as well as, proper government agencies; and

d) To perform such other duties and functions as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

To protect the funds of the association, the Treasurer must be bonded in such amount as may be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Section 5. Auditor - The Auditor shall audit the books of the association and prepare the annual Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statements. He shall submit his Audit Report in time for the annual members meeting.

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ARTICLE V

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Qualifications for Membership - For admission to the association, an applicant for membership must be of legal age and possess all the qualifications set by the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Rights of Members - A member shall have the following rights:

a) Subject to the provision of Article II, Section 2 of this by-laws, to be eligible to any elective or appointive office of the association;

b) To participate and vote in all deliberations/meetings of the association;

c) To avail of all the facilities of the association;

d) To inspect the records or books of the association at reasonable hours during business days.

Section 3. All members shall pay membership dues and other assessments as may be imposed by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Section 1. Meetings - The annual or regular meetings of the members shall be held on April 10 of each year, if a legal holiday, then on the day following. Special meetings may be called as the need thereof arises, by the President or the Board of Trustees, at its own instance or upon petition of 1/3 of the general membership.

Section 2. Place of Meeting - The meetings shall be held in the principal office of the association stated in Article III of the articles of incorporation or at any place designated by the Board of Trustees in the city or municipality indicated therein. Meetings may also be held outside the place where the principal office of the association is located; Provided that the meeting shall be with due notice and within the Philippines.

Section 3. Notices - Notices of meetings shall be given by the Secretary personal delivery, or mail or electronic messages, at least two (2) weeks for regular meetings or one (1) week for special meetings prior to the date set for such meeting to each member of record at his last known address. The notice shall state the place, date and hour of the meeting, and the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Section 4. Waiver of Notice - Notice of meeting may be waived verbally by any member attending it.

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Section 5. Quorum - A quorum for any meeting of the members shall consist of a majority of the members and a majority of such quorum may decide any question at the meeting. If no quorum is constituted, the meeting shall be adjourned until the requisite number of members shall be present.

Section 6. Proxy – Members may vote in person or by proxy in all meetings of members. Proxies shall be in writing, signed by the member and filed with the Secretary of the association at least one day prior to the scheduled meeting. Unless so filed, a proxy shall not be recognized.

ARTICLE VII

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Termination of Membership - Suspension, expulsion and termination of membership shall be decided by the Board of Trustees in accordance with the rules and regulations of the association.

ARTICLE VIII

FUND

Section 1. Funds - The funds of the association shall be derived from membership fees, annual dues, gifts, or donations from the public.

Section 2. Disbursements - Withdrawal from the funds of the association, whether by check or any other instrument shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President. If necessary, the Board of Trustees may designate other signatories.

Section 3. Fiscal Year - The fiscal year of the association shall be from January 1st to December 31st of each year.

ARTICLE IX

SEAL

Section 1. The corporate seal which shall represent the ideals and objectives of the association shall be designed and approved by the Board of Trustees.

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Certified by: J. EVANGELIO Date FEB 16 2026

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ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

Section 1. Amendments - The Board of Trustees, by a majority vote thereof, and a majority vote of the members, at any regular or special meeting duly held for the purpose, may amend or repeal these by-laws or adopt new by-law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the undersigned incorporators/members representing a majority of the members of the association have adopted the foregoing by-laws and hereunto affixed our signatures this 28th day of August 2012 in Quezon City, Philippines.

CARMELO T. AYSON

CLOTILDE C. AYSON

RAMEL A. COFRENOS

CHARISMA MAE C. AYSON

NOEMIE A. DELGADO

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Republic of the Philippines
SECURITIES and EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Philippine Security & Safety Professional Practitioner Association Inc

Verified by: JOSEPH [illegible] paid under

O.R. No.: PH-0026025-93 FEB 18 2026

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Securities and Exchange Commission

RONSON B. CAMANO
SEC Administrative Officer IV
Electronic Records Management Division
Information and Communication Technology Department

ANNEX "L-8"

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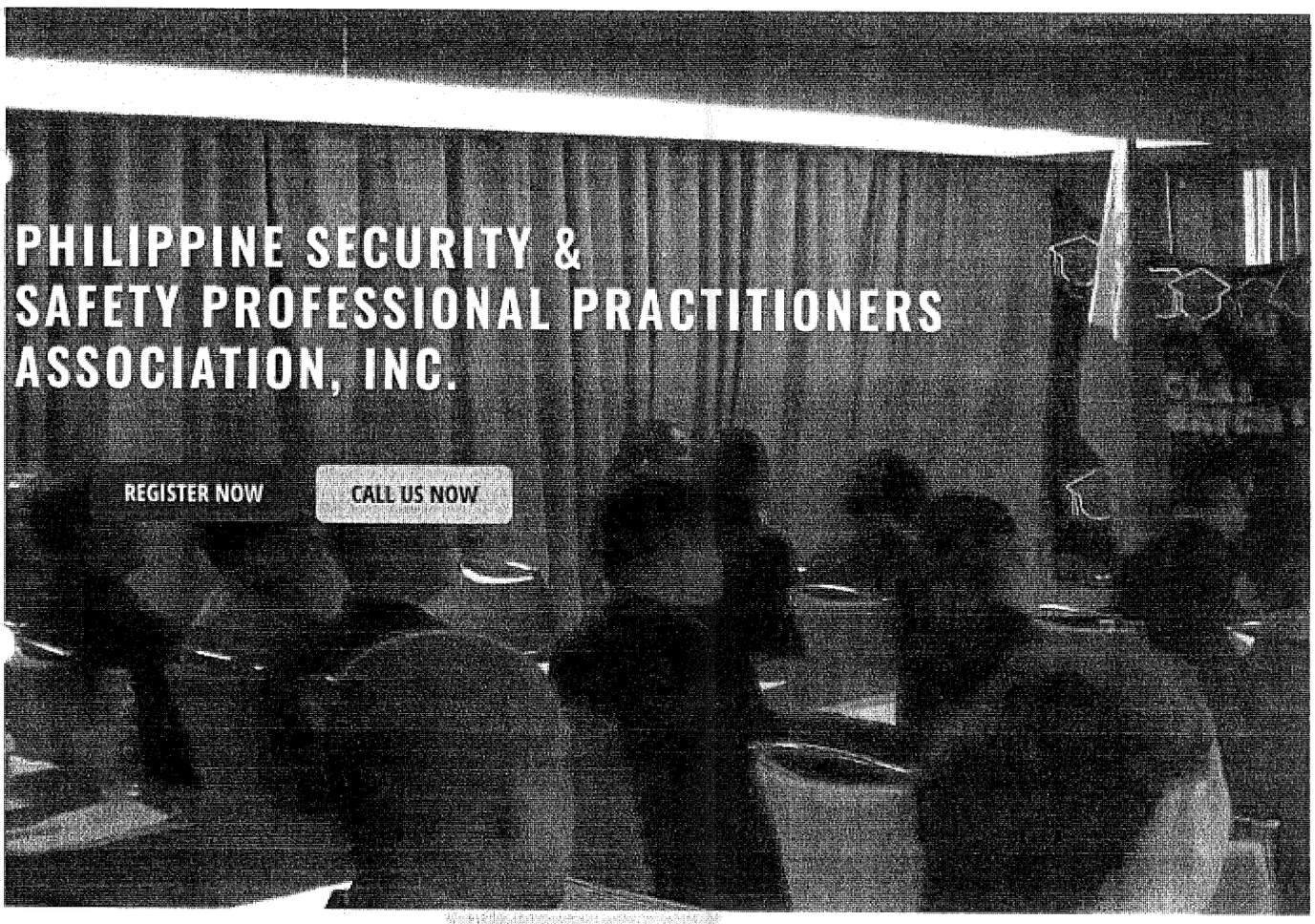
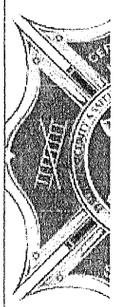


FEATURED TRAINING

)angerous sts (CADDS)	Cerified Security Screening Specialist (CSSS)	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance Agent (EORA)	Certified Hotel & Casino Security & Safety Practitioner (CHSP)	 Certified S Firefightir (CSFS)

Certification Partner Global

ISO 9001:2015

PSSPPA TRAINING

- Actual Training
- Online Training
- Facilities
- Merchandise

)angerous sts (CADDS)	Cerified Security Screening Specialist (CSSS)	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance Agent (EORA)	Certified Hotel & Casino Security & Safety Practitioner (CHSP)	Certified S Firefightir (CSFS)

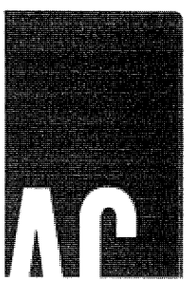
Certification Partner Global

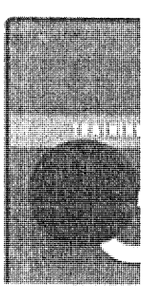
ISO 9001:2015

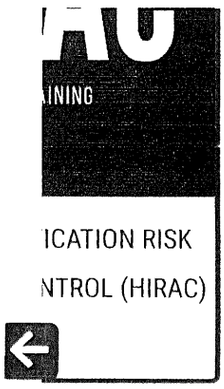
PSSPPA TRAINING

- Actual Training
- Online Training
- Facilities
- Merchandise

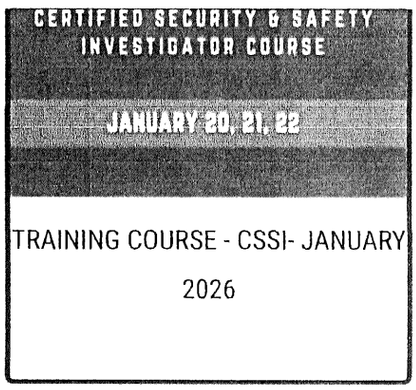
UPDATES



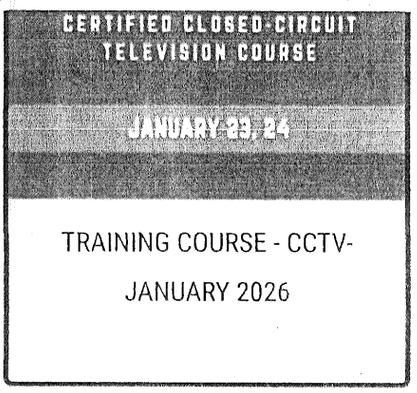




ICATION RISK
NTROL (HIRAC)

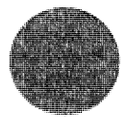


TRAINING COURSE - CSSI- JANUARY 2026

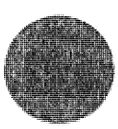


TRAINING COURSE - CCTV- JANUARY 2026

TRAINI
J.



TESTIMONIALS



CSSP TRAINING

The Training is very informative which can be applied in our daily lives not compromising our security and safety of ourselves, property, work and family. Meanwhile, refresher course for CSSP is also a best tool to refresh the participants on the different applications of safety and security in order to recapture the important details and better fit to the current trend of technology and situation.

CSSP TRAINING

Yes, the on line or webinar training offered by your office (PSSPPA) attributed a lot of benefits that allows us " the students-participants to participate in courses via the internet. It is also a way for subject- matter experts to pass on their knowledge in a gratifying way. and finally I was able to finished the course/training without prejudicing my primordial duty and function here in the field.

CSSP TRAINING

Certified Security Intelligence and Surveillance Practitioner (CSISP) offered by your office is one of the great courses of Intelligence and Surveillance training that I have attended. It boost my confidence, skills, techniques and knowledge that I incurred from this course. Finally, the professor-instructors were all top caliber and subject matter experts. Kudos to the PSSPPA management. Eric Orillaneda Jr. MPA/MSCA/CSISP/CCSP/CSSM.

0 9 Years of Experienced	0 Trainings Successful
0 Total Participants	0 Number of Graduates

COMMANDER GROUP OF COMPANIES

Philippine Security &Safety Professional Practitioners Association, INC.

USEFUL LINKS

PSSPPA Courses

Course Objective

Register Now

Terms & Privacy

ID Renewal

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ANNEX "L-8-A"

Course

Cetified Security and Safety Practitioners (CSSP)

Course Objective

This 6 day training course aims to provide the security and safety professionals the necessary knowledge and skills to be a certified security and safety practitioner. This training includes the study of Occupational Safety and Health as a refresher, security and safety investigation and other topics required and it plans to equip the participants the skills and knowledge in professional ethics and presentation skills as it is very important skills as a practitioner. This training also conducts important aspects and types of Security & Safety Survey that needs to know

Face to face Training Rate

₱8,000.00

ANNEX "L-8-A"

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Face to face Training Rate

₱8,000.00

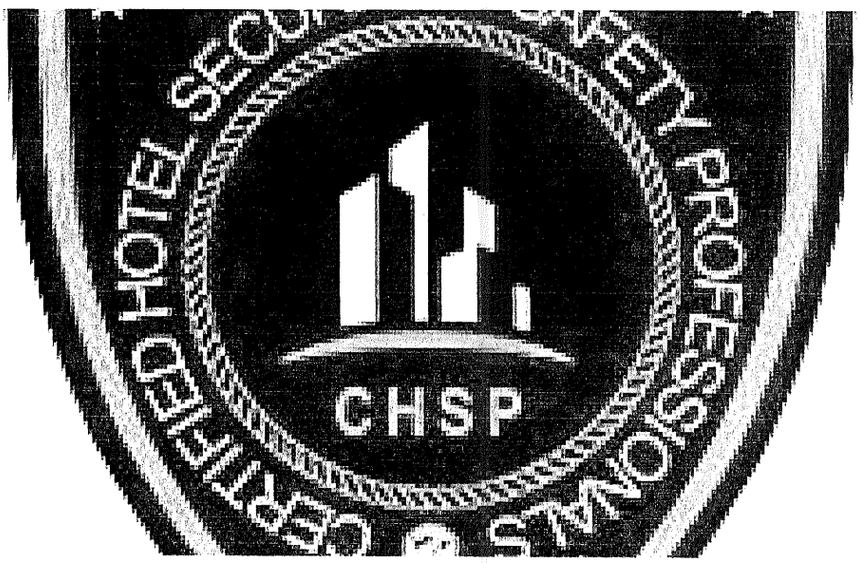
REGISTER NOW

RELATED

Certified Anti-Dangerous Drugs Specialists (CADDS)

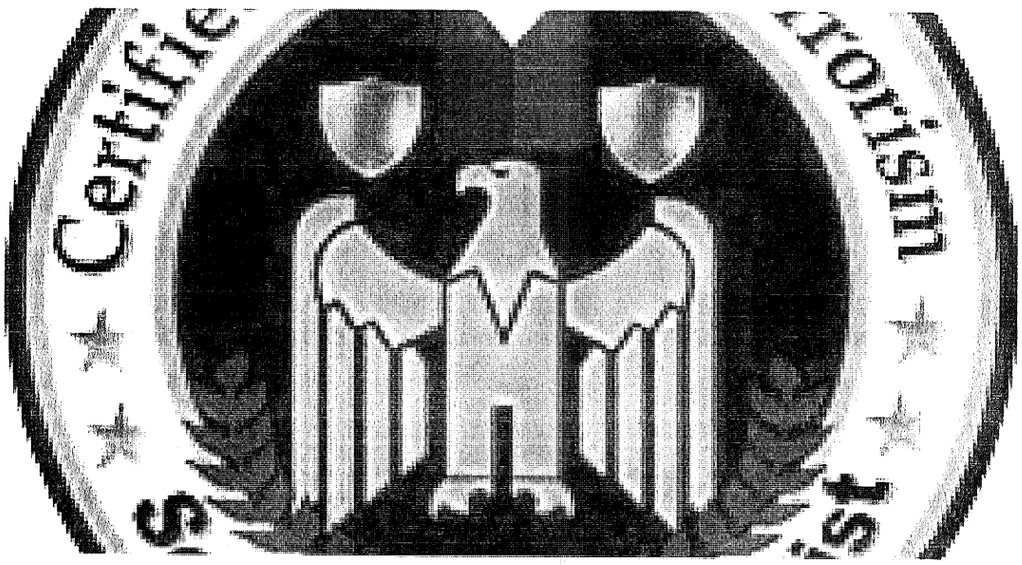
Cerified Security Screening Specialist (CSSS)

Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance Agent (EORA)



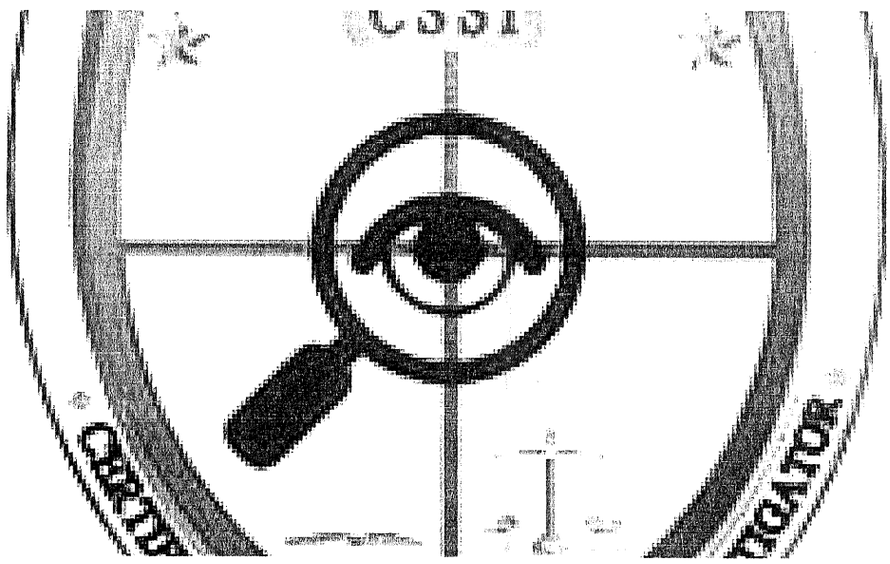
Certified Hotel & Casino Security & Safety Practitioner (CHSP)

Certified Security Firefighting Specialist (CSFS)



Certified Counter Terrorism Specialist (CCTS)

Certified Security and Anti Cybercrime Specialist (CSAS)



Certified Security and Safety Investigator (CSSI)

Certified Security Intelligence and Surveilance Practitioner (CSISP)

COMMANDER GROUP OF COMPANIES

Philippine Security &Safety Professional Practitioners Association, INC.

USEFUL LINKS

PSSPPA Courses

Course Objective

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Email Address

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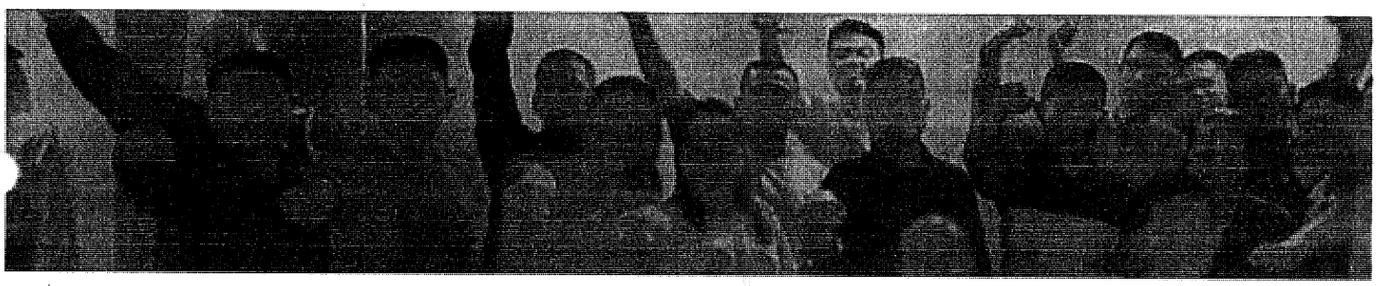
ANNEX "L-8-B"



Course

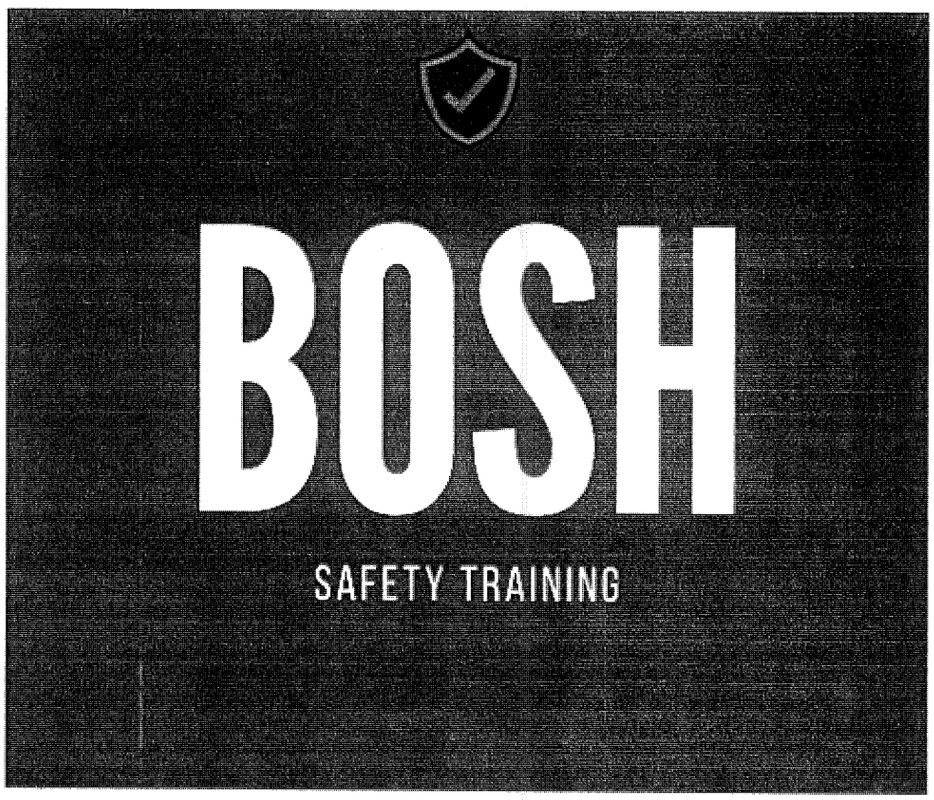
Basic Occupational Safety and Health (SO 3 COSH)

Course Objective

This 40 – hour course is required under Occupational Safety & Health Standards of the Philippines, specifically Rule 1030, as amended by Department Order No. 16 – series of 2001 of the Department of Labor and Employment. This training aims to provide an understanding of the hazards and risk, and plans to equip skill in performing safefy assessment and analysis of hazards, and controls of the various phases in the construction industry. Determining and assessing appropriate control measures, and developing and implementing OSH program.

Face to face Training Rate

₱6,500.00



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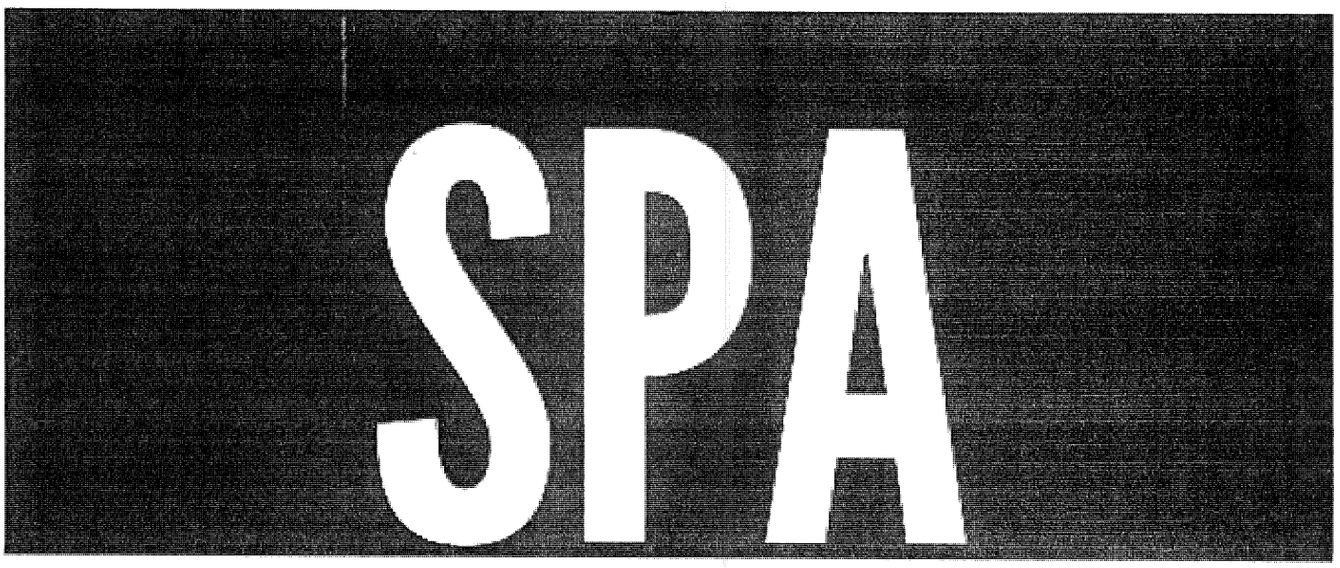
RELATED

Mandatory 8hrs Training for the Workers

Working at Heights (WHA)

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Control (HIRAC)



Safety Program Audit (SPA)

Loss Control Management (so 3 LCM)

CONSTRUCTION Occupational Safety and Health (SO 2 COSH)

Training of Trainers (TOT)

Safety Officer 1 (SO1)

COMMANDER GROUP OF COMPANIES

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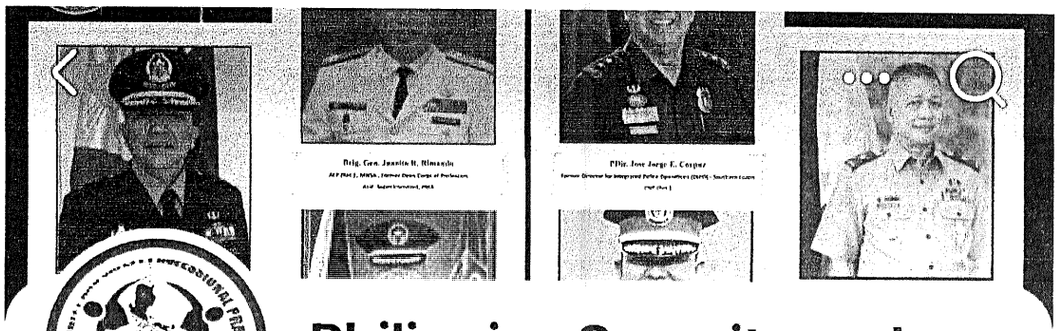
ANNEX "L-9"



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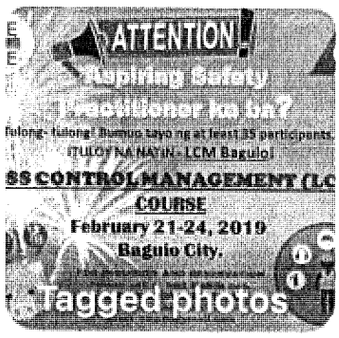
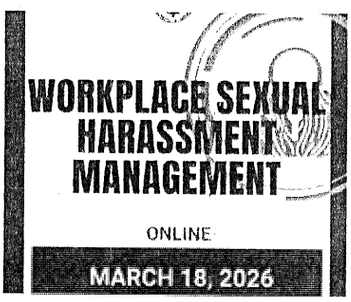
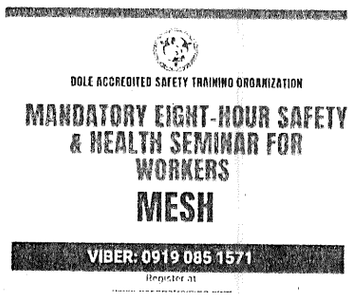
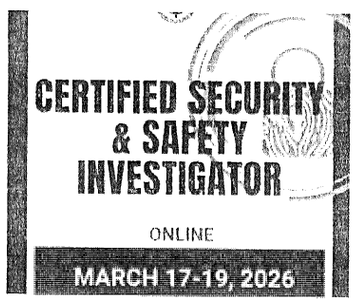


All photos

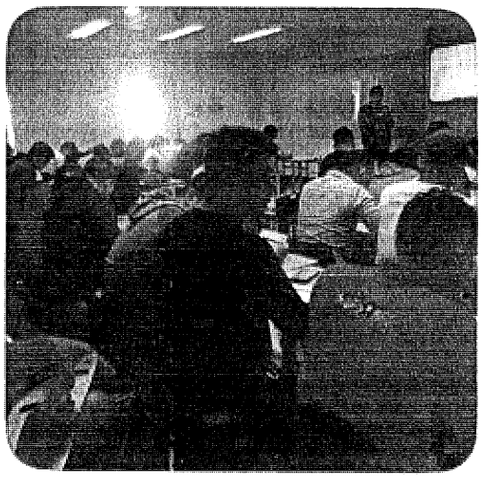



DOLE ACCREDITED SAFETY TRAINING ORGANIZATION
MANDATORY EIGHT-HOUR SAFETY & HEALTH SEMINAR FOR WORKERS
MESH
VIBER: 0919 085 1571

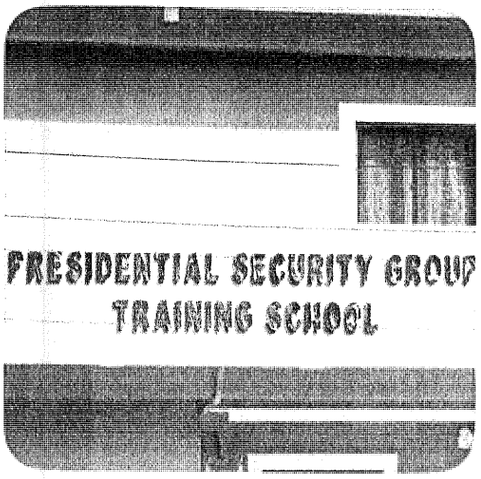


ANNEX "L-9-A"

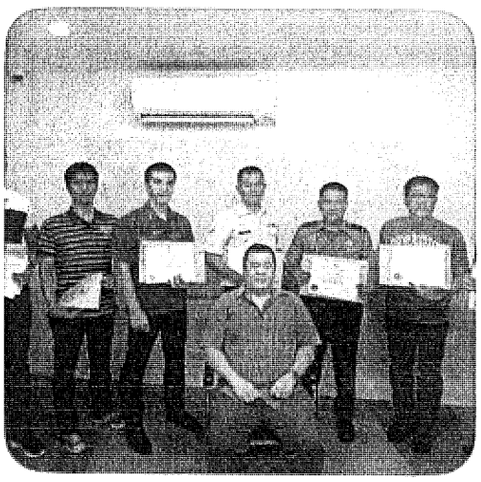
Albums



SAFETY OFFICER 1 (...
5 items



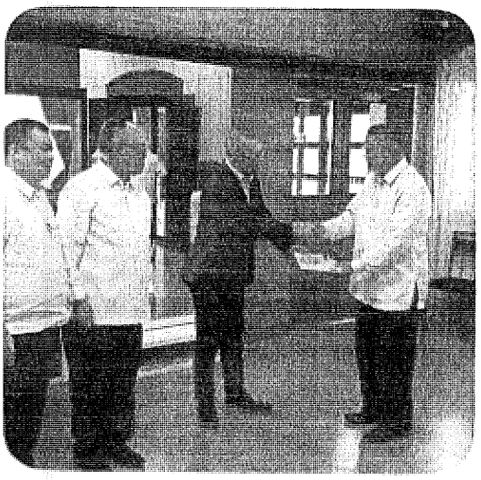
CSSP CL 49 at PSG...
14 items



PSSPPA EORA CLAS...
7 items

PSSPPA EORA CLAS...
9 items

EORA CLASS 1 (WIN...



Certified Security an...

ANNEX "L-9-B"

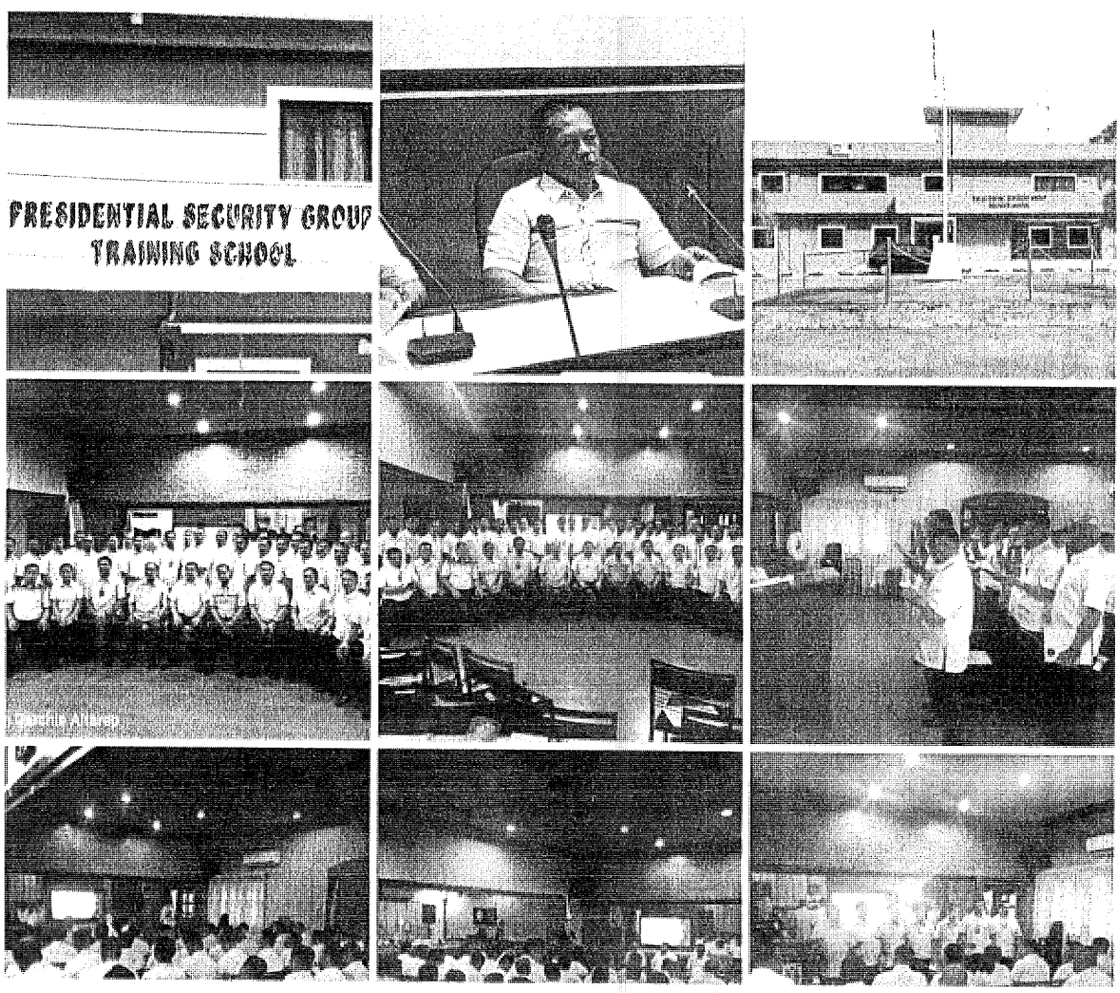
CSSP CL 49 at PSG COMPOUND, Malacanang Park

CSSP Class 49 "Pinagbuklod" Closing Ceremonies with Training Director BGen Juanito Rimando, AFP (Ret.) PMA Class 62, General Manager of CGC Mr. Ramen Cofreros, CSSP, Dr. Ramil Madriaga of IRM Secuirty and PSSPPA Faculty Member and CSSP CL 49 Class President LCDR Jomel Panes and Class VPres PMaj Dennis Nolasco.

14 items • Public

69 1 comment

69 1



ANNEX "L-10"

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Tanggulang Pambansa
Tanggapan ng Kalihim

Republic of the Philippines
Department of National Defense
Office of the Secretary

JUN 29 2022

MEMORANDUM to –

Chief of Staff, AFP
General Headquarters
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City

Subject: Activation of the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group

Hereby approved as requested by that Headquarters effective this date are the following:

1.) Reorganization of the Vice Presidential Security Detachment (VPSD), Office of the Vice President (OVP) into Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group, (VPSPG) Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), together with its Table of Organization and its subsequent activation; and,

2.) Termination of detail of eight (8) Officers and fifty-six (56) Enlisted Personnel currently detailed at VPSD, OVP effective 30 June 2022.

The AFP is reminded that the VPSPG, AFP shall attain and maintain at least 80% or R2 readiness rating for Personnel, Training, Equipment, Facilities, and Maintenance as stipulated in Department Circular 24, s-2019.

For the AFP's implementation.

DELFIN N. LORENZANA
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
DNL-224926

ANNEX "L-11"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES JTD/mzg/6011
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

(CORRECTED COPY DESTROY ALL OTHERS):
OTAG/PCRD 22 June 2022

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 917

ACTIVATION

The reorganization of the Vice Presidential Security Detachment (VPSD), Office of the Vice President (OVP) into the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG), Armed Forces of the Philippines is hereby activated effective 30 June 2022.

The Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group, Armed Forces of the Philippines shall protect the Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines and family in order to ensure their safety and security.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO R PORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

ANNEX "L-12"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

HEADQUARTERS
AFP SECURITY AND PROTECTION GROUP
GHQ & HEAQUARTERS SERVICE COMMAND, AFP
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Email Add: vpspg.opns@gmail.com /Tel Nr: 09171109750

ASPGX

9 January 2026

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that based on the records kept and verification on the published official orders of the Armed Forces of the Philippines during the activation of the Vice-Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG) that **MR. RAMIL MADRIAGA** is a not a member nor employed in the defunct VPSPG from **30 June 2022** up to the deactivation of said unit on **06 February 2025**.

Further certify that the undersigned is one among the pioneer Officer of the then VPSPG activated on 30 June 2022 until its deactivation on 06 February 2025 and subsequently activated the Armed Forces of the Philippines Security and Protection Group (ASPG) effective same date. Likewise, the undersigned confirmed and validated the archives kept in this unit since he has the knowledge in the history as well as the integrity of the available documents. Moreover, the signatory held the following significant positions in the VPSPG and ASPG in support to the Roster of Troops of VPSPG dated 07 July 2022 and the official orders published by the OTAG in connection with the activation of VPSPG in 30 June 2022:

UNIT	DESIGNATION	INCLUSIVE DATE
VPSPG	Operations Officer	30 June 2022 – 06 February 2025
ASPG	Commanding Officer, VIPSPU	06 February 2025 to date
	Acting Commander, ASPG	13 October 2025

This certification is being issued for whatever legal purpose(s) may serve best.

JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA
Lieutenant Colonel (INF) PA
Acting Commander

ANNEX "L-12"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

HEADQUARTERS
AFP SECURITY AND PROTECTION GROUP
GHQ & HEAQUARTERS SERVICE COMMAND, AFP
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Email Add: vpspg.opns@gmail.com /Tel Nr: 09171109750

ASPGX

9 January 2026

CERTIFICATION

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JOSEPH ISRAEL B BLEOSIDA
Lieutenant Colonel (INF) PA
Acting Commander

ANNEX "L-13"

HEADQUARTERS
VICE PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY AND PROTECTION GROUP, AFP
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

VPSPG1

07 July 2022

ROSTER OF TROOPS

OFFICERS

1 LTC RENE J GIROY O-13934 PA
2 LTC DENNIS D NOLASCO O-14100 PA
3 LTC RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA O-135922 PA
4 MAJ ARCEL A SOCO O-14570 PA
5 MAJ CHRISTOPHER IAN D DUPALCO O-15701 PAF
6 MAJ DONALD A BERNALDEZ 0-137106 PA
7 MAJ EMMYSON B QUINTO O-14634 PA
8 MAJ ERWIN CZAR C ERCILLA 0-15140 PA
9 MAJ JETHRO D AGBING O-15148 PA
10 MAJ JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA O-14749 PA
11 MAJ NELSON P LIBONGCOGON O-136850 PA
12 MAJ RENANTE K PACHECO O-134108 PA
13 MAJ RONILO B PO O-138844 PA
14 CPT CHRISTOPHER LAN M DELA CRUZ O-146211 PA
15 CPT CZAR M CARSIDO O-16899 PA
16 CPT DEFHERSON AMOR O ARANGO O-16971 PA
17 CPT ERICK GLEN A SANCHEZ O-16999 PA
18 CPT FELICITO I NAVARRO O-16068 PA
19 CPT LHANGKI D NABUA O-16249 PA
20 CPT MARCELO H AMORA O-17092 PA
21 LTJG KENDRICK IVAN E SALIO O-18319 PN
22 1LT FERDINAND B GARCIA O-151707 PA
23 1LT MICHAEL G DIAZ O-18012 PA
24 1LT RENGILE V PALMERO O-146526 PA
25 2LT JOEL D CAMBIA O-143900 PAF
26 2LT MARY NICOLE M GEE 0-20942 PA

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

1 YNC Donato P Quismundo 802879 PN
2 MSg Fernando R Paran 780887 PA
3 MSg Dennis M Ferrer 816866 PA
4 CPO Lloyd A Sanchez 823859 PN
5 MSg Glenn L Masinas 802395 PA
6 MSg Jesus B Ballesteros 811541 PA
7 MSg Jonathan D Salvador 815808 PA
8 MSg Melecio A Castro Jr 823024 PA
9 MSg Roberto C Patricio 792073 PA

10 MSg Rommel P Guerrero 829675 PAF
11 MSg Willy U Saboy 797025 PA
12 TSg Aldrin E Diesta 849385 PAF
13 TSg Alex E Uriate 830570 PN(M)
14 TSg Arthur L Naranjo 822886 PA
15 TSg Cristotle D Taguinod 828846 PA
16 TSg Dante H Laga 832525 PA
17 TSg Democrito Urbano 833607 PA
18 TSg Denmark R Sampaga 863102 PA
19 TSg Dennis C Moselina 835650 PA
20 TSg Ehric O Ocquia 848792 PAF
21 TSg Eufrocio R Payumo Jr 833560 PA
22 TSg Expedito A Tamayo Jr 849572 PAF
23 TSg Fely D Agliam 816850 PA
24 TSg Isagani B Faeldonia 838504 PAF
25 TSg Jasper Menardo C Asuncion 849902 PAF
26 TSg Jeric S Babilonia 848555 PAF
27 TSg Jimmy R Grimaldo 815999 PA
28 TSg Kent M Balatayo 827368 PA
29 TSg Leonard G Cabrera 849682 PAF
30 TSg Luisito A Rasos Jr 828394 PA
31 TSg Manuel V Malimban 849701 PAF
32 TSg Maynard T Mamauag 837927 PA
33 TSg Medel J Panganiban 840431 PAF
34 TSg Noel C Rosales 815311 PA
35 TSg Noel E Tapanan 816485 PA
36 TSg Philip A Garingo 835498 PA
37 TSg Reagan C Anilao 849577 PAF
38 TSg Rex Anthony V Castro 832481 PA
39 TSg Reydan L Claunan 853053 PAF
40 TSg Robert F Asuncion 849530 PAF
41 TSg Romeo C Brito Jr 852775 PAF
42 TSg Roy A Malabarbas 809099 PAF
43 TSg Roy D Corpin 838186 PA
44 TSg Ruel S Barruga 815229 PA
45 TSg Salvador B Codon Jr 849762 PAF
46 TSg Sonny B Baruela PA 828857 PA
47 YN1 Dominador P Pormento 823967 PN
48 YN1 Rolly P Arias Jr 802963 PN
49 ET2 Romulo D Cordero Jr 854416 PN
50 DP2 Ronaldo L Maniling 849968 PN
51 PO2 Allen Mar D Ang 869662 PN
52 PO2 Martin L Roa 869717 PN
53 SSg Abdul Jabar I Beto 864248 PA
54 SSg Adison G Pascua 853526 PA
55 SSg Adones C Iniego 845877 PA
56 SSg Adonis V Samsona 843537 PA
57 SSg Agusto Marlon S Jaramillo 849789 PAF
58 SSg Alexis S Beniga 846017 PA

59 SSg Alimar P Mendez 853355 PA
60 SSg Alixci C Cabudlan 832261 PA
61 SSg Alvin D Layaguin 863083 PA
62 SSg Angelbert A Buhia 845493 PA
63 SSg Anthony R Valle 859954 PA
64 SSg Antonio T Abuel 843774 PA
65 SSg Ariane M Sacopon 879806 PA
66 SSg Arnel A Ballera 849322 PA
67 SSg Arthur Y Taquiqui 866650 PA
68 SSg Christian Q Galeon 849935 PAF
69 SSg Edgardo M Miñoza 880096 PA
70 SSg Elden T Ucab 849688 PAF
71 SSg Elle A Gutierrez 845314 PA
72 SSg Elleazar C Marzan 861422 PA
73 SSg Elmer T Tapales 8444064 PA
74 SSg Enrico C David 861435 PA
75 SSg Esacio I Monday Jr 845947 PA
76 SSg Fernando M Garcia 849552 PAF
77 SSg Filamarcelo C Gollayan 836253 PA
78 SSg Garry P Sevilla 872086 PA
79 SSg Garry Q Molina 860301 PA
80 SSg Geman B Desio 879929 PA
81 SSg Gerardo Bacerra III 844844 PA
82 SSg Gerson S Pampangan 855116 PA
83 SSg Jameo A Delos Nieves 856433 PA
84 SSg James R Guaro 874458 PA
85 SSg Jason O Badillo 870548 PAF
86 SSg Jay T Galsim 860078 PA
87 SSg Jorvil C Navaira 798527 PA
88 SSg Jose Darius A Velasquez 863021 PA
89 SSg Judy C Guiab 843799 PA
90 SSg Julios S Sumaoy 842334 PA
91 SSg Lourd E Sumalpong 844073 PA
92 SSg Mark Daryll L Iponla 862871 PAF
93 SSg Marlon C Ollica 860336 PA
94 SSg Menald L Hilario 860242 PA
95 SSg Michael L De Guia 859980 PA
96 SSg Michael L Torres 835371 PA
97 SSg Michael P Tagle 861375 PA
98 SSg Micheal P Bermudez 851554 PA
99 SSg Nathaniel B Abdon 868327 PA
100 SSg Noel W Alos 861347 PA
101 SSg Oscar D Alcaraz 866619 PA
102 SSg Ramil B Bual 856419 PA
103 SSg Ramonito E Ariola 844843 PA
104 SSg Rexter P Alferez 854908 PA
105 SSg Rey L Causing 874520 PA
106 SSg Richard T Tormes 840956 PA
107 SSg Roderick S Diaz 866178 PA

108 SSg Roderick T Salas 832516 PA
109 SSg Rodolfo K Mazano Jr 850444 PN(M)
110 SSg Rodrigo B Agustin Jr 845350 PA
111 SSg Rogelio C Battung Jr 856884 PA
112 SSg Roger C Bagayan 853659 PA
113 SSg Roger T Ravena 845629 PA
114 SSg Rolly D Dilag 850052 PN(M)
115 SSg Roly G Lumain 833339 PA
116 SSg Ronald Joe J Escopel 899703 PA
117 SSg Rouen S Pamat 849014 PN(M)
118 SSg Ruben Dayag 838061 PA
119 SSg Saturnino A Amo II 867564 PAF
120 SSg Ven C Mampay 843590 PA
121 UT3 Jonathan N Tamises 878846 PA
122 DC3 Jeffrey R Ca 868746 PN
123 DC3 Roger D Diaz 8399812 PN
124 DP3 Diadem R Capistrano 886239 PA
125 ET3 Jojit T Superficial 853440 PN
126 ET3 Rofel O Cabardo 886850
127 MR3 Renato M Sotero 833028 PN
128 QM3 Redonte B Belmonte 869655 PN
129 Sgt Adonis A Agilam 839491 PA
130 Sgt Alexander S Beniga 894897 PA
131 Sgt Alfie V Mercado 879285 PA
132 Sgt Alfrance Q Suan 880028 PA
133 Sgt Ariel P Perez 880137 PA
134 Sgt Arnold M Pascua 860137 PA
135 Sgt Arnold V Mina 899701 PA
136 Sgt Benjie M Tullao 879966 PA
137 Sgt Bernie A Batiancila 908274 PA
138 Sgt Billy Villarta 865380 PA
139 Sgt Caesar K Mendoza 879940 PA
140 Sgt Cezar S Valdez Jr 878630 PA
141 Sgt Chrismar S Namoc 860364 PA
142 Sgt Daryll James M Estrella 873259 PA
143 Sgt Daryll James M Matulac 871938 PA
144 Sgt Dennis A Miñoza 880117 PA
145 Sgt Denver D Garduque 892160 PA
146 Sgt Dhong G Tadeo 892146 PA
147 Sgt Edgar R Nimer 800053 PA
148 Sgt Ediberto G Atienza Jr 849254 PA
149 Sgt Edwardson S Padilla 860360 PA
150 Sgt Edwin C Luis 863033 PA
151 Sgt Eljohn J Daguro 884176 PA
152 Sgt Erwin J Peralta 861280 PA
153 Sgt Estanislao G Agcaoili Jr 853560 PA
154 Sgt Exequiel D Taguinod Jr 863060 PA
155 Sgt Ferdinand B Rancudo 860149 PA
156 Sgt Fernando D Bayadog 880074 PA

157 Sgt Francisco E Mauro Jr 859902 PA
158 Sgt Garry B Basco 859964 PA
159 Sgt Garry P Dianora 879209 PA
160 Sgt Garry R Madronial 879875 PA
161 Sgt George C Valdez 879720 PA
162 Sgt Gil James C Anquilo 879461 PA
163 Sgt Gomer M Daroya 863143 PA
164 Sgt Harold Glenn C Figuracion 879079 PA
165 Sgt James D Escobar 894807 PA
166 Sgt Jameson Q Amondina 856777 PA
167 Sgt Jay Bee D Tadile 890097 PA
168 Sgt Jaysie J Osdaña 902284 PAF
169 Sgt Jee-r U Altoveros 884155 PA
170 Sgt Jeffrey C Bade 868395 PA
171 Sgt Jessie E Nonog 849258 PA
172 Sgt Jester D Ogahayon 842491 PA
173 Sgt Jester Paul R Buenavista 899669 PA
174 Sgt Jesus L Puno Jr 879950 PA
175 Sgt Joebert D Miguel 879795 PA
176 Sgt Joel C De Guzman 871969 PA
177 Sgt Joemer I Anarcon 875628 PA
178 Sgt Joffrey B Porras 871300 PN (M)
179 Sgt John Rudolf E Bulanadi 894766 PA
180 Sgt Johnbehil M Penional 862999 PA
181 Sgt Jomar S Agtuca 860231 PA
182 Sgt Jonathan A Mamalompong 866455 PA
183 Sgt Jonathan D Adigan 866675 PA
184 Sgt Jonathan P Rafaila 861035 PN(M)
185 Sgt Jowin E Vergara 892252 PA
186 Sgt Julius M Silo 887442 PA
187 Sgt Julyto A Cimeni 895303 PA
188 Sgt Kraig Y Lomas-e 899674 PA
189 Sgt Lawrence A Mendiola 891170 PA
190 Sgt Lennon Anthony O Valdez 879942 PA
191 Sgt Louie I Oriña 857001 PA
192 Sgt Lyndon C Quismundo 863496 PN (M)
193 Sgt Manuel Mar A Caspillo 884853 PA
194 Sgt Mario S Villanueva Jr 860274 PA
195 Sgt Marjohn T Biaca 879899 PA
196 Sgt Marjun P Ortega 879982 PA
197 Sgt Mark Anthony N Medida 883070 PAF
198 Sgt Mark Anthony T David 860184 PA
199 Sgt Mark Jayson C Portugal 873269 PA
200 Sgt Marlon A Ypil 843988 PA
201 Sgt Marlon F Delos Santos 860346 PA
202 Sgt Marvin D Alcaraz 872975 PA
203 Sgt Miguelito D Cayaban 860021 PA

204 Sgt Ramel O Buslon 858714 PA
205 Sgt Ramil S Laranio 879204 PA
206 Sgt Ramil S Solomon 884732 PA
207 Sgt Reynald Jeif Zamora Dacula 895293 PA
208 Sgt Reynaldo M Cordero 860099 PA
209 Sgt Rhany I Abonales 900533 PAF
210 Sgt Richard R Malhin 861238
211 Sgt Roderick P Perez 884768 PA
212 Sgt Roland D Irong 857199 PA
213 Sgt Rolly P Gil 891361 PA
214 Sgt Romulo D Gabatin 879878 PA
215 Sgt Ronnie P Depasucat 865414 PA
216 Sgt Ryan M Ledesma 891218 PA
217 Sgt Sashi L Tagaylo 855693 PA
218 Sgt Sheilo A Sachez 895338 PA
219 Sgt St Vincent A Orpilla 878683 PA
220 Sgt Theody Mark D Dunlao 849325 PA
221 Sgt Tirso J Obena 845222 PA
222 Sgt Uloveu R Espejo 880155 PA
223 Sgt Vincent A Orpilla 878683 PA
224 Sgt Wes Anzeld M Roxas 873220 PA
225 Sgt Wilbert J Ursua 874524 PA
226 Sgt Zaldy Villeguez 860135 PA
227 PO3 Edward P Servando 835940 PN
228 PO3 Joel J Pascual 849971 PN
229 SN1 Carlos Q Omega III 886228 PN
230 SN1 Lym C Dorepes 886842 PN
231 SN1 Ronald Kenneth M Preagola 915951 PN
232 Cpl Aldrin D Magsayo 905198 PA
233 Cpl Almer C Rapusas 879985 PA
234 Cpl Angelyn A Marquez 855067 PA
235 Cpl Ariel Jay S Tiempo 920651 PA
236 Cpl Ariel S Vicente 899299 PA
237 Cpl Arnel N Asne 902399 PA
238 Cpl Brigido B Jacinto 877841 PA
239 Cpl Christopher P Faburada 861412 PA
240 Cpl Danilo B Mercado II 894087 PA
241 Cpl Dante M De Vera 913697 PA
242 Cpl David-dave P Basa 888629 PA
243 Cpl Dexter D Polido 865469 PA
244 Cpl Eduardo H Cacananta 911560 PA
245 Cpl Edward A Gallardo 915059 PA
246 Cpl Elisio P Lumabas 899746 PA
247 Cpl Enrique B Macinas 897167 PA
248 Cpl Eric P Bares 872981 PA
249 Cpl Franlin S Tabuzares 876033 PA
250 Cpl George N Drapite 896410 PA
251 Cpl Gilbert P Bosi 894479 PN(M)
252 Cpl Jayson M Catbagan 896439 PA

253 Cpl Jeffery M Sinfuego 909701 PN(M)
254 Cpl Jeric W Candelaria 891399 PA
255 Cpl Jeruel M Pomicpic 857935 PA
256 Cpl Joey C Altajeros 899852 PN(M)
257 Cpl John Mark T Artiaga 910977 PA
258 Cpl Jude Ian D Gutierrez 899320 PA
259 Cpl Julito T Padilla 890033 PA
260 Cpl Khydr James Pader 880090 PA
261 Cpl Lisandro C Sebastian 890084 PA
262 Cpl Lyoid D Buenvides 922539 PN(M)
263 Cpl Marjun T Tumapat 908231 PA
264 Cpl Mark Angel R Boniog 899295 PA
265 Cpl Mark Anthony D Perlas 905382 PA
266 Cpl Mark B Alinsonorin 924941 PA
267 Cpl Marsman D Gonzalgo 861978 PA
268 Cpl Marvin John S Camaso 897783 PN (M)
269 Cpl Micheal G Legaspi 845519 PA
270 Cpl Micheal N Tibong 904310 PN (M)
271 Cpl Paul Edyson T Naguinlin 885602 PA
272 Cpl Peregrine Al M Lacasaca 874546 PA
273 Cpl Ramil A Codera 845967 PA
274 Cpl Rejie Peñafiel 899258 PA
275 Cpl Renato B Rancudo Jr 875620 PA
276 Cpl Reynaldo C Betongga 90252 PA
277 Cpl Ricart Jhake C Salazar 906101 PA
278 Cpl Richard John B Sonon 899307 PA
279 Cpl Richard Ryan A Escanda 849317 PA
280 Cpl Rocky P Esquibil 922445 PA
281 Cpl Rolly N Borromeo 879762 PA
282 Cpl Ronel T Tapales 905794 PA
283 Cpl Roy Roger M Casero 893353 PA
284 Cpl Winston M David 911610 PA
285 Cpl Ace Joseph C Pimentel 866897 PA
286 F1CD Rudy G Moreno 869761 PN
287 F2EN Marlon M Valencia 914626 PN
288 FN2 Mark Lester M Rodriguez 918291 PN
289 S2BM Jay-r R Desepeda 918283 PN
290 S2DP Archie S Perra 922065 PN
291 S2SK Melbejoy P Apostol 924495 PN
292 SN2 Jay Lloyd M Pormento 953580 PN
293 Pfc Alexander D Puda 880063 PA
294 Pfc Allen Bless Q Omega 930561 PA
295 Pfc Benjamin L Bastasa Jr 899156 PA
296 Pfc Bonifacio M Amistoso Jr 931869 PA
297 Pfc Gener M Malicdem 933583 PA
298 Pfc Jason T Artiaga 925087 PA
299 Pfc Jerick Dave R Octaviano 931233 PA
300 Pfc Jessie Anthony R Tamano 935352 PA
301 Pfc Jomaree B Vicente 945944 PA

302 Pfc Kurt Kevin J Ramirez 932120 PA
303 Pfc Mark Jayson R Paguel 877689 PA
304 Pfc Mark P Bagayan 899680 PA
305 Pfc Nicart V Bernardino 899722 PA
306 Pfc Ramon D Gabatin 937569 PA
307 Pfc Renjie T Adlawon 905452 PA
308 Pfc Roberto C Sartin Jr 899692 PA
309 Pfc Rollyn Jay C Casas 941636 PA
310 Pfc Ronel P Carecio 888763 PA
311 Pfc Vicente G Henon 941074 PA
312 AW1C Frenzie N Balagat 917599 PAF
313 A1C Gerald A Obsequio 913321 PAF
314 A1C Jorem T Lumanao 915281 PAF
315 A1C Mark Jaysen R Hernandez 918689 PAF
316 A1C Rafael B Artibel 896757 PAF
317 A2C Charles Dave G Candog 935275 PAF
318 A2C Gerald F Perado 947660 PAF
319 A2C Joshua S Gammad 939679 PAF
320 A2C Joshuel John C Serrano 939969 PAF
321 Pvt Paul Andre V Corpuz 957916 PA
322 Pvt Romel G Bongato 957958 PA
323 Pvt Winner A Estrea 969189 PA

ANNEX "L-14"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/rls/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 388

1. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from PA and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 30 June 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

MAJ ERWIN CZAR C ERCILLA O–15140 PA
CPT LHANGKI D NABUA O–16249 PA
CPT MARCELO H AMORA O–17092 PA
1LT FERDINAND B GARCIA O–151707 PA
MSg Glenn L Masinas 802395 PA
MSg Jonathan D Salvador 815808 PA
TSg Jimmy R Grimaldo 815999 PA
TSg Eufrocino R Payumo Jr 833560 PA
TSg Maynard T Mamauag 837927 PA
SSg Roderick T Salas 832516 PA
SSg Filamarcelo C Gollayan 836253 PA
SSg Antonio T Abuel 843774 PA
SSg Gerardo Bacerra III 844844 PA
SSg Rodrigo B Agustin Jr 845350 PA
SSg Alimar P Mendez 853355 PA
SSg Anthony R Valle 859954 PA
SSg Jay T Galsim 860078 PA
SSg Garry Q Molina 860301 PA
SSg Noel W Alos 861347 PA
SSg Elleazar C Marzan 861422 PA
SSg Jose Darius A Velasquez 863021 PA
SSg Arthur Y Taquiqui 866650 PA
SSg Garry P Sevilla 872086 PA
SSg Rey L Causing 874520 PA
SSg Gernan B Desio 879929 PA
SSg Ronald Joe J Escopel 899703 PA
Sgt Adonis A Agliam 839491 PA
Sgt Estanislao G Agcaoili Jr 853560 PA
Sgt Ramel O Buslon 858714 PA
Sgt Garry B Basco 859964 PA
CPT CHRISTOPHER LAN M DELA CRUZ O–146211 PA
1LT RENGILE V PALMERO O–146526 PA
1LT MICHAEL G DIAZ O–18012 PA
2LT MARY NICOLE M GEE O–20942 PA
MSg Dennis M Ferrer 816866 PA
TSg Dante H Laga 832525 PA
TSg Democrito Urbano 833607 PA
TSg Denmark R Sampaga 833102 PA
SSg Michael L Torres 835371 PA
SSg Richard T Tormes 840356 PA
SSg Ramonito E Ariola 840843 PA
SSg Elie A Gutierrez 845314 PA
SSg Roger T Ravena 845629 PA
SSg Alvin C Bagayan 853659 PA
SSg Michael L De Guia 859980 PA
SSg Roderick S Diaz 8[illegible] PA
SSg Marlon C Ollica 860[illegible] PA
SSg Michael P Tagle 861[illegible] PA
SSg Enrico C David 861435 PA
SSg Abdul Jabar I Beto 8[illegible] PA
SSg Oscar D Alcaraz 8[illegible] PA
SSg Nathaniel B Abdon 8[illegible] PA
SSg James R Guaro 874458 PA
SSg Ariane M Sacopon 879806 PA
SSg Edgardo M Mifioza 890096 PA
Sgt Edgar R Nimer 800056 PA
Sgt Tirso J Obena 845222 PA
Sgt Sashi L Tagaylo 856893 PA
Sgt Francisco E Mauro [illegible]902 PA
Sgt Reynold M Cordero [illegible] PA

/Sgt Zalde

RESTRICTED

AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

SO Nr 388, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 June 2022, cont'n:

Sgt Zaldy R Villeguez 860135 PA
Sgt Ferdinand B Rancudo 860149 PA
Sgt Mario S Villanueva Jr 860274 PA
Sgt Edwardson S Padilla 860360 PA
Sgt Richard R Malhin 861238 PA
Sgt Gomer M Daroya 863143 PA
Sgt Ronnie P Depasucat 865414 PA
Sgt Daryll James M Matulac 871938 PA
Sgt Jonathan M Estrella 873259 PA
Sgt Wilbert J Ursua 874524 PA
Sgt Cezar S Valdez Jr 878630 PA
Sgt Ramil S Laranio 879204 PA
Sgt Alfie V Mercado 879285 PA
Sgt George C Valdez 879720 PA
Sgt Marjohn T Biaca 879899 PA
Sgt Jesus L Puno Jr 879950 PA
Sgt Dennis A Miñoza 880117 PA
Sgt Uloveu R Espejo 880155 PA
Sgt Eljohn J Daguro 884176 PA
Sgt Manuel Mar A Caspillo 884853 PA
Sgt Jay Bee D Tadile 890097 PA
Sgt Ryan M Ledesma 891218 PA
Sgt Dhong G Tadeo 892146 PA
Sgt Jowin E Vergara 892252 PA
Sgt Alexander S Beniga 894897 PA
Sgt Julyto A Cimeni 895303 PA
Sgt Shello A Sachez 895338 PA
Sgt Kraig Y Lomas-e 899674 PA
Sgt Arnold M Pascua 860137 PA
Sgt Mark Anthony T David 860184 PA
Sgt Marlon F Delos Santos 860346 PA
Sgt Chrismar S Namoc 860364 PA
Sgt Edwin C Luis 863033 PA
Sgt Billy Villarta 865380 PA
Sgt Jonathan D Adigan 866675 PA
Sgt Marvin D Alcaraz 872975 PA
Sgt Mark Jayson C Portugal 873269 PA
Sgt Joemer I Anarcon 875628 PA
Sgt St Vincent A Orpilla 878683 PA
Sgt Garry P Dianora 879209 PA
Sgt Gil James C Anquilo 879461 PA
Sgt Garry R Madronial 879875 PA
Sgt Caesar J Mendoza 879940 PA
Sgt Benjie M Tullao 879966 PA
Sgt Ariel P Perez 880137 PA
Sgt Jee-r U Altoveros 884155 PA
Sgt Ramil S Solomon 884732 PA
Sgt Julius M Silo 887442 PA
Sgt Lawrence A Mendiola 891170 PA
Sgt Rolly P Gil 891361 PA
Sgt Denver D Garduque 892160 PA
Sgt John Rudolf E Bulanadi 894766 PA
Sgt Reynald Jeif Zamora Dacula 895293 PA
Sgt Jester Paul R Buenavista 899669 PA
Sgt Arnold V Mina 899701 PA

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO R FORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SO REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
"B"

Note: Para 1 last para SO Nr 388.

ANNEX "L-14-A"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/rls/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 391

1. Para 1, SO Nr 360, GHQ, AFP dtd 16 Jun 2022 is amended, to read:

"Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from PSG and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for period of six (6) years from 30 June 2022 to 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

LTC RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA O–135922 PA
MAJ RENANTE K PACHECO O–134108 PA
MAJ RONILO B PO O–138844 PA
MAJ EMMYRSON B QUINTO O–14634 PA
MAJ JETHRO D AGBING O–15148 PA
CPT CZAR M CARSIDO O–16568 PA
CPT DEFHERSON AMOR O ARANGO O–16971 PA
MSg Fernando R Paran 780887 PA
MSg Willy U Saboy 797025 PA
TSg Jesus B Ballestero 811541 PA
TSg Noel C Rosales 815311 PA
TSg Fely D Agliam 816850 PA
TSg Kent M Balatayo 827368 PA
TSg Rex Anthony V Castro 832481 PA
TSg Dennis C Moselina 835650 PA
SSg Jervil C Navalra 796527 PA
SSg Roly G Lumain 833339 PA
SSg Julious S Sumaoy 842334 PA
SSg Elmer T Tapales 844064 PA
SSg Angelbert A Buhia 845493 PA
SSg Esacio I Monday Jr 845947 PA
SSg Michael P Bermudez 851554 PA
SSg Gerson S Pampangan 855116 PA
SSg Rogelio C Battung Jr 856884 PA
Sgt Jester D Ogahayon 842491 PA
Sgt Edilberto G Atienza Jr 849254 PA
Sgt Theody Mark D Dunlao 849325 PA

LTC RENE J GIROY O–13934 PA
LTC DENNIS D NOLASCO O–14100 PA
MAJ NELSON P LIBONGCOGON O–136850 PA
MAJ ARCEL A SOCO O–14570 PA
MAJ JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA O–14749 PA
CPT FELICITO I NAVARRO O–16068 PA
CPT ERICK GLEN A SANCHEZ O–16699 PA
MSg Roberto C Patricio 792073 PA
MSg Melecio A Castro Jr 823024 PA
TSg Ruel S Barruga 815229 PA
TSg Noel E Tapanan 816485 PA
TSg Arthur L Naranjo 822866 PA
TSg Sonny B Baruela 826857 PA
TSg Philip A Garingo 835498 PA
TSg Roy D Corpin 838156 PA
SSg Alixel C Cabudlan 832261 PA
SSg Ruben Dayag 838061 PA
SSg Adonis V Samsona 843537 PA
SSg Lourd E Sumalpong 844073 PA
SSg Adones C Inlego 845877 PA
SSg Alexis S Beniga 846017 PA
SSg Rexter P Alferez 854908 PA
SSg Jameo A Delos Nieves 856433 PA
SSg Menald L Hilario 860242 PA
Sgt Marlon A Ypil 843988 PA
Sgt Jessie E Nonog 849263 PA
Sgt Jameson Q Amondina 855777 PA

/Sgt Louie . . .

SO Nr 391, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 Jun 2022, cont'n:

Sgt Louie L Oriña 857001 PA
Sgt Miguelito D Cayaban 860021 PA
Sgt Erwin J Peralta 861280 PA
Sgt Exequiel D Taguinod Jr 863060 PA
Sgt Jeffrey C Bade 868395 PA
Sgt Wes Anzeld M Roxas 873220 PA
Sgt Romulo D Gabatin 879878 PA
Sgt Manjun P Ortega 879982 PA
Sgt Alfrance Q Suan 880026 PA
Sgt Roderick P Perez 884768 PA
Sgt Bernie A Batiancila 908274 PA
Cpl Angelyn A Marquez 855087 PA
Cpl Maraman D Gonzalgo 861978 PA
Cpl Eric P Bares 872981 PA
Cpl Franklin S Tabuzares 876033 PA
Cpl Julito T Padilla 890033 PA
Cpl Eliseo P Lumabas 899746 PA
Sgt Roland D Irong 857199 PA
Sgt Jomar S Agtuca 860231 PA
Sgt Johnbehil M Penlonal 862999 PA
Sgt Jonathan A Mamalompong 866455 PA
Sgt Joebert D Miguel 879795 PA
Sgt Lennon Anthony O Valdez 879942 PA
Sgt Fernando D Bayadog 880074 PA
Sgt James D Escobar 894807 PA
Cpl Ramil A Codera 845967 PA
Cpl Jenuel M Pomicpic 857935 PA
Cpl Ace Joseph C Pimentel 866897 PA
Cpl Peregrine AL M Lacasaca 874546 PA
Cpl Danilo B Mercado II 894087 PA
Cpl Reynaldo C Betongga 902352 PA"

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO T PORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
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Note: Para 1 last para SO Nr 391.

ANNEX "L-14-B"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES MCVV/msl/6011
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

OTAG/PCRD 18 July 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 436

1. Extracted. (Confidential)

2. Attached/Unassigned status of LTC WILVIN B CUSTODIO O–14202 PA with GHQ & HSC DS with DND from PA is terminated eff 04 July 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

3. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from units indicated and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of three (3) years eff 16 July 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 16 July 2025, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Name	Unit
MAJ CHRISTY ISIS A GABASA O–15578 PA	PSG
MAJ MAC ALLEN S DAYAG O–115850 PA	PSG
SSg Edgar C Clores 858389 PA	PA
SSg Allan S Banguiran 858420 PA	PA

4. 2LT JAMEL VENZ D MANLEGRO O–21380 PAF is Ordered to Duty in the Philippine Air Force eff 01 July 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

5. MSg Alvin E Jimenez 789340 PA is relieved from PA and reassigned to PMA for a period of six (6) years eff 01 August 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 01 August 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

6. Attached/Unassigned status of the fol-named EP with GHQ & HSC dy SDU from PA is terminated eff 30 June 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

SSg Edgar C Clores 858389 PA
SSg Allan S Banguiran 858420 PA

/7. Fol-named . . .

ANNEX "L-14-C"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/rls/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 389

1. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from their respective Major Services and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 30 June 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to their respective Major Services eff 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Philippine Air Force

MAJ CHRISTOPHER IAN D DUPALCO O–15701 PAF
TSg Ehric O Ocqula 848792 PAF
TSg Robert F Asuncion 849530 PAF
TSg Reagan C Anilao 849577 PAF
TSg Jasper Menardo C Asuncion 849902 PAF
SSg Mark Daryll L Iponia 862871 PAF
Sgt Rhany I Abonales 900533 PAF
A1C Jorem T Lumanao 915281 PAF
TSg Isagani B Faeldonia 838504 PAF
TSg Jeric S Babilonia 848555 PAF
TSg Aldrin E Diesta 849385 PAF
TSg Expedito A Tamayo Jr 849572 PAF
TSg Leonard G Cabrera 849682 PAF
SSg Agusto Marlon S Jaramillo 849789 PAF
SSg Saturnino A Amo II 867564 PAF
A1C Rafael B Artibel 896757 PAF

xxx

Philippine Navy

LTJG KENDRICK IVAN E SALIO O–18319 PN
SSg Rouen S Pamat 849014 PN(M)
SSg Rodolfo K Mazano Jr 850444 PN(M)
ET2 Romulo D Cordero Jr 854416 PN
QM3 Redonte B Belmonte 869655 PN
PO3 Martin L Roa 869717 PN
SN1 Lym C Dorepes 886842 PN
Cpl Joey C Altajeros 899852 PN(M)
SN1 Roland Kenneth M Preagola 915951 PN
FN2 Mark Lester M Rodriguez 918291 PN
YN1 Rolly P Arias Jr 802963 PN
TSg Alex E Uriarte 830570 PN(M)
SSg Rolly P Dilag 850062 PN(M)
ET3 Jojit T Superficial 852440 PN
DC3 Jeffey Roger L [illegible] 868746 PN
PO3 Edward P Servan[illegible] PN
Cpl Gilbert P Bosi 894479 PN(M)
Cpl Jeffery M Sinfuego [illegible] PN(M)
Cpl Lyoid D Buenvides [illegible] PN(M)
S2BM Jay-r R Desepeda 910283 PN
S2SK Melbejoy P Apostol 924495 PN
SN2 Jay Lloyd M Pormento 953580 PN

Philippine Army

Cpl Michael G Legaspi 845519 PA
Cpl Christopher P Faburada 861412 PA
Cpl Renato B Rancudo Jr 875620 PA
Cpl Rolly N Borromeo 879762 PA
Cpl Khydr James A Pader 880090 PA
Cpl Richard Ryan A Escanlar 849317 PA
Cpl Dexter D Polido 8[illegible] PA
Cpl Brigido B Jacinto [illegible] PA
Cpl Almer C Rapusas [illegible] PA
Cpl Paul Edyson T Nagcalin 885602 PA

/Cpl [illegible]

SO Nr 389, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 June 2022, cont'n:

Cpl David-dave P Basa 888629 PA
Cpl Jeric W Candelaria 891399 PA
Cpl George N Drapite 896410 PA
Cpl Enrique B Macinas 897167 PA
Cpl Mark Angel R Bonlog 899295 PA
Cpl Richard John B Sonon 899307 PA
Cpl Arnel N Asne 902399 PA
Cpl Mark Anthony D Perlas 905382 PA
Cpl Ricart Jhake C Salazar 906101 PA
Cpl John Mark T Artiaga 910977 PA
Cpl Winston M David 911610 PA
Cpl Edward Andeza Gallardo 915059 PA
Cpl Rocky P Esquibil 922445 PA
Pfc Mark Jayson R Paguel 877689 PA
Pfc Benjamin L Bastasa Jr 899156 PA
Pfc Roberto C Sartin Jr 899692 PA
Pfc Renjie T Adlawon 905452 PA
Pfc Allen Bless Q Omega 930561 PA
Pfc Bonifacio M Amistoso Jr 931869 PA
Pfc Gener M Malicdem 933583 PA
Pfc Ramon D Gabatin 937569 PA
Pfc Vicente G Henon 941074 PA
Pfc Jomaree B Vicente 945944 PA
Pvt Romel G Bongato 957958 PA
Cpl Lisandro C Sebastian 890084 PA
Cpl Roy Roger M Casero 893353 PA
Cpl Jayson M Catbagan 896439 PA
Cpl Rejie Peñafiel 899258 PA
Cpl Ariel S Vicente 899299 PA
Cpl Jude Ian D Gutierrez 899320 PA
Cpl Aldrin D Magsayo 905198 PA
Cpl Ronel T Tapales 905794 PA
Cpl Marjun T Tumapat 908231 PA
Cpl Eduardo H Cacananta 911560 PA
Cpl Dante M De Vera 913697 PA
Cpl Ariel Jay S Tiempo 920651 PA
Cpl Mark B Alinsonorin 924941 PA
Pfc Ronel P Carecio 888763 PA
Pfc Mark P Bagayan 899680 PA
Pfc Nicart V Bernardino 899722 PA
Pfc Jason T Artiaga 926087 PA
Pfc Jerick Dave R Octaviano 931233 PA
Pfc Kurt Kevin J Ramirez 932120 PA
Pfc Jessie Anthony R Tamano 935352 PA
Pfc Rollyn Jay C Casas 941636 PA
Pvt Paul Andre V Corpuz 957916 PA
Pvt Winner A Estrea 969189 PA

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO P PORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

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Note: Para 1 last para SO Nr 389.

SO Nr 519, GHQ, AFP dtd 30 August 2022, cont'n:

4. Fol-named EP are relieved from GHQ & HSC dy OCSAFP and reassigned to GHQ & HSC, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 01 October 2022 and subsequently reassigned to PA eff 01 October 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

SSg Carlos M Lacano 853619 PA
SSg Ranky M Pastor 858707 PA
Sgt Aldrin C Dagang 875400 PA
Sgt Roberth S Funchica 895203 PA

5. SSg Christian Nesty S Flores 855556 PA is relieved from GHQ & HSC dy OCSAFP and reassigned to AFPHSC for a period of three (3) years eff 01 October 2022 and subsequently reassigned to PA eff 01 October 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

6. Fol-named EP are relieved from PA and reassigned to units indicated for a period of six (6) years eff 01 September 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 01 September 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Name	Unit
Cpl Harry W Gawang 928530 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Joey M Olata 866564 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Gaudencio B Yacon Jr 898215 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Allan T Pajal 908551 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Mark Anthony L Lastimosa 925025 PA	VISCOM, AFP

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL BACARRO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO R PORTEZ JR
Colonel MNSA (INF) PA
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

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ANNEX "L-14-D"

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

MCVV/msl/6011

OTAG/PCRD

30 August 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 519

1. Detached Service of the fol-named Officer and EP with GHQ & HSC dy OCSAFP from their respective Major Services is terminated eff 01 October 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

1LT CATHERINE MAE E GONZALES O–18677 PAF
Cpl Harry W Gawang 928530 PA
Pvt Joey M Olata 866564 PA
Pvt Gaudencio B Yacon Jr 898215 PA
Pvt Allan T Pajal 908551 PA
Pvt Jayson I Hernandez 966515 PA
Pvt Johnny D Racho 967135 PA
Cpl Michael D Lagahit 904582 PA
Cpl Johny D Lumbuan 913222 PA
Pvt Burt M Pandita 842250 PA
Pvt Fritz M Pacure 867516 PA
Pvt Sidny A Alega 899771 PA
Pvt Mark Anthony L Lastimosa 925025 PA

xxx

2. 1LT ALTHEA NEHEMIAH A FREGILLANA O–19356 PA is relieved from PSG and reassigned to GHQ & HSC dy OJ1 for a period of three (3) years eff 01 September 2022 and subsequently reassigned to PA eff 01 September 2025, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

3. Fol-named EP are relieved from PA and reassigned to AFPHSC for a period of six (6) years eff 01 September 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 01 September 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

TSg Romeo E Granil 832622 PA
SSg Florendo S Espe 855275 PA
Sgt Harold Y Corrales 852014 PA
Sgt Richard A Ladra 855272 PA
Sgt Juanito F Soriano Jr 868567 PA
Sgt Fred A Flores 878635 PA
Cpl Nazer John F Constantino 897374 PA
Pfc Jomari F Caldero 932650 PA
Pfc Bobby B Taña 942066 PA

/4. Fol-named . . .

ANNEX "L-14-E"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/rls/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 390

1. Extracted. (Confidential)

2. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from units/offices indicated and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 30 June 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to their respective Major Services eff 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Name	Unit/Office
MAJ DONALD A BERNALDEZ O-137106 PA	PSG
TSg Roy A Malabarbas 809099 PAF	PSG
YN1 Dominador P Pormento 823967 PN	EASTMINCOM, AFP
TSg Luisito A Rasos Jr 828394 PA	AFPSOCOM
TSg Cristotle D Taguinod 828846 PA	AFPSOCOM
TSg Manuel V Mallmban 849701 PAF	AFPSOCOM
TSg Salvador B Codon Jr 849762 PAF	GHQ & HSC dy OTCN
SSg Ven C Mampay 843590 PA	AFPSOCOM
SSg Judy C Gulab 843799 PA	PSG
SSg Amel A Ballera 849322 PA	PSG
SSg Adison G Pascua 853526 PA	GHQ & HSC, AFP
SSg Ramil B Bual 856419 PA	EASTMINCOM, AFP
SSg Alvin D Layaguin 863083 PA	AFPSOCOM
SSg Jason O Badillo 870548 PAF	PSG
PO3 Joel J Pascual 849971 PN	[illegible]
Sgt Jonathan P Rafalla 861035 PN(M)	[illegible]
Sgt Joel C De Guzman 871969 PA	[illegible]
UT3 Jonathan N Tamises 878846 PA	PSG
Sgt Harold Glenn C Figuracion 879079 PA	[illegible]
DP3 Diadem R Capistrano 886239 PN	EAST[illegible], AFP
ET3 Rofel O Cabardo 886850 PN	EASTMINCOM, AFP
SN1 Carlos Q Omega III 886228 PN	GHQ & HSC dy AFPCC
Pfc Alexander D Puda 880063 PA	AFPSOCOM
A2C Gerald F Perado 947660 PAF	PSG

3. Attached/Unassigned status of MAJ ERWIN CZAR C ERCILLA O-15140 PA with GHQ & HSC DS with DND from PA is terminated eff 30 June 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

/4. Comm[illegible] on . .

SO Nr 390, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 June 2022, cont'n:

4. Commutation of 176 days accumulated leave is granted to CPT ALENA MARIE T HOSANA O-18973 MC eff 16 May 2022, pursuant to EO Nr 1077, s-1986, subject to the availability of funds.

5. Commutation of 40 days accumulated leave is granted to CPT CLARK PAUL A RIVERA O-20782 JAGS eff 31 January 2022, pursuant to EO Nr 1077, s-1986, subject to the availability of funds.

6. TSg Jordan C Rodriguez 848690 PAF is placed on Detached Service with AFPPGMC from AFPHSC for a period of six (6) months from 01 July 2022 to 01 January 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

7. Detached Service of AW2C Danica I Gamino 933809 PAF with GHQ & HSC dy OJ4 from PAF is extended for another period of six (6) months from 01 June 2022 to 01 December 2022. WP.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

BERNARDO R FORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

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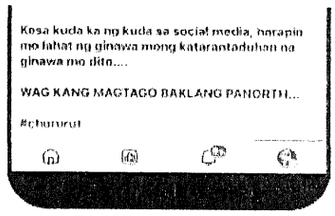
Note: Para 7 last para SO Nr 390.

ANNEX "L-15"

Liram Ramadriaga


Kosa kuda ka ng kuda sa social media, harapin mo lahat ng ginawa mong katarantaduhan na ginawa mo dito....
WAG KANG MAGTAGO BAKLANG PANORTH...
#chururut

12 DEC AT 02:32

Meron na plano sampahan kayo ng kasong plunder. 9 kayo. Naituro ka na nila fajarda at acosta na tinaggap nyo ni lachica ang pera sabit na kayo dun hindi nyo dapat tinaggap yun hindi kayo disbursement officer. Im offering u a way out Gusto ko maging General ka pa. Yun natanggap mo na pera tel then binigay mo sa akin ako na bahala magpaliwanag kasi kakasuhan din ako bago maging state witness. Meron din 3 na mag state witness sa Dep ed at OVP itituro ka at lachica kanya kanya na ligtas sila. Okay lang ako makulong kaya ko lumabas pero huwag ikaw sayang ka. Meron isang INC minister na nakikipag usap sa akin para kay Sara gusto nila meron masakripisyo. Eh maliwanag sa testimony nila fajarda at acosta ang pag identify sayon Hindi pwede makulong ka si Sara lulusot pero paano kung maimpeach sya hindi na maging presidnte? Diretso ka bilibid. Remember Gobyerno ngayon ang kalaban ninyo galit na galit si pbbm kay sara ayaw lang ipahalata. at gusto nila matanggal si Sara paano ka? - From Ram.

Message

ANNEX "M"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR

CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

- versus -

I.S. No._____

For: Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

AFFIDAVIT

(of Col. Raymund Dante P. Lachica)

I, **RAYMUND DANTE PETINA LACHICA**, of legal age, Filipino, and with office address at Headquarters, Philippine Army, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City, Metro Manila, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby depose and state the following in response to the Affidavit dated November 29, 2025 of Ramil L. Madriaga (the "**Madriaga Affidavit**"):

1. I am a Commissioned Officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines ("**AFP**"), with the rank of Colonel. I was commissioned on March 21, 1993, and have served continuously in various command and intelligence assignments.

A copy of my updated AFP Summary of Information is attached to this Affidavit as **Annex "M-1"** in support thereof.

2. From November 2016 to July 16, 2018, I served as the Commander of the 3rd Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army, which covered key areas in Mindanao, including Davao City, where I led counter-insurgency operations, community development initiatives, and coordination with local government units to maintain peace and stability in the region.

(Please see attached updated AFP Summary of Information, **Annex "M-1"** of this Affidavit.)

3. After completing my Master's in National Security Administration in September 2020, I served in the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines ("**ISAFP**") beginning February 1, 2021 until September 16, 2022, as Chief of the Governance and Strategy Management Office.

(Please see attached updated AFP Summary of Information, **Annex "M-1"** of this Affidavit.)

4. On September 16, 2022, I was designated as Commander of the Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group ("**VPSPG**"), which was established to provide close-in security and protection to the Vice President of the Philippines, her immediate family members, and execute comprehensive security operations to preempt and neutralize any form of violence against them. As VPSPG Commander and overall head of the group, I was responsible for directing all protective strategies, overseeing personnel deployment and risk assessments, and ensuring operational readiness to fulfill our mandates.

(Please see attached updated AFP Summary of Information, **Annex "M-1"** of this Affidavit.)

5. I was also designated as Security Officer of the Office of the Vice President ("**OVP**"), for purposes of COA-DBM-DILG-GCG-DND Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 dated January 8, 2015, in connection with use of confidential or intelligence funds of the OVP, which I supervised in my capacity as VSPG Commander responsible for managing intelligence operations necessary to facilitate the execution of OVP programs and initiatives.

6. I served as Commander of the VPSPG until it was deactivated on February 6, 2025, after which I was reassigned as

Commander of the newly activated AFP Security and Protection Group ("**ASPG**"), a role I held until October 4, 2025.

(Please see attached updated AFP Summary of Information, **Annex "M-1"** of this Affidavit.)

7. Madriaga's allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit are malicious and obvious fabrications intended to defame and discredit VPSD, and the people that work under her.

8. First, there is no truth to Madriaga's claim that "Col. Nolasco... tapped (my) services to head the VPSPG" (in par. 14, Madriaga Affidavit). I was designated as VPSPG Commander after submitting myself for consideration in accordance with AFP procedures, where candidates are evaluated based on merit, experience, and suitability. I was shortlisted by the AFP Senior Officers Placement Board based on my track record in intelligence and battalion command, and ultimately selected based on merit.

9. To be sure, Dennis Nolasco could not have "tapped" me or facilitated my designation as VPSPG Commander because he is junior to me in rank, holding the position of Lieutenant Colonel, not Colonel as Madriaga erroneously claims, and is nearly 10 years my junior in age. It would thus have been absurd for Lt. Col. Nolasco to have exerted any influence over my appointment, especially since we were not acquainted before my designation as VPSPG Commander in September 2022.

10. Madriaga's claim that he worked with Lt. Col. Nolasco and myself, from **July 2022 to April 2023**, in "tactical transport services, securing VP Sara and other VIPs, conveying highly confidential information, and transporting large amounts of money" is a complete fabrication (in pars. 15 to 20, Madriaga Affidavit). I do not know and have never met Madriaga, and only became aware of his existence after the Madriaga Affidavit was widely publicized in the media. Furthermore, Madriaga's claim is impossible because I only assumed command of the VPSPG in **September 2022**, and had not worked for VPSD prior to that.

11. Secondly, as Commander of the VPSPG, I would not have permitted someone with Madriaga's documented criminal history, including a prior conviction for kidnapping, even if subsequently acquitted, to approach VPSD, let alone collaborate with, the unit

entrusted with protecting VPSD. Admission to the VPSG demands exhaustive vetting, comprehensive background investigations, specialized training, and unblemished credentials—standards Madriaga cannot satisfy. Indeed, Madriaga was never included in the VPSPG roster of troops or engaged in any capacity, as confirmed by official records.

Copies of the ASPG Certification dated January 9, 2026 attesting that Madriaga was never a member of nor employed by the VPSPG from its activation on June 30, 2022 to its deactivation on February 6, 2026, and the VPSPG Roster of Troops dated July 7, 2022, and AFP Special Orders, all of which exclude Madriaga, are attached as **Annexes "M-2"**, **"M-3"**, and **"M-4" series** of this Affidavit in support thereof.

12. To be sure, I could not have arrived with "**two DepEd vehicles**" in connection with the alleged confidential fund transactions as Madriaga claims (in par. 17, Madriaga Affidavit) because I had no control over or custody of any DepEd vehicles, which are entrusted only to authorized DepEd officers and officials.

13. Finally, although my tenure with ISAFP began in 2020, well after Madriaga's claimed ISAFP employment from 2001 to 2015 (as alleged in par. 3[b] of the Madriaga Affidavit, there is no indication from my personal knowledge or inquiries with former colleagues that Madriaga ever served as an agent, asset, or in any capacity with ISAFP. I am also informed that Madriaga was similarly not connected with the PSG, contrary to his allegations (in pars. 3[d] and 8, Madriaga Affidavit), which renders his entire testimony suspect.

14. It should therefore be abundantly clear that Madriaga's allegations are obvious fabrications. These baseless claims not only distort facts but also aim to malign and erode public trust in dedicated public servants like VPSD, and those that serve under her, including Col. Nolasco and myself. Accordingly, in response to these malicious assertions, and to safeguard my personal and professional integrity, I have filed a criminal complaint for cyberlibel against Madriaga and his counsel Atty. Raymond Palad before the Office of the City Prosecutor of Davao City.

15. I am executing this Affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements based on my personal knowledge, and to support Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte's Complaint-Affidavit for perjury against Ramil L. Madriaga, specifically to disprove the allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit that fall within my personal knowledge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of March 2026, in the City of Taguig, Metro Manila.

RAYMUND DANTE P. LACHICA
Affiant

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the affiant and that I am satisfied that he has read the foregoing Affidavit, that she understood the same, and that he executed it freely and voluntarily.

ARVIN M. CAGUIOA
Senior Assistant City Prosecutor
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

ANNEX "M-1"

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

as of 16 Feb 2026

IMB, OADJ, PA
Date Printed: 16 Feb 2026
Time Printed: 05:16:57 PM
PMCode: A391993

(RANK)	(LASTNAME)	(FIRSTNAME)	(MI)	(AFPSN)	(AFPOS/ BOS)	(STATUS)
COL	LACHICA	RAYMUND DANTE	P	O-11278	INF (MNSA) PA	ACTIVE

1A. **HOME ADDRESS:** BLK-17 LOT-30, VILLA MAGSANOC, MANKILAM, TAGUM CITY, DAVAO DEL NORTE
1B. **PRESENT ADDRESS:** AO832 PAOVILLE, FORT BONIFACIO, TAGUIG CITY, NCR, FOURTH DISTRICT
1C. **OFFICE/ STATION ADDRESS:** HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT GROUP
1D. **EMAIL ADDRESS:** lachix93@yahoo.com **LATEST PHONE NO:** 0917-304-3143

2. **DATE/ PLACE OF BIRTH:** 22 Sep 1970/ Agoo, La Union **AGE:** 55

3. **SOURCE OF COMMISSION:** PMA **DATE OF COMMISSION:** 21 Mar 1993

4A. **DATE OF RANK:** 27 Nov 2019 **TENURE IN RANK:** 27 Nov 2029 **NUMBER IN SLL:**

4B. **LAST PFT RESULT:**

REMARKS	PURPOSE	DATE TAKEN	PLACE TAKEN
-	-	-	-

4C. **ANNUAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:** **DATE TAKEN:** **PLACE TAKEN:**
PHYSICAL PROFILE:

4D. **MARKSMANSHIP QUALIFICATION:** RIFLE-EXPERT
DATE TAKEN: 31 Aug 2017 **PLACE TAKEN:** H3IB, 7ID, PA

4E. **EPER OVERALL RATING** **PERIOD COVERED** **RATER**

LEADERSHIP VALUES:
PERFORMANCE OF DUTY:
PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES:
OFFICER CATEGORIZATION:
PROMOTIONAL POTENTIALS:

5A. **DATE ENTERED GOV'T SVC:** **LENGTH OF OTHER GOVT SVC:** 0 years 0 months 0 days
5B. **DATE ENTERED MIL SVC:** 01 Apr 1989 **LENGTH OF PRE-ENTRY SVC:** 3 years 11 months 20 days
6. **DATE OF OTD/CAD:** 21 Mar 1993 **LENGTH OF OTD/CAD SVC:** 32 years 10 months 26 days
7. **COMPULSORY RETIREMENT:** 22 Sep 2027 **TOTAL LENGTH OF ACTIVE SVC:** 36 yrs, 10 mo & 16 days
8. **PRESENT DUTY ASSIGNMENT:**

DESIGNATION	UNIT	DATE ASSIGNED

9. **MILITARY SCHOOLING:**

COURSE TAKEN	SCHOOL	DATE COMPLETED	RATING	STANDING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (PMA)	PHIL MILITARY ACADEMY	21 Mar 1993	-	/
SCOUT RANGER OPERATION CRSE	FIRST SCOUT RANGER REGMT, PA	27 May 1993	88.89	/
BASIC RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING	ARMY MARKS TRNG UNIT, TCPA	06 Jun 1993	-	/
SPL OPERATIONS TEAM TRAINING	CIVIL MIL OPNS SCHL, TCPA	07 Jul 1993	-	/
BASIC AIRBORNE COURSE	SPECIAL FORCES SCHOOL, SFR(A)	03 Dec 1996	-	/
INFANTRY OFFR BASIC COURSE	CBT ARMS SCHL, TRADOC, PA	02 Sep 1997	88.89	27/32
MICRO COMPUTER OPERATION COURSE	ARMY MGMT INFO CENTER	10 Mar 2000	92.97	/
ACCESS PROGRAMMING COURSE	ARMY MGMT INFO CENTER	26 May 2000	91.88	/
MILITARY INTEL OFFICER COURSE	THE INTEL SCHOOL, ISG, PA	24 Nov 2000	88.02	/
RURAL TRADECRAFT COURSE	THE INTEL SCHOOL, ISG, PA	15 Dec 2000	-	/
CTIAC,MTT	US ARMY 1ST SPECIAL FORCES GRP	11 Apr 2001	-	/
VIP PROTECTION AND SECURITY CRSE	THE INTEL SCHOOL, ISG, PA	21 Sep 2001	-	/
INFANTRY OFFICER ADVANCE COURSE	CBT ARMS SCHL, TRADOC, PA	06 May 2003	91.527	27/59
RP-UK CRISIS MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	NATL COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION GROUP	24 Jan 2008	-	/
UN MILITARY OBSERVER COURSE	PKOS, AFP PEACEKEEPING OPN CENTER, GHQ	02 May 2008	-	/

UN STAFF OFFICER CRSE	US PACIFIC COMMAND, GPOI (MTT)	12 Aug 2009	-	/
EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT COURSE	CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATION GROUP, PA	31 Jan 2014	-	/
ONLINE INFORMATION SYSTEMS COURSE	TSS, ASR (P), PA	11 Apr 2014	93.41	2/30
INFO SUPPORT AFFAIRS OFFRS CORRESPONDENCE CRSE	CMOS, CMOG, PA	30 Apr 2014	-	/
COMMAND AND STAFF OPNS LAW CRSE	ASIA PACIFIC CENTRE FOR MIL LAW	14 May 2015	-	/
COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF COURSE	AFP COMND & GEN STAFF COLL	02 Dec 2015	91.516	108/142
MASTER IN NATIONAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	NDCP, DND	04 Sep 2020	-	/
CASE OFFICERS SUMMIT	ISAFP	07 Apr 2021	-	/
AFPTR E-TRNG	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES & STRATEGY MGMT	30 Apr 2021	-	/

10. **CIVILIAN SCHOOLING:**

COURSE TAKEN	SCHOOL	DATE COMPLETED	GRADUATE
ELEMENTARY/GRADE 6	DOÑA ROSARIO ELEM SCHL	23 Mar 1983	GRADUATED
HIGHSCHOOL/4TH YEAR	DMMMSU, SAN FERNANDO LA UNION	31 Mar 1987	GRADUATED
MASTER IN PUBLIC MGMT PROG MAJ IN DEVT & SCTY	DEVT ACADEMY OF THE PHILIPPINES	03 Dec 2015	GRADUATED

11A. **ASSIGNMENT:**

DESIGNATION	UNIT/ OFFICE	GEO LOCATION	INCLUSIVE DATE
PLATOON LEADER	C CO, 64IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Aug 1993 - 17 Jan 1996
ADMIN OFFICER	C CO, 64IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	04 Sep 1993 - 17 Jan 1996
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	C CO, 64IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	04 Jul 1994 - 17 Jan 1996
RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OFFICER	C CO, 64IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Aug 1994 - 17 Jan 1996
MESS OFFICER	C CO, 64IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Feb 1995 - 17 Jan 1996
CAA COY COMDR	18 DDN CAA CO, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	30 May 1995 - 12 Nov 1995
COMPANY COMDR	B CO, 64IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	17 Jan 1996 - 10 Sep 1996
ASST OPNS OFFR	DTU, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Oct 1996 - 01 Feb 1997
INTEL OFFICER	DTU, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Oct 1996 - 01 Feb 1997
TACTICAL OFFICER	DTU, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Oct 1996 - 01 Feb 1997
CHIEF	RES & DOC SEC, DTU, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Oct 1996 - 01 Feb 1997
COMPANY COMDR	B CO, 27IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Oct 1997 - 13 May 1999
CAA COY COMDR	14 MAG CAA CO, 27IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	15 Jun 1998 - 13 May 1999
SIGNAL OFFICER	27IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	13 May 1999 - 19 Jan 2000
ATHLETIC OFFICER	27IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	13 May 1999 - 19 Jan 2000
INTEL OFFICER	27IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	13 May 1999 - 19 Jan 2000
OPNS & TRNG OFFR	27IB, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	13 May 1999 - 19 Jan 2000
CAA COY COMDR	13 MAG CAA CO, 6ID, PA	MINDANAO	13 May 1999 - 19 Jan 2000
ASST CHIEF, INTEL RESEARCH BR	OG3, ISG, PA	NCR	16 Mar 2001 - 16 Oct 2001
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	11ISU, ISG, PA	MINDANAO	01 Nov 2001 - 04 Dec 2002
FIELD STN COMDR	FS 116, 11ISU, ISG, PA	MINDANAO	04 Nov 2001 - 04 Jan 2003
FIELD STN COMDR	FS 118, 11ISU, ISG, PA	MINDANAO	20 Apr 2002 - 04 Jan 2003
DUTY	HQS, 3ID, PA	VISAYAS	01 Jun 2003 - 01 Jul 2003
INTEL OFFICER	TF PANAY, 3ID, PA	VISAYAS	01 Jul 2003 - 01 Sep 2005
REASSIGNED	1ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Sep 2005 - 15 Sep 2005
INTEL OFFICER	102 BDE, 1ID, PA	MINDANAO	15 Sep 2005 - 20 Oct 2006
REASSIGNED	10ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Nov 2006 - 01 Mar 2007
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	25IB, 10ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Mar 2007 - 01 Oct 2007
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE	25IB, 10ID, PA	MINDANAO	25 Sep 2007 - 01 Oct 2007
CHIEF	WESMINCOM OPN BR, COD, AFPCC	NCR	08 Oct 2007 - 16 Jul 2008
CHIEF	EASTMINCOM OPN BR, COD, AFPCC	NCR	08 Oct 2007 - 31 Aug 2009
ATTACHED UNASSIGNED	HHSG, PA	NCR	31 Aug 2009 - 15 Nov 2009
DEPUTY G2	OG2, 10ID, PA	MINDANAO	16 Nov 2009 - 19 Jan 2010
OIC, AC, S, G2	OG2, 10ID, PA	MINDANAO	19 Jan 2010 - 01 Jun 2010
DETACHED SERVICE	AFPPKOC, GHQ, AFP	NCR	01 Jun 2010 - 17 May 2011

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

as of 16 Feb 2026

CONTINUATION OF SOI: COL RAYMUND DANTE PETINA LACHICA O-11278 INF (MNSA) PA

ATTACHED UNASSIGNED	HHSG, PA	NCR	01 Jun 2010 - 17 May 2011
OPNS & TRNG OFFR	14PCL, UNMIL	LIBERIA	19 Aug 2010 - 01 May 2011
REASSIGNED	HQS PHIL ARMY	NCR	17 May 2011 - 23 May 2011
REASSIGNED	TRADOC, PA	LUZON	23 May 2011 - 20 Jun 2011
REASSIGNED	CSS, TRADOC, PA	LUZON	20 Jun 2011 - 16 Oct 2011
HEAD, SCTY AND OPN DEPT	CSS, TRADOC, PA	LUZON	01 Jul 2011 - 01 Jul 2013
HEAD, NON-ACAD DEPT	CSS, TRADOC, PA	LUZON	01 Aug 2011 - 01 Jul 2013
DIRECTOR FOR RES & SPL STUDIES	CSS, TRADOC, PA	LUZON	16 Oct 2011 - 01 Jul 2013
DETACHED SERVICE	VLGH, AFPMC	NCR	01 Jul 2013 - 21 Oct 2013
CHIEF PLANS & OPNS BR	SOS, TRADOC, PA	NCR	01 Nov 2013 - 02 Mar 2015
DIRECTOR FOR RES & SPL STUDIES	SOS, TRADOC, PA	NCR	01 Nov 2013 - 02 Mar 2015
TEMPORARY DUTY	AFPCGSC	NCR	02 Mar 2015 - 02 Dec 2015
ATTACHED UNASSIGNED	HHSBN, 7ID, PA	LUZON	04 Jan 2016 - 01 Feb 2016
REASSIGNED	7ID, PA	LUZON	04 Jan 2016 - TO DATE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	702 BDE, 7ID, PA	LUZON	01 Feb 2016 - 03 May 2016
COMMANDING OFFICER	84IB, 7ID, PA	MINDANAO	03 May 2016 - 07 Nov 2016
COMMANDING OFFICER	3IB, 7ID, PA	MINDANAO	07 Nov 2016 - 16 Jul 2018
ATTACHED UNASSIGNED	HHSBN, 7ID, PA	LUZON	16 Jul 2018 - 01 Aug 2018
REASSIGNED	HHSG, PA	NCR	01 Aug 2018 - 06 Nov 2020
DIRECTOR	SSC, HHSG, PA	NCR	14 Aug 2018 - 06 Nov 2020
REASSIGNED	ISAFP	NCR	06 Nov 2020 - 16 Sep 2022
CHIEF, GSMO	GSMO, ISAFP	NCR	01 Feb 2021 - 16 Sep 2022
COMMANDER	VPSPG, AFP	NCR	16 Sep 2022 - 06 Feb 2025
COMMANDER	ASPG	NCR	06 Feb 2025 - 04 Oct 2025
REASSIGNMENT	ASPG	NCR	02 Jun 2025 - 04 Oct 2025
REASSIGNMENT	HHSG, PA	NCR	04 Oct 2025 - TO DATE

11B. **SPECIAL DUTIES:**

DESIGNATION	UNIT/ OFFICE	GEO LOCATION	INCLUSIVE DATE
CHAIRMAN INTEL TASK UNIT	ITG 6, ISAFP	VISAYAS	01 Jul 2003 - 01 Sep 2005
MBR, JRICC	JRIC6, JAPIC, GHQ, AFP	VISAYAS	01 Jul 2003 - 09 Sep 2005
MBR, JRICC	JRIC9, JAPIC, GHQ, AFP	MINDANAO	15 Sep 2005 - 20 Oct 2006
CHAIRMAN INTEL TASK UNIT	ITG 9, AFPJIC	MINDANAO	15 Sep 2005 - 20 Oct 2006
CHRMN, RE-ENLISTMENT BD	25IB, 10ID, PA	MINDANAO	20 Mar 2007 - 01 Oct 2007
CHRMN, LOD BD	25IB, 10ID, PA	MINDANAO	01 Sep 2007 - 01 Oct 2007
CURRENT OPNS OFFICER	JF3JFMN	MINDANAO	28 Jun 2008 - 19 Sep 2008
ASST COURSE DIRECTOR	C&SS, TRADOC, PA	NCR	01 Jul 2011 - 21 Sep 2011
DIRECTOR	PMAAAI	NCR	23 Apr 2012 - 15 Feb 2013
MBR, PRE RE-ENLISTMENT BD	SOS, TRADOC, PA	NCR	28 May 2014 - 02 Mar 2015
MBR, CONDUCT BD	SOS, TRADOC, PA	NCR	20 Jun 2014 - 02 Mar 2015

12A. **AWARDS AND DECORATIONS:**

AWARDS	DATE AWARDED	AUTHORITY
DISASTER RELIEF & REHABILITATION RIBBON	14 Aug 1990	GO# 184 HPA dtd 14 Aug 1990
PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION BADGE	13 Sep 1990	GO# 846 GHQ AFP dtd 13 Sep 1990
MILITARY COMMENDATION MEDAL	28 Sep 1990	GO# 470 HPMA dtd 28 Sep 1990
PRESIDENTIAL STREAMER AWARD	18 Dec 1995	GO# 1140 GHQ AFP dtd 18 Dec 1995
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL	23 Jun 1996	GO# 367 H6ID dtd 23 Jun 1996
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ PLAIN BSD	25 Sep 1996	GO# 633 H6ID dtd 25 Sep 1996
AFP PARACHUTIST BADGE	03 Dec 1996	GO# 585 HSFRA dtd 03 Dec 1996
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL	06 Feb 1998	GO# 63 H6ID dtd 05 Feb 1998
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 2ND BAL	27 Jan 1999	GO# 43 H6ID dtd 27 Jan 1999
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 3RD BAL	17 Feb 1999	GO# 194 H6ID dtd 17 Feb 1999

MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 4TH BAL	23 Feb 1999	GO# 242 H6ID dtd 23 Feb 1999
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST SAL	13 May 1999	GO# 01 H6ID dtd 01 May 1999
PEOPLE POWER II RIBBON	15 Oct 2001	GO# 1150 GHQ AFP dtd 15 Oct 2001
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL AFTER 1ST SAL	31 Dec 2001	GO# 3651 HSOUTHCOM dtd 31 Dec 2001
BRONZE CROSS MEDAL	17 May 2002	GO# 942 HSOUTHCOM dtd 17 May 2002
MILITARY COMMENDATION MEDAL W/ 1ST BET	17 May 2002	GO# 944 HSOUTHCOM dtd 17 May 2002
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 2ND BAL AFTER 1ST SAL	12 Jul 2002	GO# 207 HISG dtd 12 Jul 2002
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 3RD BAL AFTER 1ST SAL	26 Apr 2005	GO# 135 H3ID dtd 26 Apr 2005
BRONZE CROSS MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL	05 Nov 2005	GO# 356 H3ID dtd 05 Nov 2005
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 4TH BAL AFTER 1ST SAL	05 Nov 2005	GO# 361 H3ID dtd 05 Nov 2005
MILITARY COMMENDATION MEDAL W/ 2ND BET	10 Apr 2006	GO# 14 H102IBde 1ID dtd 10 Apr 2006
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 2ND SAL	28 Mar 2007	GO# 103 H1ID, PA dtd 28 Mar 2007
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL AFTER 2ND SAL	29 Jan 2008	GO# 477 H10ID, PA dtd 29 Jan 2008
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 2ND BAL AFTER 2ND SAL	24 Mar 2009	GO#175 GHQ & HSC dtd 24 MAR 09
LONG SERVICE MEDAL	01 Apr 2009	GO # 62 HPA DTD 04 FEB 2009
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 3RD BAL AFTER 2ND SAL	31 Mar 2010	GO# 134 dtd 31 Mar 2010
ELECTION DUTY BADGE	21 May 2010	GO# 513 GHQ, AFP dtd 21 May 2010
PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION BADGE W/ 1ST BSS	01 Jul 2010	GO# 841 GHQ, AFP dtd 01 July 2010
UNITED NATIONS MEDAL	15 Dec 2010	MS ELLEN MARGRETHE, SRSG
UNITED NATIONS MEDAL	31 May 2011	GO# 410 GHQ, AFP dtd 31 May 2011
PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION BADGE W/ 2ND BSS	13 Jan 2014	GO# 51 GHQ, AFP dtd 13 January 2014
LONG SERVICE MEDAL W/ 1ST BSS	01 Apr 2014	GO# 29 HPA dtd 16 January 2014
PSYOPS BADGE	30 Apr 2014	GO# 08 HCMOG, PA dtd 30 April 2014
VISAYAN ANTIDISSIDENCE CAMPAIGN MEDAL & RIBBON	13 Aug 2014	Sec VII GO# 606 HPA dtd 13 Aug 2013
LUZON ANTIDISSIDENCE CAMPAIGN MEDAL & RIBBON	13 Aug 2014	GO# 606 HPA dtd 13 Aug 2014
CBT COMDR 'K'" BADGE W/3BS(COY COMDR)"	13 Aug 2014	GO# 606 HPA dtd 13 Aug 2014
ANTI-DISSIDENCE CAMPAIGN MEDAL & RIBBON	13 Aug 2014	GO# 606 HPA dtd 13 Aug 2014
MILITARY CIVIC ACTION MEDAL	13 Aug 2014	GO# 606 HPA dtd 13 Aug 2014
MINDANAO ANTI-DISSIDENCE CAMPAIGN MEDAL & RIBBON	13 Aug 2014	Sec VIII GO# 606 HPA dtd 13 Aug 2013
DISASTER RELIEF & REHABILITATION RIBBON W/ 1ST BSS	13 Aug 2014	GO# 606 HPA dtd 13 Aug 2014
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 4TH BAL AFTER 2ND SAL	17 Jun 2015	GO#376 HTRADOC PA dtd17 Jun 2015
CGSC BADGE	02 Dec 2015	GO#90 CGSC AFP dtd 02 Dec 2015
ANTI-DISS CPGN MEDAL & RIBBON	02 Jun 2016	GO# 289 H7ID, PA dtd 02 Jun 2016
LUZON ANTIDISSIDENCE CAMPAIGN MEDAL & RIBBON W/ 1ST BSS	02 Jun 2016	GO# 296 H7ID, PA dtd 02 Jun 2016
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 3RD SAL	13 Jul 2016	GO#383 H10ID, PA dtd 13 July 2016
CBT COMDR 'K'" BADGE"	12 Sep 2017	GO# 798 HPA dtd 12 Sep 2017
ATR STAKEHOLDER PIN (WARRIOR CATEGORY)	13 Sep 2017	GO# 469 H7ID, PA dtd 13 Sep 2017
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL AFTER 3RD SAL	29 Dec 2017	GO# 720 H7ID, PA dtd 29 Dec 2017
MARKSMANSHIP BADGE(RIFLE-EXPERT)	24 Feb 2018	GO# 64 H7ID, PA dtd 24 Feb 2018
MILITARY CIVIC ACTION MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL	28 Feb 2018	GO# 118 10ID, PA dtd 28 Feb 2018
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 2ND BAL AFTER 3RD SAL	16 Jul 2018	GO# 356 H7ID, PA dtd 16 Jul 2018
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 3RD BAL AFTER 3RD SAL	10 Aug 2018	GO# 470 H10ID, PA dtd 10 Aug 2018
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 4TH BAL AFTER 3RD SAL	15 Jan 2019	GO# 59 HHSG, PA dtd 15 Jan 2019
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 4TH SAL	16 Jul 2019	GO# 837 HPA dtd 16 Jul 19
SILVER CROSS MEDAL	10 Dec 2019	GO# 361 HEASTMINCOM, AFP dtd 10 Dec 2019
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL AFTER 1ST GAL	10 Dec 2019	GO# 360 HEASTMINCOM, AFP dtd 10 Dec 2019
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR	04 May 2020	GO#489 GHQ,AFP dtd 04 May 2020
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST BAL AFTER 4TH SAL	26 Feb 2021	GO# 120, HGHQ, HSC, AFP dtd 24 May 2021(Amended)
GAWAD SA KAPAYAPAAN	25 May 2021	GO#801 GHQ,AFP dtd 25 May 2021
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 2ND BAL AFTER 4TH SAL	18 Jul 2022	GO#162 HISAFP dtd 18 Jul 22
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 3RD BAL AFTER 4TH SAL	16 Sep 2022	GO#317 HISAFP dtd 16 Sep 2022

CONTINUATION OF SOI: COL RAYMUND DANTE PETINA LACHICA O-11278 INF (MNSA) PA

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR W/ 1ST BAL	18 Jul 2023	GO#1000 GHQ,AFP dtd 18 Jul 2023
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 4TH BAL AFTER 4TH SAL	13 Dec 2023	GO#1556 HPA dtd 13 Dec 2023
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL W/ 1ST GAL	17 Nov 2024	GO# 130 HVPSPG dtd 17 Nov 23
MILITARY MERIT MEDAL	06 Jan 2026	GO# 02 GHQ, HSC, AFP dtd 06 Jan 2026

12B. **COMMENDATIONS AND HONORS RECEIVED:**

TYPE	DATE AWARDED	AUTHORITY / AWARDING PERSON
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	07 Jul 1991	CPT BIENVINIDO C CASIS JR (CAV
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	19 Aug 1993	LTC ROGELIO R PANTALIANO (INF)
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	30 Aug 1993	BGEN DANILO P OLAY AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	31 Aug 1993	BGEN DANILO P OLAY AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	15 Mar 1994	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	07 Apr 1994	BGEN OSWALDO P VILLANUEVA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	20 Apr 1994	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	31 May 1994	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	03 Jul 1994	BGEN OSWALDO P VILLANUEVA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	24 Oct 1994	BGEN RENATO M GARCIA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	21 Dec 1994	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	26 May 1995	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	28 May 1995	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	31 May 1995	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION	08 Jun 1995	COMELEC RIGION XI
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	04 Aug 1995	BGEN RENATO M GARCIA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	27 Oct 1995	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
COMMAND PLAQUE	24 Nov 1995	GO#1295 HPA DTD 24 NOV 1995
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	26 Nov 1995	MAJ JAIME B BUENAFLOR (INF) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	24 Feb 1996	MAJ ARADANAS, CO, 27IB, 6ID, PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	12 Aug 1997	LTC GANTE, OIC, CAS, TRADOC, PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	27 Oct 2000	MAJ ANTONIO E TAYAG (OS) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	01 Oct 2002	MAJ FELIMON T SANTOS (FA) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	23 Sep 2004	COL JOGY LEO L FOJAS GSC (INF) PA
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION	11 Dec 2004	LTC EULALIO M ORBASE (QMS) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	28 Apr 2007	MAJ ROLANDO R RODIL INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	15 Feb 2008	BGEN NESTOR Z OCHOA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	19 Sep 2008	LTGEN CARDOZO M LUNA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	09 Apr 2009	COL CRIZALDY A CRISTE (GSC) PAF
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	08 Jul 2009	BGEN ANTHONY J ALCANTARA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	24 Jul 2009	BGEN GEORGE V SEGOVIA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	03 Nov 2009	LTC LEOPOLDO A IMBANG JR FA (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	28 Aug 2010	COL PABLO L LIWAN JR INF (GSC) PA
CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE	03 Sep 2010	LT GEN SIKANDER AFZAL, UNMIL
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	25 Sep 2010	COL PABLO L LIWAN JR INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	26 Oct 2010	COL PABLO L LIWAN JR INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	30 Oct 2010	COL PABLO L LIWAN JR INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	02 Nov 2010	COL PABLO L LIWAN JR INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	10 Nov 2010	COL PABLO L LIWAN JR INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	14 Nov 2010	COL PABLO L LIWAN JR INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	21 Sep 2011	COL DARIO M QUINDOZA INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	23 Sep 2011	COL DARIO M QUINDOZA INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	15 Oct 2011	COL RAMON C YOGYOG INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	15 Oct 2011	COL JALALUDIN BIN HJ MD YUSOF MA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	08 Nov 2011	LTGEN ARTURO B ORTIZ INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	16 Apr 2012	COL DARIO M QUINDOZA INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	28 Jul 2012	COL CELESTINO A GONZALES (CE) GSC PA

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

as of 16 Feb 2026

CONTINUATION OF SOI: COL RAYMUND DANTE PETINA LACHICA O-11278 INF (MNSA) PA

LETTER OF COMMENDATION	08 Oct 2012	COL DARIO M QUINDOZA INF (GSC) PA
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION	24 Oct 2012	MGEN JOSE Z MABANTA AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	23 Nov 2012	COL DARIO M QUINDOZA INF (GSC) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	30 Dec 2012	BGEN BENITO ANTONIO T DE LEON AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	28 Feb 2013	LTGEN EDGARDO E BATENGA AFP (RET)
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	29 Aug 2013	COL DARIO M QUINDOZA INF (GSC) PA
PLAQUE OF APPRECIATION	27 Mar 2014	MGEN MARIA G SOLQUILLO AFP (RET)
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	08 Apr 2014	MGEN BENITO ANTONIO T DE LEON AFP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	11 Apr 2014	COL ISIDRO M DE GUZMAN SC (GSC) PA
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION	29 Apr 2014	COL MAXIMO O IGNACIO (GSC) PA
CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION	23 May 2014	COL GAVIN D EDJAWAN MNSA (INF) PA
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION	28 Jun 2014	JENNIFER SANTIAGO ORETA, OPAPP
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	01 Jul 2014	LTC ALCON R MAGDAMIT GSC (QMS) PA
LETTER OF COMMENDATION	10 Oct 2014	MAJ ALFRED E RAMONES GSC (AGS) PA
COMMAND PLAQUE	17 Jul 2018	MGEN NOEL S CLEMENT AFP
COMMAND PLAQUE	17 Jul 2018	LGEN BENJAMIN R MADRIGAL JR AFP
COMMAND PLAQUE	17 Jul 2018	MGEN NOEL S CLEMENT AFP
COMMAND PLAQUE	17 Jul 2018	MGEN FELIMON T SANTOS JR AFP
PLAQUE OF APPRECIATION	17 Jul 2018	COL MANING S TAWANTAWAN INF (GSC) PA
COMMAND PLAQUE	17 Jul 2018	BGEN ERNESTO C TORRES JR AFP
CSAFP KAPAYAPAAN PLQE	08 Aug 2018	GEN CARLITO G GALVEZ JR AFP
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION	04 Sep 2020	COL LENNON G BABILONIA (GSC) PA
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION	07 Apr 2021	MGEN JOSE ERIEL M NIEMBRA PA
CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT	30 Apr 2021	BGEN EDGARDO C PALMA (MNSA) PA
CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION	25 May 2021	LTGEN ERICKSON R GLORIA PAF

12C. **COMMENDATIONS AND HONORS RECEIVED FROM CIVILIAN SECTOR:**

TYPE	DATE AWARDED	AUTHORITY / AWARDING PERSON
CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION	30 Mar 2005	GOV VICENTE B BERMEJO - ROXAS CITY
CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE	24 Jan 2008	ROGER YOUNG - Programme Manager
CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION	28 Oct 2010	AMBASSADOR NESTOR N PADALHIN
CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION	07 Dec 2010	JULIANA RIBEIRO, IMTC UNMIL
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION	28 Feb 2011	NAULODOLE V MATAITINI, UNMIL
PLAQUE OF APPRECIATION	23 Mar 2013	SACHIKO R VISPERAS
PLAQUE OF APPRECIATION	17 Jul 2018	SARA Z DUTERTE City Mayor
CERT OF ACAD DISTINCTION	05 Jun 2020	ARCHIMEDES H VIAJE, PhD, MNSA, CESE President
DIPLOMA	04 Sep 2020	BGEN ARCHIMEDES H VIAJE AFP (Ret) PhD MNSA CESE President

13A. **STATEMENT OF SERVICES (APPOINTMENTS/PROMOTIONS):**

APPOINTMENTS/FILLER/ETAD	INCLUSIVE DATE	AUTHORITY
PRE-ENTRY: CADET	01 Apr 1989 - 21 Mar 1993	GO#171 GHQ AFP dtd 17 Mar 1989
COMMISSION: PMA	21 Mar 1993	GO # 253 GHQ AFP dtd 19 Mar 1993
OTD/CAD: 2LT CAD	21 Mar 1993 -	GO#253 GHQ AFP dtd 19 Mar 1993

RANK	EFFECTIVE DATE	AUTHORITY	STATUS
1LT	21 Mar 1996	GO#750 GHQ AFP DTD 29 AUG 1996	PERMANENT
CPT	21 Mar 2000	GO#549 GHQ AFP DTD 17 MAY 2000	PERMANENT
MAJ	01 Jul 2005	GO# 478 GHQ AFP dtd 26 Apr 2006	PERMANENT
LTC	01 Dec 2010	GO# 265 GHQ, AFP dtd 10 Mar 2011	PERMANENT
COL	15 Dec 2018	GO# 21 DND, GHQ, AFP dtd 11 Jan 2019	AD INTERIM
COL	27 Nov 2019	GO# 1747 DND, GHQ, AFP dtd 27 Dec 2019	PERMANENT

13B. **GOVERNMENT SERVICES RENDERED:**

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

as of 16 Feb 2026

CONTINUATION OF SOI: COL RAYMUND DANTE PETINA LACHICA O-11278 INF (MNSA) PA

POSITION	AGENCY	EFFECTIVE DATE
-	-	-

14. **PERSON TO CONTACT:** MA. ELVIE ARANJUEZ LACHICA
ADDRESS: B-17 L-30 VILL MAGSANOC, MANKILAM, TAGUM CITY
TEL. NO: 0842161928 **MOBILE NO:** 0956-145-3199
EMAIL: maria.elvie_lachica@yahoo.com

15. **MARITAL STATUS:** MARRIED

16. **DEPENDENTS:**

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	DATE OF BIRTH
JULIANA PETINA LACHICA	MOTHER	14 Feb 1946
MA ELVIE ARANJUEZ LACHICA	SPOUSE	05 Dec 1967
JOANNE MAUREEN ARANJUEZ LACHICA	DAUGHTER	07 Jun 1997
MONICA MARIELLE ARANJUEZ LACHICA	DAUGHTER	15 Mar 1999
JANA ROSELLE ARANJUEZ LACHICA	DAUGHTER	22 Jun 2002
FAYE VALERIE ARANJUEZ LACHICA	DAUGHTER	04 Feb 2008

17. **PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS:**

A. **SEX:** M **HEIGHT:** 168 CM **WEIGHT:** 72 KG **DEXTERITY:** RIGHT

B. **BUILT:** LARGE

C. **RELIGION:** ROMAN CATHOLIC **BLOOD TYPE:** O+

D. **ETHNIC GROUP:** ILOCANO

E. **COMPLEXION:** FAIR **COLOR OF EYES:** BLACK **COLOR OF HAIR:** BLACK

F. **TARIFF SIZES:**

HEAD GEAR: 57

UNIFORM		SHOES	
BDA:	MEDIUM REGULAR	**SIZE:**	19
GOA:	CHEST: 45	**WIDTH:**	REGULAR
	WAIST: 34		

G. **DISTINGUISHING MARKS/ FEATURES:** SCAR ON LEFT ARM

H. **Tax Identification Nr. (TIN):** 185-055-963 **PHIL HEALTH Nr:** 19-000295858-2 **GSIS Nr:** N/A

18. **LEGAL BENEFICIARY:**

NAME	LBP ATM Account Number
-	-

19. **ADMINISTRATIVE/ CRIMINAL RECORDS:**

REPORT/ COMPLAINT	DATE FILED	ADMINISTERING/ ENCODING UNIT	CASE STATUS	DISPOSITION	EFFECTIVITY/ REMARKS
-	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

as of 16 Feb 2026

CONTINUATION OF SOI: COL RAYMUND DANTE PETINA LACHICA O-11278 INF (MNSA) PA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that all entries in this document are true and correct according to my personal knowledge and that failure on my part to report any discrepancy or false entries contained herein shall be considered as a deliberate omission or falsification and shall be ground for filing of criminal, Courts-Martial as well as other administrative charges against me.

COL RAYMUND DANTE P LACHICA O-11278 INF (MNSA) PA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this official output of the Philippine Army Personnel Information System (PIS) Database is based on the Information and supporting documents furnished by the concerned Officer.

JONAS B TEMPLO
Colonel GSC (INF) PA
Adjutant, Philippine Army

NOTE: Any discrepancy noted in this document must be brought to the attention of the Information Management Branch, Office of the Adjutant, Philippine Army (IMB, OAdj, PA). Request for updates or alterations must be supported with appropriate documents.

Purpose: Reference
Date of Last Update: 16 Feb 2026 05:15:52
User: Sgt Ronie Arcangel Gamboa

DATE POSTED: 23 Oct 2024

ANNEX "M-2"

HEADQUARTERS
AFP SECURITY AND PROTECTION GROUP
GHQ & HEAQUARTERS SERVICE COMMAND, AFP
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Email Add: vpspg.opns@gmail.com /Tel Nr: 09171109750

ASPGX

9 January 2026

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that based on the records kept and verification on the published official orders of the Armed Forces of the Philippines during the activation of the Vice-Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG) that **MR. RAMIL MADRIAGA** is a not a member nor employed in the defunct VPSPG from **30 June 2022** up to the deactivation of said unit on **06 February 2025**.

Further certify that the undersigned is one among the pioneer Officer of the then VPSPG activated on 30 June 2022 until its deactivation on 06 February 2025 and subsequently activated the Armed Forces of the Philippines Security and Protection Group (ASPG) effective same date. Likewise, the undersigned confirmed and validated the archives kept in this unit since he has the knowledge in the history as well as the integrity of the available documents. Moreover, the signatory held the following significant positions in the VPSPG and ASPG in support to the Roster of Troops of VPSPG dated 07 July 2022 and the official orders published by the OTAG in connection with the activation of VPSPG in 30 June 2022:

UNIT	DESIGNATION	INCLUSIVE DATE
VPSPG	Operations Officer	30 June 2022 – 06 February 2025
ASPG	Commanding Officer, VIPSPU	06 February 2025 to date
	Acting Commander, ASPG	13 October 2025

This certification is being issued for whatever legal purpose(s) may serve best.

JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA
Lieutenant Colonel (INF) PA
Acting Commander

ANNEX "M-3"

HEADQUARTERS
VICE PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY AND PROTECTION GROUP, AFP
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

VPSPG1

07 July 2022

ROSTER OF TROOPS

OFFICERS

1 LTC RENE J GIROY O-13934 PA
2 LTC DENNIS D NOLASCO O-14100 PA
3 LTC RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA O-135922 PA
4 MAJ ARCEL A SOCO O-14570 PA
5 MAJ CHRISTOPHER IAN D DUPALCO O-15701 PAF
6 MAJ DONALD A BERNALDEZ 0-137106 PA
7 MAJ EMMYSON B QUINTO O-14634 PA
8 MAJ ERWIN CZAR C ERCILLA 0-15140 PA
9 MAJ JETHRO D AGBING O-15148 PA
10 MAJ JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA O-14749 PA
11 MAJ NELSON P LIBONGCOGON O-136850 PA
12 MAJ RENANTE K PACHECO O-134108 PA
13 MAJ RONILO B PO O-138844 PA
14 CPT CHRISTOPHER LAN M DELA CRUZ O-146211 PA
15 CPT CZAR M CARSIDO O-16899 PA
16 CPT DEFHERSON AMOR O ARANGO O-16971 PA
17 CPT ERICK GLEN A SANCHEZ O-16999 PA
18 CPT FELICITO I NAVARRO O-16068 PA
19 CPT LHANGKI D NABUA O-16249 PA
20 CPT MARCELO H AMORA O-17092 PA
21 LTJG KENDRICK IVAN E SALIO O-18319 PN
22 1LT FERDINAND B GARCIA O-151707 PA
23 1LT MICHAEL G DIAZ O-18012 PA
24 1LT RENGILE V PALMERO O-146526 PA
25 2LT JOEL D CAMBIA O-143900 PAF
26 2LT MARY NICOLE M GEE 0-20942 PA

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

1 YNC Donato P Quismundo 802879 PN
2 MSg Fernando R Paran 780887 PA
3 MSg Dennis M Ferrer 816866 PA
4 CPO Lloyd A Sanchez 823859 PN
5 MSg Glenn L Masinas 802395 PA
6 MSg Jesus B Ballesteros 811541 PA
7 MSg Jonathan D Salvador 815808 PA
8 MSg Melecio A Castro Jr 823024 PA
9 MSg Roberto C Patricio 792073 PA

10 MSg Rommel P Guerrero 829675 PAF
11 MSg Willy U Saboy 797025 PA
12 TSg Aldrin E Diesta 849385 PAF
13 TSg Alex E Uriate 830570 PN(M)
14 TSg Arthur L Naranjo 822886 PA
15 TSg Cristotle D Taguinod 828846 PA
16 TSg Dante H Laga 832525 PA
17 TSg Democrito Urbano 833607 PA
18 TSg Denmark R Sampaga 863102 PA
19 TSg Dennis C Moselina 835650 PA
20 TSg Ehric O Ocquia 848792 PAF
21 TSg Eufrocio R Payumo Jr 833560 PA
22 TSg Expedito A Tamayo Jr 849572 PAF
23 TSg Fely D Agliam 816850 PA
24 TSg Isagani B Faeldonia 838504 PAF
25 TSg Jasper Menardo C Asuncion 849902 PAF
26 TSg Jeric S Babilonia 848555 PAF
27 TSg Jimmy R Grimaldo 815999 PA
28 TSg Kent M Balatayo 827368 PA
29 TSg Leonard G Cabrera 849682 PAF
30 TSg Luisito A Rasos Jr 828394 PA
31 TSg Manuel V Malimban 849701 PAF
32 TSg Maynard T Mamauag 837927 PA
33 TSg Medel J Panganiban 840431 PAF
34 TSg Noel C Rosales 815311 PA
35 TSg Noel E Tapanan 816485 PA
36 TSg Philip A Garingo 835498 PA
37 TSg Reagan C Anilao 849577 PAF
38 TSg Rex Anthony V Castro 832481 PA
39 TSg Reydan L Claunan 853053 PAF
40 TSg Robert F Asuncion 849530 PAF
41 TSg Romeo C Brito Jr 852775 PAF
42 TSg Roy A Malabarbas 809099 PAF
43 TSg Roy D Corpin 838186 PA
44 TSg Ruel S Barruga 815229 PA
45 TSg Salvador B Codon Jr 849762 PAF
46 TSg Sonny B Baruela PA 828857 PA
47 YN1 Dominador P Pormento 823967 PN
48 YN1 Rolly P Arias Jr 802963 PN
49 ET2 Romulo D Cordero Jr 854416 PN
50 DP2 Ronaldo L Maniling 849968 PN
51 PO2 Allen Mar D Ang 869662 PN
52 PO2 Martin L Roa 869717 PN
53 SSg Abdul Jabar I Beto 864248 PA
54 SSg Adison G Pascua 853526 PA
55 SSg Adones C Iniego 845877 PA
56 SSg Adonis V Samsona 843537 PA
57 SSg Agusto Marlon S Jaramillo 849789 PAF
58 SSg Alexis S Beniga 846017 PA

59 SSg Alimar P Mendez 853355 PA
60 SSg Alixci C Cabudlan 832261 PA
61 SSg Alvin D Layaguin 863083 PA
62 SSg Angelbert A Buhia 845493 PA
63 SSg Anthony R Valle 859954 PA
64 SSg Antonio T Abuel 843774 PA
65 SSg Ariane M Sacopon 879806 PA
66 SSg Arnel A Ballera 849322 PA
67 SSg Arthur Y Taquiqui 866650 PA
68 SSg Christian Q Galeon 849935 PAF
69 SSg Edgardo M Miñoza 880096 PA
70 SSg Elden T Ucab 849688 PAF
71 SSg Elle A Gutierrez 845314 PA
72 SSg Elleazar C Marzan 861422 PA
73 SSg Elmer T Tapales 8444064 PA
74 SSg Enrico C David 861435 PA
75 SSg Esacio I Monday Jr 845947 PA
76 SSg Fernando M Garcia 849552 PAF
77 SSg Filamarcelo C Gollayan 836253 PA
78 SSg Garry P Sevilla 872086 PA
79 SSg Garry Q Molina 860301 PA
80 SSg Geman B Desio 879929 PA
81 SSg Gerardo Bacerra III 844844 PA
82 SSg Gerson S Pampangan 855116 PA
83 SSg Jameo A Delos Nieves 856433 PA
84 SSg James R Guaro 874458 PA
85 SSg Jason O Badillo 870548 PAF
86 SSg Jay T Galsim 860078 PA
87 SSg Jorvil C Navaira 798527 PA
88 SSg Jose Darius A Velasquez 863021 PA
89 SSg Judy C Guiab 843799 PA
90 SSg Julios S Sumaoy 842334 PA
91 SSg Lourd E Sumalpong 844073 PA
92 SSg Mark Daryll L Iponla 862871 PAF
93 SSg Marlon C Ollica 860336 PA
94 SSg Menald L Hilario 860242 PA
95 SSg Michael L De Guia 859980 PA
96 SSg Michael L Torres 835371 PA
97 SSg Michael P Tagle 861375 PA
98 SSg Micheal P Bermudez 851554 PA
99 SSg Nathaniel B Abdon 868327 PA
100 SSg Noel W Alos 861347 PA
101 SSg Oscar D Alcaraz 866619 PA
102 SSg Ramil B Bual 856419 PA
103 SSg Ramonito E Ariola 844843 PA
104 SSg Rexter P Alferez 854908 PA
105 SSg Rey L Causing 874520 PA
106 SSg Richard T Tormes 840956 PA
107 SSg Roderick S Diaz 866178 PA

108 SSg Roderick T Salas 832516 PA
109 SSg Rodolfo K Mazano Jr 850444 PN(M)
110 SSg Rodrigo B Agustin Jr 845350 PA
111 SSg Rogelio C Battung Jr 856884 PA
112 SSg Roger C Bagayan 853659 PA
113 SSg Roger T Ravena 845629 PA
114 SSg Rolly D Dilag 850052 PN(M)
115 SSg Roly G Lumain 833339 PA
116 SSg Ronald Joe J Escopel 899703 PA
117 SSg Rouen S Pamat 849014 PN(M)
118 SSg Ruben Dayag 838061 PA
119 SSg Saturnino A Amo II 867564 PAF
120 SSg Ven C Mampay 843590 PA
121 UT3 Jonathan N Tamises 878846 PA
122 DC3 Jeffrey R Ca 868746 PN
123 DC3 Roger D Diaz 8399812 PN
124 DP3 Diadem R Capistrano 886239 PA
125 ET3 Jojit T Superficial 853440 PN
126 ET3 Rofel O Cabardo 886850
127 MR3 Renato M Sotero 833028 PN
128 QM3 Redonte B Belmonte 869655 PN
129 Sgt Adonis A Agilam 839491 PA
130 Sgt Alexander S Beniga 894897 PA
131 Sgt Alfie V Mercado 879285 PA
132 Sgt Alfrance Q Suan 880028 PA
133 Sgt Ariel P Perez 880137 PA
134 Sgt Arnold M Pascua 860137 PA
135 Sgt Arnold V Mina 899701 PA
136 Sgt Benjie M Tullao 879966 PA
137 Sgt Bernie A Batiancila 908274 PA
138 Sgt Billy Villarta 865380 PA
139 Sgt Caesar K Mendoza 879940 PA
140 Sgt Cezar S Valdez Jr 878630 PA
141 Sgt Chrismar S Namoc 860364 PA
142 Sgt Daryll James M Estrella 873259 PA
143 Sgt Daryll James M Matulac 871938 PA
144 Sgt Dennis A Miñoza 880117 PA
145 Sgt Denver D Garduque 892160 PA
146 Sgt Dhong G Tadeo 892146 PA
147 Sgt Edgar R Nimer 800053 PA
148 Sgt Ediberto G Atienza Jr 849254 PA
149 Sgt Edwardson S Padilla 860360 PA
150 Sgt Edwin C Luis 863033 PA
151 Sgt Eljohn J Daguro 884176 PA
152 Sgt Erwin J Peralta 861280 PA
153 Sgt Estanislao G Agcaoili Jr 853560 PA
154 Sgt Exequiel D Taguinod Jr 863060 PA
155 Sgt Ferdinand B Rancudo 860149 PA
156 Sgt Fernando D Bayadog 880074 PA

108 SSg Roderick T Salas 832516 PA
109 SSg Rodolfo K Mazano Jr 850444 PN(M)
110 SSg Rodrigo B Agustin Jr 845350 PA
111 SSg Rogelio C Battung Jr 856884 PA
112 SSg Roger C Bagayan 853659 PA
113 SSg Roger T Ravena 845629 PA
114 SSg Rolly D Dilag 850052 PN(M)
115 SSg Roly G Lumain 833339 PA
116 SSg Ronald Joe J Escopel 899703 PA
117 SSg Rouen S Pamat 849014 PN(M)
118 SSg Ruben Dayag 838061 PA
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121 UT3 Jonathan N Tamises 878846 PA
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123 DC3 Roger D Diaz 8399812 PN
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125 ET3 Jojit T Superficial 853440 PN
126 ET3 Rofel O Cabardo 886850
127 MR3 Renato M Sotero 833028 PN
128 QM3 Redonte B Belmonte 869655 PN
129 Sgt Adonis A Agilam 839491 PA
130 Sgt Alexander S Beniga 894897 PA
131 Sgt Alfie V Mercado 879285 PA
132 Sgt Alfrance Q Suan 880028 PA
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142 Sgt Daryll James M Estrella 873259 PA
143 Sgt Daryll James M Matulac 871938 PA
144 Sgt Dennis A Miñoza 880117 PA
145 Sgt Denver D Garduque 892160 PA
146 Sgt Dhong G Tadeo 892146 PA
147 Sgt Edgar R Nimer 800053 PA
148 Sgt Ediberto G Atienza Jr 849254 PA
149 Sgt Edwardson S Padilla 860360 PA
150 Sgt Edwin C Luis 863033 PA
151 Sgt Eljohn J Daguro 884176 PA
152 Sgt Erwin J Peralta 861280 PA
153 Sgt Estanislao G Agcaoili Jr 853560 PA
154 Sgt Exequiel D Taguinod Jr 863060 PA
155 Sgt Ferdinand B Rancudo 860149 PA
156 Sgt Fernando D Bayadog 880074 PA

157 Sgt Francisco E Mauro Jr 859902 PA
158 Sgt Garry B Basco 859964 PA
159 Sgt Garry P Dianora 879209 PA
160 Sgt Garry R Madronial 879875 PA
161 Sgt George C Valdez 879720 PA
162 Sgt Gil James C Anquilo 879461 PA
163 Sgt Gomer M Daroya 863143 PA
164 Sgt Harold Glenn C Figuracion 879079 PA
165 Sgt James D Escobar 894807 PA
166 Sgt Jameson Q Amondina 856777 PA
167 Sgt Jay Bee D Tadile 890097 PA
168 Sgt Jaysie J Osdaña 902284 PAF
169 Sgt Jee-r U Altoveros 884155 PA
170 Sgt Jeffrey C Bade 868395 PA
171 Sgt Jessie E Nonog 849258 PA
172 Sgt Jester D Ogahayon 842491 PA
173 Sgt Jester Paul R Buenavista 899669 PA
174 Sgt Jesus L Puno Jr 879950 PA
175 Sgt Joebert D Miguel 879795 PA
176 Sgt Joel C De Guzman 871969 PA
177 Sgt Joemer I Anarcon 875628 PA
178 Sgt Joffrey B Porras 871300 PN (M)
179 Sgt John Rudolf E Bulanadi 894766 PA
180 Sgt Johnbehil M Penional 862999 PA
181 Sgt Jomar S Agtuca 860231 PA
182 Sgt Jonathan A Mamalompong 866455 PA
183 Sgt Jonathan D Adigan 866675 PA
184 Sgt Jonathan P Rafaila 861035 PN(M)
185 Sgt Jowin E Vergara 892252 PA
186 Sgt Julius M Silo 887442 PA
187 Sgt Julyto A Cimeni 895303 PA
188 Sgt Kraig Y Lomas-e 899674 PA
189 Sgt Lawrence A Mendiola 891170 PA
190 Sgt Lennon Anthony O Valdez 879942 PA
191 Sgt Louie I Oriña 857001 PA
192 Sgt Lyndon C Quismundo 863496 PN (M)
193 Sgt Manuel Mar A Caspillo 884853 PA
194 Sgt Mario S Villanueva Jr 860274 PA
195 Sgt Marjohn T Biaca 879899 PA
196 Sgt Marjun P Ortega 879982 PA
197 Sgt Mark Anthony N Medida 883070 PAF
198 Sgt Mark Anthony T David 860184 PA
199 Sgt Mark Jayson C Portugal 873269 PA
200 Sgt Marlon A Ypil 843988 PA
201 Sgt Marlon F Delos Santos 860346 PA
202 Sgt Marvin D Alcaraz 872975 PA
203 Sgt Miguelito D Cayaban 860021 PA

204 Sgt Ramel O Buslon 858714 PA
205 Sgt Ramil S Laranio 879204 PA
206 Sgt Ramil S Solomon 884732 PA
207 Sgt Reynald Jeif Zamora Dacula 895293 PA
208 Sgt Reynaldo M Cordero 860099 PA
209 Sgt Rhany I Abonales 900533 PAF
210 Sgt Richard R Malhin 861238
211 Sgt Roderick P Perez 884768 PA
212 Sgt Roland D Irong 857199 PA
213 Sgt Rolly P Gil 891361 PA
214 Sgt Romulo D Gabatin 879878 PA
215 Sgt Ronnie P Depasucat 865414 PA
216 Sgt Ryan M Ledesma 891218 PA
217 Sgt Sashi L Tagaylo 855693 PA
218 Sgt Sheilo A Sachez 895338 PA
219 Sgt St Vincent A Orpilla 878683 PA
220 Sgt Theody Mark D Dunlao 849325 PA
221 Sgt Tirso J Obena 845222 PA
222 Sgt Uloveu R Espejo 880155 PA
223 Sgt Vincent A Orpilla 878683 PA
224 Sgt Wes Anzeld M Roxas 873220 PA
225 Sgt Wilbert J Ursua 874524 PA
226 Sgt Zaldy Villeguez 860135 PA
227 PO3 Edward P Servando 835940 PN
228 PO3 Joel J Pascual 849971 PN
229 SN1 Carlos Q Omega III 886228 PN
230 SN1 Lym C Dorepes 886842 PN
231 SN1 Ronald Kenneth M Preagola 915951 PN
232 Cpl Aldrin D Magsayo 905198 PA
233 Cpl Almer C Rapusas 879985 PA
234 Cpl Angelyn A Marquez 855067 PA
235 Cpl Ariel Jay S Tiempo 920651 PA
236 Cpl Ariel S Vicente 899299 PA
237 Cpl Arnel N Asne 902399 PA
238 Cpl Brigido B Jacinto 877841 PA
239 Cpl Christopher P Faburada 861412 PA
240 Cpl Danilo B Mercado II 894087 PA
241 Cpl Dante M De Vera 913697 PA
242 Cpl David-dave P Basa 888629 PA
243 Cpl Dexter D Polido 865469 PA
244 Cpl Eduardo H Cacananta 911560 PA
245 Cpl Edward A Gallardo 915059 PA
246 Cpl Elisio P Lumabas 899746 PA
247 Cpl Enrique B Macinas 897167 PA
248 Cpl Eric P Bares 872981 PA
249 Cpl Franlin S Tabuzares 876033 PA
250 Cpl George N Drapite 896410 PA
251 Cpl Gilbert P Bosi 894479 PN(M)
252 Cpl Jayson M Catbagan 896439 PA

253 Cpl Jeffery M Sinfuego 909701 PN(M)
254 Cpl Jeric W Candelaria 891399 PA
255 Cpl Jeruel M Pomicpic 857935 PA
256 Cpl Joey C Altajeros 899852 PN(M)
257 Cpl John Mark T Artiaga 910977 PA
258 Cpl Jude Ian D Gutierrez 899320 PA
259 Cpl Julito T Padilla 890033 PA
260 Cpl Khydr James Pader 880090 PA
261 Cpl Lisandro C Sebastian 890084 PA
262 Cpl Lyoid D Buenvides 922539 PN(M)
263 Cpl Marjun T Tumapat 908231 PA
264 Cpl Mark Angel R Boniog 899295 PA
265 Cpl Mark Anthony D Perlas 905382 PA
266 Cpl Mark B Alinsonorin 924941 PA
267 Cpl Marsman D Gonzalgo 861978 PA
268 Cpl Marvin John S Camaso 897783 PN (M)
269 Cpl Micheal G Legaspi 845519 PA
270 Cpl Micheal N Tibong 904310 PN (M)
271 Cpl Paul Edyson T Naguinlin 885602 PA
272 Cpl Peregrine Al M Lacasaca 874546 PA
273 Cpl Ramil A Codera 845967 PA
274 Cpl Rejie Peñafiel 899258 PA
275 Cpl Renato B Rancudo Jr 875620 PA
276 Cpl Reynaldo C Betongga 90252 PA
277 Cpl Ricart Jhake C Salazar 906101 PA
278 Cpl Richard John B Sonon 899307 PA
279 Cpl Richard Ryan A Escanda 849317 PA
280 Cpl Rocky P Esquibil 922445 PA
281 Cpl Rolly N Borromeo 879762 PA
282 Cpl Ronel T Tapales 905794 PA
283 Cpl Roy Roger M Casero 893353 PA
284 Cpl Winston M David 911610 PA
285 Cpl Ace Joseph C Pimentel 866897 PA
286 F1CD Rudy G Moreno 869761 PN
287 F2EN Marlon M Valencia 914626 PN
288 FN2 Mark Lester M Rodriguez 918291 PN
289 S2BM Jay-r R Desepeda 918283 PN
290 S2DP Archie S Perra 922065 PN
291 S2SK Melbejoy P Apostol 924495 PN
292 SN2 Jay Lloyd M Pormento 953580 PN
293 Pfc Alexander D Puda 880063 PA
294 Pfc Allen Bless Q Omega 930561 PA
295 Pfc Benjamin L Bastasa Jr 899156 PA
296 Pfc Bonifacio M Amistoso Jr 931869 PA
297 Pfc Gener M Malicdem 933583 PA
298 Pfc Jason T Artiaga 925087 PA
299 Pfc Jerick Dave R Octaviano 931233 PA
300 Pfc Jessie Anthony R Tamano 935352 PA
301 Pfc Jomaree B Vicente 945944 PA

302 Pfc Kurt Kevin J Ramirez 932120 PA
303 Pfc Mark Jayson R Paguel 877689 PA
304 Pfc Mark P Bagayan 899680 PA
305 Pfc Nicart V Bernardino 899722 PA
306 Pfc Ramon D Gabatin 937569 PA
307 Pfc Renjie T Adlawon 905452 PA
308 Pfc Roberto C Sartin Jr 899692 PA
309 Pfc Rollyn Jay C Casas 941636 PA
310 Pfc Ronel P Carecio 888763 PA
311 Pfc Vicente G Henon 941074 PA
312 AW1C Frenzie N Balagat 917599 PAF
313 A1C Gerald A Obsequio 913321 PAF
314 A1C Jorem T Lumanao 915281 PAF
315 A1C Mark Jaysen R Hernandez 918689 PAF
316 A1C Rafael B Artibel 896757 PAF
317 A2C Charles Dave G Candog 935275 PAF
318 A2C Gerald F Perado 947660 PAF
319 A2C Joshua S Gammad 939679 PAF
320 A2C Joshuel John C Serrano 939969 PAF
321 Pvt Paul Andre V Corpuz 957916 PA
322 Pvt Romel G Bongato 957958 PA
323 Pvt Winner A Estrea 969189 PA

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces

RESTRICTED

ANNEX "M-4"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/rls/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 388

1. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from PA and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 30 June 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

MAJ ERWIN CZAR C ERCILLA O–15140 PA
CPT LHANGKI D NABUA O–16249 PA
CPT MARCELO H AMORA O–17092 PA
1LT FERDINAND B GARCIA O–151707 PA
MSg Glenn L Masinas 802395 PA
MSg Jonathan D Salvador 815808 PA
TSg Jimmy R Grimaldo 815999 PA
TSg Eufrocino R Payumo Jr 833560 PA
TSg Maynard T Mamauag 837927 PA
SSg Roderick T Salas 832516 PA
SSg Filamarcelo C Gollayan 836253 PA
SSg Antonio T Abuel 843774 PA
SSg Gerardo Bacerra III 844844 PA
SSg Rodrigo B Agustin Jr 845350 PA
SSg Alimar P Mendez 853355 PA
SSg Anthony R Valle 859954 PA
SSg Jay T Galsim 860078 PA
SSg Garry Q Molina 860301 PA
SSg Noel W Alos 861347 PA
SSg Elleazar C Marzan 861422 PA
SSg Jose Darius A Velasquez 863021 PA
SSg Arthur Y Taquiqui 866650 PA
SSg Garry P Sevilla 872086 PA
SSg Rey L Causing 874520 PA
SSg Gernan B Desio 879929 PA
SSg Ronald Joe J Escopel 899703 PA
Sgt Adonis A Agliam 839491 PA
Sgt Estanislao G Agcaoili Jr 853560 PA
Sgt Ramel O Buslon 858714 PA
Sgt Garry B Basco 859964 PA
CPT CHRISTOPHER LAN M DELA CRUZ O–146211 PA
1LT RENGILE V PALMERO O–146526 PA
1LT MICHAEL G DIAZ O–18012 PA
2LT MARY NICOLE M GEE O–20942 PA
MSg Dennis M Ferrer 816866 PA
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TSg Democrito Urbano 833607 PA
TSg Denmark R Sampaga 863102 PA
SSg Michael L Torres 835271 PA
SSg Richard T Tormes 840253 PA
SSg Ramonito E Ariola 84[illegible] PA
SSg Elie A Gutierrez 845314 PA
SSg Roger T Ravena 845629 PA
SSg Alvin C Bagayan 853659 PA
SSg Michael L De Guia 859980 PA
SSg Roderick S Diaz 8[illegible] PA
SSg Marlon C Ollica 860[illegible] PA
SSg Michael P Tagle 861[illegible] PA
SSg Enrico C David 861435 PA
SSg Abdul Jabar I Beto [illegible] PA
SSg Oscar D Alcaraz 8[illegible] PA
SSg Nathaniel B Abdon [illegible] PA
SSg James R Guaro 874458 PA
SSg Ariane M Sacopon 879806 PA
SSg Edgardo M Miñoza 880096 PA
Sgt Edgar R Nimer 800056 PA
Sgt Tirso J Obena 845222 PA
Sgt Sashi L Tagaylo 856693 PA
Sgt Francisco E Mauro Jr [illegible] PA
Sgt Reynold M Cordero [illegible] PA

/Sgt Zaldy

RESTRICTED

AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

SO Nr 388, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 June 2022, cont'n:

Sgt Zaldy R Villeguez 860135 PA
Sgt Ferdinand B Rancudo 860149 PA
Sgt Mario S Villanueva Jr 860274 PA
Sgt Edwardson S Padilla 860360 PA
Sgt Richard R Malhin 861238 PA
Sgt Gomer M Daroya 863143 PA
Sgt Ronnie P Depasucat 865414 PA
Sgt Daryll James M Matulac 871938 PA
Sgt Jonathan M Estrella 873259 PA
Sgt Wilbert J Ursua 874524 PA
Sgt Cezar S Valdez Jr 878630 PA
Sgt Ramil S Laranio 879204 PA
Sgt Alfie V Mercado 879285 PA
Sgt George C Valdez 879720 PA
Sgt Marjohn T Biaca 879899 PA
Sgt Jesus L Puno Jr 879950 PA
Sgt Dennis A Miñoza 880117 PA
Sgt Uloveu R Espejo 880155 PA
Sgt Eljohn J Daguro 884176 PA
Sgt Manuel Mar A Caspillo 884853 PA
Sgt Jay Bee D Tadile 890097 PA
Sgt Ryan M Ledesma 891218 PA
Sgt Dhong G Tadeo 892146 PA
Sgt Jowin E Vergara 892252 PA
Sgt Alexander S Beniga 894897 PA
Sgt Julyto A Cimeni 895303 PA
Sgt Shello A Sachez 895338 PA
Sgt Kraig Y Lomas-e 899674 PA
Sgt Arnold M Pascua 860137 PA
Sgt Mark Anthony T David 860184 PA
Sgt Marlon F Delos Santos 860346 PA
Sgt Chrismar S Namoc 860364 PA
Sgt Edwin C Luis 863033 PA
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Sgt Mark Jayson C Portugal 873269 PA
Sgt Joemer I Anarcon 875628 PA
Sgt St Vincent A Orpilla 878683 PA
Sgt Garry P Dianora 879209 PA
Sgt Gil James C Anquilo 879461 PA
Sgt Garry R Madronial 879875 PA
Sgt Caesar J Mendoza 879940 PA
Sgt Benjie M Tullao 879966 PA
Sgt Ariel P Perez 880137 PA
Sgt Jee-r U Altoveros 884155 PA
Sgt Ramil S Solomon 884732 PA
Sgt Jullus M Silo 887442 PA
Sgt Lawrence A Mendiola 891170 PA
Sgt Rolly P Gil 891361 PA
Sgt Denver D Garduque 892160 PA
Sgt John Rudolf E Bulanadi 894766 PA
Sgt Reynald Jeif Zamora Dacula 895293 PA
Sgt Jester Paul R Buenavista 899669 PA
Sgt Arnold V Mina 899701 PA

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO R FORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SO REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
"B"

Note: Para 1 last para SO Nr 388.

ANNEX "M-4-A"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/rls/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 391

1. Para 1, SO Nr 380, GHQ, AFP dtd 16 Jun 2022 is amended, to read:

"Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from PSG and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for period of six (6) years from 30 June 2022 to 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

LTC RANDOLPH E ESPINOSA O–135922 PA
MAJ RENANTE K PACHECO O–134108 PA
MAJ RONILO B PO O–138844 PA
MAJ EMMYRSON B QUINTO O–14634 PA
MAJ JETHRO D AGBING O–15148 PA
CPT CZAR M CARSIDO O–16568 PA
CPT DEFHERSON AMOR O ARANGO O–16971 PA
MSg Fernando R Paran 780887 PA
MSg Willy U Saboy 797025 PA
TSg Jesus B Ballestero 811541 PA
TSg Noel C Rosales 815311 PA
TSg Fely D Agliam 816850 PA
TSg Kent M Balatayo 827368 PA
TSg Rex Anthony V Castro 832481 PA
TSg Dennis C Moselina 835650 PA
SSg Jorvil C Navalra 796527 PA
SSg Roly G Lumain 833339 PA
SSg Julious S Sumaoy 842334 PA
SSg Elmer T Tapales 844064 PA
SSg Angelbert A Buhia 845493 PA
SSg Esacio I Monday Jr 845947 PA
SSg Michael P Bermudez 851554 PA
SSg Gerson S Pampangan 855116 PA
SSg Rogelio C Battung Jr 856884 PA
Sgt Jester D Ogahayon 842491 PA
Sgt Edilberto G Atienza Jr 849254 PA
Sgt Theody Mark D Dunlao 849325 PA
LTC RENE J GIROY O–13934 PA
LTC DENNIS D NOLASCO O–14100 PA
MAJ NELSON P LIBONGCOGON O–136850 PA
MAJ ARCEL A SOCO O–14570 PA
MAJ JOSEPH ISRAEL B ELEOSIDA O–14749 PA
CPT FELICITO I NAVARRO O–16068 PA
CPT ERICK GLEN A SANCHEZ O–16699 PA
MSg Roberto C Patricio 792073 PA
MSg Melecio A Castro Jr 823024 PA
TSg Ruel S Barruga 815229 PA
TSg Noel E Tapanan 816485 PA
TSg Arthur L Naranjo 822866 PA
TSg Sonny B Baruela 826857 PA
TSg Phillip A Garingo 835498 PA
TSg Roy D Corpin 838156 PA
SSg Alixel C Cabudlan 832261 PA
SSg Ruben Dayag 838061 PA
SSg Adonis V Samsona 843537 PA
SSg Lourd E Sumalpong 844073 PA
SSg Adones C Inlego 845877 PA
SSg Alexis S Beniga 846017 PA
SSg Rexter P Alferez 854908 PA
SSg Jameo A Delos Nieves 856433 PA
SSg Menald L Hilario 860242 PA
Sgt Marlon A Ypil 843988 PA
Sgt Jessie E Nonog 849253 PA
Sgt Jameson Q Amondina 855777 PA

/Sgt Louie . . .

SO Nr 391, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 Jun 2022, cont'n:

Sgt Louie L Oriña 857001 PA
Sgt Miguelito D Cayaban 860021 PA
Sgt Erwin J Peralta 861280 PA
Sgt Exequiel D Taguinod Jr 863060 PA
Sgt Jeffrey C Bade 868395 PA
Sgt Wes Anzeld M Roxas 873220 PA
Sgt Romulo D Gabatin 879878 PA
Sgt Marjun P Ortega 879982 PA
Sgt Alfrance Q Suan 880026 PA
Sgt Roderick P Perez 884768 PA
Sgt Bernie A Batlanclla 908274 PA
Cpl Angelyn A Marquez 855087 PA
Cpl Mareman D Gonzalgo 861978 PA
Cpl Eric P Bares 872981 PA
Cpl Franklin S Tabuzares 876033 PA
Cpl Julito T Padilla 890033 PA
Cpl Elíseo P Lumabas 899746 PA
Sgt Roland D Irong 857199 PA
Sgt Jomar S Agtuca 860231 PA
Sgt Johnbehil M Penlonal 862999 PA
Sgt Jonathan A Mamalompong 866455 PA
Sgt Joebert D Miguel 879795 PA
Sgt Lennon Anthony O Valdez 879942 PA
Sgt Fernando D Bayadog 880074 PA
Sgt James D Escobar 894807 PA
Cpl Ramil A Codera 845967 PA
Cpl Jonuel M Pomicpic 857935 PA
Cpl Ace Joseph C Pimentel 866897 PA
Cpl Peregrine AL M Lacasaca 874546 PA
Cpl Danilo B Mercado II 894087 PA
Cpl Reynaldo C Betongga 902352 PA"

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO P ORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
"B"

Note: Para 1 last para SO Nr 391.

ANNEX "M-4-B"

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

MCVV/msl/6011

OTAG/PCRD

18 July 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 436

1. Extracted. (Confidential)

2. Attached/Unassigned status of LTC WILVIN B CUSTODIO O–14202 PA with GHQ & HSC DS with DND from PA is terminated eff 04 July 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

3. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from units indicated and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of three (3) years eff 16 July 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 16 July 2025, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Name	Unit
MAJ CHRISTY ISIS A GABASA O–15578 PA	PSG
MAJ MAC ALLEN S DAYAG O–115850 PA	PSG
SSg Edgar C Clores 858389 PA	PA
SSg Allan S Banguiran 858420 PA	PA

4. 2LT JAMEL VENZ D MANLEGRO O–21380 PAF is Ordered to Duty in the Philippine Air Force eff 01 July 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

5. MSg Alvin E Jimenez 789340 PA is relieved from PA and reassigned to PMA for a period of six (6) years eff 01 August 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 01 August 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

6. Attached/Unassigned status of the fol-named EP with GHQ & HSC dy SDU from PA is terminated eff 30 June 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

SSg Edgar C Clores 858389 PA
SSg Allan S Banguiran 858420 PA

/7. Fol-named . . .

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed

RESTRI[illegible]

ANNEX "M-4-C"

GENERAL HEAD[illegible]

ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES JTD/rls/6011

Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 389

1. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from their respective Major Services and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 30 June 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to their respective Major Services eff 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Philippine Air Force

MAJ CHRISTOPHER IAN D DUPALCO O-15701 PAF
TSg Ehric O Ocquia 848792 PAF
TSg Robert F Asuncion 849530 PAF
TSg Reagan C Anilao 849577 PAF
TSg Jasper Menardo C Asuncion 849902 PAF
SSg Mark Daryll L Iponia 862871 PAF
Sgt Rhany I Abonales 900533 PAF
A1C Jorem T Lumanao 915281 PAF
TSg Isagani B Faeldonia 838504 PAF
TSg Jeric S Babilonia 848555 PAF
TSg Aldrin E Diesta 849385 PAF
TSg Expedito A Tamayo Jr 849572 PAF
TSg Leonard G Cabrera 849682 PAF
SSg Agusto Marlon S Jaramillo 849789 PAF
SSg Saturnino A Amo II 867564 PAF
A1C Rafael B Artibel 896757 PAF

xxx

Philippine Navy

LTJG KENDRICK IVAN E SALIO O-18319 PN
SSg Rouen S Pamat 849014 PN(M)
SSg Rodolfo K Mazano Jr 850444 PN(M)
ET2 Romulo D Cordero Jr 854416 PN
QM3 Redonte B Belmonte 869655 PN
PO3 Martin L Roa 869717 PN
SN1 Lym C Dorepes 886842 PN
Cpl Joey C Altajeros 899852 PN(M)
SN1 Roland Kenneth M Preagola 915951 PN
FN2 Mark Lester M Rodriguez 918291 PN
YN1 Rolly P Arias Jr 802[illegible]63 PN
TSg Alex E Uriarte 830570 PN(M)
SSg Rolly P Dilag 850[illegible]62 PN(M)
ET3 Jojit T Superficial 8[illegible]440 PN
DC3 Jeffey Roger L [illegible] 868746 PN
PO3 Edward P Servan[illegible] PN
Cpl Gilbert P Bos[illegible] PN(M)
Cpl Jeffery M Sinfuego [illegible] PN(M)
Cpl Lyoid D Buenvides [illegible] PN(M)
S2BM Jay-r R Desepeda 9[illegible]283 PN
S2SK Melbejoy P Apostol 924495 PN
SN2 Jay Lloyd M Pormento 953680 PN

Philippine Army

Cpl Michael G Legaspi 845519 PA
Cpl Christopher P Faburada 861412 PA
Cpl Renato B Rancudo Jr 875620 PA
Cpl Rolly N Borromeo 879762 PA
Cpl Khydr James A Pader 880090 PA
Cpl Richard Ryan A Encarnis 849317 PA
Cpl Dexter D Polido [illegible] PA
Cpl Brigido B Jacinto [illegible] PA
Cpl Almer C Rapusas [illegible] PA
Cpl Paul Edyson T Nagamin 885602 PA

/Cpl [illegible]

SO Nr 389, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 June 2022, cont'n:

Cpl David-dave P Basa 888629 PA
Cpl Jeric W Candelaria 891399 PA
Cpl George N Drapite 896410 PA
Cpl Enrique B Macinas 897167 PA
Cpl Mark Angel R Bonlog 899295 PA
Cpl Richard John B Sonon 899307 PA
Cpl Arnel N Asne 902399 PA
Cpl Mark Anthony D Perlas 905382 PA
Cpl Ricart Jhake C Salazar 906101 PA
Cpl John Mark T Artiaga 910977 PA
Cpl Winston M David 911610 PA
Cpl Edward Andeza Gallardo 915059 PA
Cpl Rocky P Esquibil 922445 PA
Pfc Mark Jayson R Paguel 877689 PA
Pfc Benjamin L Bastasa Jr 899166 PA
Pfc Roberto C Sartin Jr 899692 PA
Pfc Renjie T Adlawon 905452 PA
Pfc Allen Bless Q Omega 930561 PA
Pfc Bonifacio M Amistoso Jr 931869 PA
Pfc Gener M Malicdem 933583 PA
Pfc Ramon D Gabatin 937569 PA
Pfc Vicente G Henon 941074 PA
Pfc Jomaree B Vicente 945944 PA
Pvt Romel G Bongato 957958 PA
Cpl Lisandro C Sebastian 890084 PA
Cpl Roy Roger M Casero 893353 PA
Cpl Jayson M Catbagan 896439 PA
Cpl Rejie Peñafiel 899258 PA
Cpl Ariel S Vicente 899299 PA
Cpl Jude Ian D Gutierrez 899320 PA
Cpl Aldrin D Magsayo 905198 PA
Cpl Ronel T Tapales 905794 PA
Cpl Marjun T Tumapat 908231 PA
Cpl Eduardo H Cacananta 911560 PA
Cpl Dante M De Vera 913697 PA
Cpl Ariel Jay S Tiempo 920651 PA
Cpl Mark B Alinsonorin 924941 PA
Pfc Ronel P Carecio 888763 PA
Pfc Mark P Bagayan 899680 PA
Pfc Nicart V Bernardino 899722 PA
Pfc Jason T Artiaga 926087 PA
Pfc Jerick Dave R Octaviano 931233 PA
Pfc Kurt Kevin J Ramirez 932120 PA
Pfc Jessie Anthony R Tamano 935352 PA
Pfc Rollyn Jay C Casas 941636 PA
Pvt Paul Andre V Corpuz 957916 PA
Pvt Winner A Estrea 969189 PA

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO R ORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
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Note: Para 1 last para SO Nr 389.

SO Nr 519, GHQ, AFP dtd 30 August 2022, cont'n:

4. FoI-named EP are relieved from GHQ & HSC dy OCSAFP and reassigned to GHQ & HSC, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 01 October 2022 and subsequently reassigned to PA eff 01 October 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

SSg Carlos M Lacano 853619 PA
SSg Ranky M Pastor 858707 PA
Sgt Aldrin C Dagang 875400 PA
Sgt Roberth S Funchica 895203 PA

5. SSg Christian Nesty S Flores 855556 PA is relieved from GHQ & HSC dy OCSAFP and reassigned to AFPHSC for a period of three (3) years eff 01 October 2022 and subsequently reassigned to PA eff 01 October 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

6. FoI-named EP are relieved from PA and reassigned to units indicated for a period of six (6) years eff 01 September 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 01 September 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Name	Unit
Cpl Harry W Gawang 928530 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Joey M Olata 866564 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Gaudencio B Yacon Jr 898215 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Allan T Pajal 908551 PA	VPSPG, AFP
Pvt Mark Anthony L Lastimosa 925025 PA	VISCOM, AFP

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL BACARRO:

OFFICIAL:

BERNARDO R PORTEZ JR
Colonel MNSA (INF) PA
The Adjutant General

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
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ANNEX "M-4-D"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES MCVV/msl/6011
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

OTAG/PCRD 30 August 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 519

1. Detached Service of the fol-named Officer and EP with GHQ & HSC dy OCSAFP from their respective Major Services is terminated eff 01 October 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

1LT CATHERINE MAE E GONZALES O–18677 PAF
Cpl Harry W Gawang 928530 PA
Pvt Joey M Olata 866564 PA
Pvt Gaudencio B Yacon Jr 898215 PA
Pvt Allan T Pajal 908551 PA
Pvt Jayson I Hernandez 966515 PA
Pvt Johnny D Racho 967135 PA
Cpl Michael D Lagahit 904582 PA
Cpl Johny D Lumbuan 913222 PA
Pvt Burt M Pandita 842250 PA
Pvt Fritz M Pacure 867516 PA
Pvt Sidny A Alega 899771 PA
Pvt Mark Anthony L Lastimosa 925025 PA

xxx

2. 1LT ALTHEA NEHEMIAH A FREGILLANA O–19356 PA is relieved from PSG and reassigned to GHQ & HSC dy OJ1 for a period of three (3) years eff 01 September 2022 and subsequently reassigned to PA eff 01 September 2025, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

3. Fol-named EP are relieved from PA and reassigned to AFPHSC for a period of six (6) years eff 01 September 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to PA eff 01 September 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

TSg Romeo E Granil 832622 PA
SSg Florendo S Espe 855275 PA
Sgt Harold Y Corrales 852014 PA
Sgt Richard A Ladra 855272 PA
Sgt Juanito F Soriano Jr 868567 PA
Sgt Fred A Flores 878635 PA
Cpl Nazer John F Constantino 897374 PA
Pfc Jomari F Caldero 932650 PA
Pfc Bobby B Tana 942066 PA

/4. Fol-named . . .

ANNEX "M-4-E"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

JTD/ris/6011

OTAG/PCRD

24 June 2022

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 390

1. Extracted. (Confidential)

2. Fol-named Officers and EP are relieved from units/offices indicated and reassigned to VPSPG, AFP for a period of six (6) years eff 30 June 2022 and subsequently reassigned back to their respective Major Services eff 30 June 2028, unless sooner terminated by proper authority. No further extension of assignment is allowed. Shortest travel by military or civilian land, water, and air transportation is authorized. WP. TDN. PCS.

Name	Unit/Office
MAJ DONALD A BERNALDEZ O-137106 PA	PSG
TSg Roy A Malabarbas 809099 PAF	PSG
YN1 Dominador P Pormento 823967 PN	EASTMINCOM, AFP
TSg Luisito A Rasos Jr 828394 PA	AFPSOCOM
TSg Cristotle D Taguinod 828846 PA	AFPSOCOM
TSg Manuel V Malimban 849701 PAF	AFPSOCOM
TSg Salvador B Codon Jr 849762 PAF	GHQ & HSC dy OTCN
SSg Ven C Mampay 843590 PA	AFPSOCOM
SSg Judy C Gulab 843799 PA	PSG
SSg Arnel A Ballera 849322 PA	PSG
SSg Adison G Pascua 853526 PA	GHQ & HSC, AFP
SSg Ramil B Bual 856419 PA	EASTMINCOM, AFP
SSg Alvin D Layaguin 863083 PA	AFPSOCOM
SSg Jason O Badillo 870546 PAF	PSG
PO3 Joel J Pascual 849971 PN	[illegible]
Sgt Jonathan P Rafalla 861035 PN(M)	[illegible]
Sgt Joel C De Guzman 871969 PA	[illegible]
UT3 Jonathan N Tamises 878846 PA	PSG
Sgt Harold Glenn C Figuracion 879079 PA	[illegible]
DP3 Diadem R Capistrano 886239 PN	EAST[illegible], AFP
ET3 Rofel O Cabardo 886850 PN	EASTMINCOM, AFP
SN1 Carlos Q Omega III 886228 PN	GHQ & HSC dy AFPCC
Pfc Alexander D Puda 880063 PA	AFPSOCOM
A2C Gerald F Perado 947660 PAF	PSG

3. Attached/Unassigned status of MAJ ERWIN CZAR C ERCILLA O-15140 PA with GHQ & HSC DS with DND from PA is terminated eff 30 June 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

/4. Comm[illegible] on . .

SO Nr 390, GHQ, AFP dtd 24 June 2022, cont'n:

4. Commutation of 170 days accumulated leave is granted to CPT ALENA MARIE T HOSANA O-18973 MC eff 16 May 2022, pursuant to EO Nr 1077, s-1986, subject to the availability of funds.

5. Commutation of 40 days accumulated leave is granted to CPT CLARK PAUL A RIVERA O-20782 JAGS eff 31 January 2022, pursuant to EO Nr 1077, s-1986, subject to the availability of funds.

6. TSg Jordan C Rodriguez 848690 PAF is placed on Detached Service with AFPPGMC from AFPHSC for a period of six (6) months from 01 July 2022 to 01 January 2022. Shortest travel by military or civilian land transportation is authorized. WP. TDN.

7. Detached Service of AW2C Danica I Gamino 933809 PAF with GHQ & HSC dy OJ4 from PAF is extended for another period of six (6) months from 01 June 2022 to 01 December 2022. WP.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CENTINO:

OFFICIAL:

ROMMEL ANTHONY SD REYES
Vice Admiral PN
The Deputy Chief of Staff

BERNARDO R FORTEZ JR
Colonel PA (MNSA)
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"B"

Note: Para 7 last para SO Nr 390.

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Force

ANNEX "N"

HEADQUARTER
PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL, C1
Malacañang Park, Manila

PSC1

11 February 2026

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that this Command has no personnel in the name of **Mr. Ramil Lagunoy Madriaga/Mr Ramil Lagonoy Madriaga** that has been assigned, employed, detailed nor otherwise connected with the then Presidential Security Group or the Presidential Security Command.

This certification is issued upon request of BGEN RANDOLPH G CABANGBANG PA (RET) for whatever legal purpose it may serve him best.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

REAH M VALERA
LTC GSC (FS) PA
AC of CS for Personnel, C1

AFP Core Values: Honor, Service, Patriotism

ANNEX "O"

AFP Vision 2028: A World-class Armed Forces, Source of National Pride

HEADQUARTERS
AFP SECURITY AND PROTECTION GROUP
GHQ & HEAQUARTERS SERVICE COMMAND, AFP
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Email Add: vpspg.opns@gmail.com /Tel Nr: 09171109750

ASPGX

9 January 2026

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that based on the records kept and verification on the published official orders of the Armed Forces of the Philippines during the activation of the Vice-Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG) that **MR. RAMIL MADRIAGA** is a not a member nor employed in the defunct VPSPG from **30 June 2022** up to the deactivation of said unit on **06 February 2025**.

Further certify that the undersigned is one among the pioneer Officer of the then VPSPG activated on 30 June 2022 until its deactivation on 06 February 2025 and subsequently activated the Armed Forces of the Philippines Security and Protection Group (ASPG) effective same date. Likewise, the undersigned confirmed and validated the archives kept in this unit since he has the knowledge in the history as well as the integrity of the available documents. Moreover, the signatory held the following significant positions in the VPSPG and ASPG in support to the Roster of Troops of VPSPG dated 07 July 2022 and the official orders published by the OTAG in connection with the activation of VPSPG in 30 June 2022:

UNIT	DESIGNATION	INCLUSIVE DATE
VPSPG	Operations Officer	30 June 2022 – 06 February 2025
ASPG	Commanding Officer, VIPSPU	06 February 2025 to date
	Acting Commander, ASPG	13 October 2025

This certification is being issued for whatever legal purpose(s) may serve best.

JOSEPH ISRAEL B BLEOSIDA
Lieutenant Colonel (INF) PA
Acting Commander

ANNEX "P"

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the Vice President

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the names **RAMIL LAGONOY MADRIAGA** and/or **RAMIL LAGUNOY MADRIAGA** have no connection in any capacity with the Office of the Vice President during the term of Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte, from 01 July 2022 to present, whether as an employee, consultant, contract of service, job order, or under any other official or unofficial affiliation.

This certification is issued on 16 February 2026 to attest to the foregoing facts based on the records of this Office.

SYMON JEZZER H. LAO
Chief Administrative Officer
Human Resource Development Division

11F, Robinsons Cybergate Plaza, EDSA cor. Pioneer St., Mandaluyong, 1550, Metro Manila
Tel No. 8532-5942/8370-1719 • vp@ovp.gov.ph

ANNEX "P"

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the Vice President

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the names **RAMIL LAGONOY MADRIAGA** and/or **RAMIL LAGUNOY MADRIAGA** have no connection in any capacity with the Office of the Vice President during the term of Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte, from 01 July 2022 to present, whether as an employee, consultant, contract of service, job order, or under any other official or unofficial affiliation.

This certification is issued on 16 February 2026 to attest to the foregoing facts based on the records of this Office.

SYMON JEZZER H. LAO
Chief Administrative Officer
Human Resource Development Division

ANNEX "Q"

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVES OFFICE
03081
Date: 03 MAR 2026

Republika ng Pilipinas
Department of Education
OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY
HUMAN RESOURCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DM-OUHROD-2026- 0581

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that, based on the records of this Office, no person by the name of **Mr. RAMIL LAGUNOY/LAGONOY MADRIAGA** is or has been employed by the Department of Education – Central Office for the period covering 01 July 2022 to 19 July 2024.

This certification issued this 27th day of February 2026 upon request for whatever lawful purpose it may serve.

WILFREDO E. CABRAL
Undersecretary

Copy furnished:

Office of the Secretary
osec@deped.gov.ph

MAR 03 2026
8:15

[BHROD-PD/KALC]

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the Vice President

16 February 2026

HON. SONNY ANGARA
Secretary
Office of the Secretary, Department of Education (DepEd)
DepEd Central Office Complex, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City

Dear Hon. Angara,

I am writing to request a certification from the Bureau of Human Resource and Organization Development at the Department of Education (DepEd) Central Office, confirming that no individual named **Ramil Lagunoy/Lagonoy Madriaga** was hired from July 1, 2022 to July 19, 2024, and that this person was never employed by the agency during my tenure as Secretary of Education.

Atty. Zuleika T. Lopez, Chief of Staff, Office of the Vice President, shall closely coordinate with your office regarding the above mentioned request. Should you have questions or clarifications, you may contact Atty. Lopez at mobile number 09175252191 or through email address ocos@ovp.gov.ph.

I kindly seek your favorable attention to this matter.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the Vice President

16 February 2026

HON. SONNY ANGARA
Secretary
Office of the Secretary, Department of Education (DepEd)
DepEd Central Office Complex, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City

Dear Hon. Angara,

I am writing to request a certification from the Bureau of Human Resource and Organization Development at the Department of Education (DepEd) Central Office, confirming that no individual named **Ramil Lagunoy/Lagonoy Madriaga** was hired from July 1, 2022 to July 19, 2024, and that this person was never employed by the agency during my tenure as Secretary of Education.

Atty. Zuleika T. Lopez, Chief of Staff, Office of the Vice President, shall closely coordinate with your office regarding the above mentioned request. Should you have questions or clarifications, you may contact Atty. Lopez at mobile number 09175252191 or through email address ocos@ovp.gov.ph.

I kindly seek your favorable attention to this matter.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE

ANNEX "R"

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM ***(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL)***

TO : **COL. RAYMUND DANTE LACHICA**
Commander
Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG)

FROM : **SARA Z. DUTERTE**
Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines
Secretary of the Department of Education

SUBJECT : **DESIGNATION OF A SECURITY OFFICER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

DATE : **January 17, 2023**

You are hereby directed to designate **Lt. Col. Dennis D. Nolasco**, Deputy Commander, Vice Presidential Security and Protection Group (VPSPG), as the authorized Security Officer of the Department of Education.

As the authorized Security Officer, Lt. Col. Nolasco shall perform the duties and responsibilities outlined in the COA-DBM-DILG-GCG-DND Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01, dated January 8, 2015, and be allowed to implement the operations relative to confidential activities on the ground on behalf of the Department of Education.

For compliance.

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ANNEX "S"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE CITY PROSECUTOR

CITY OF TAGUIG

SARA Z. DUTERTE,

Complainant,

I.S. No._____

- versus -

For: Perjury under Article 183 of the Revised Penal Code

RAMIL L. MADRIAGA,

Respondent.

x----------x

AFFIDAVIT
(of Reynold S. Munsayac)

I, **REYNOLD S. MUNSAYAC**, of legal age, Filipino, and with mailing address at Lex Pacis Law Offices, 2nd Floor Icite Building, 1800, Mercury Avenue, Eastwood City Cyberpark, Bagumbayan, Quezon City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, in response to the Affidavit of Ramil L. Madriaga dated November 29, 2025 (the "**Madriaga Affidavit**"), hereby depose and state:

1. I am a lawyer by profession. I graduated from San Sebastian College – Recoletos **(SSC-R)** College of Law in 2005 and was admitted to the Philippine Bar the following year. Vice President Sara Z. Duterte ("**VPSD**") was my classmate in school year 2004-2005, during my final year at SSC-R Law.

2. I was appointed as Spokesperson for the Office of the Vice President ("**OVP**") from July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023, and as

Assistant Secretary of the Department of Education ("**DepEd**") from October 1, 2023 to July 19, 2024.

3. I now serve as Criminal Law Review Professor at SSC-R Law, Pampanga State University (PSU) School of Law, and Arellano University School of Law (currently on leave).

4. In the above-mentioned Madriaga Affidavit (pars. 17-18), Madriaga alleges that, sometime in December 2022, Col. Raymund Dante Lachica purportedly handed him four (4) duffle bags containing Php 33 to 35 million each, and that one such duffle bag was "delivered to a comedy bar owned and frequented by SSC-Law alumni located in the Timog area." "When (Madriaga) arrived (he supposedly) saw (me)." Then, I supposedly "signaled for (him) to go upstairs and leave the money at the office." He allegedly "...followed (my) instructions and then... left," without us speaking (par. 18.2, Madriaga Affidavit). **This story is a complete fabrication.**

5. I do NOT know Madriaga personally and I have never had any dealings with him. Thus, the insinuation that I can easily identify him or casually communicate with him through signals is absurd and entirely invented. It should be noted that he did not even specify the place or date in his narration. He will not be able to do so since he is just plainly lying. *Why would experienced and reputable security officers of the AFP and OVP instruct a person with a history of kidnapping (Madriaga) to deliver money to a crowded public place like a comedy bar?* This narration defies logic and common human experience.

6. In my previous roles as OVP Spokesperson and DepEd Assistant Secretary, and in my interactions with Vice President Sara Z. Duterte during that time, I never had any encounter with Madriaga or any person named "Ramil Madriaga" at the OVP or at the DepEd offices.

7. There are pictures circulating on social media of an "ISIP Pilipinas" ("**ISIP**") Certificate of Recognition in my name, bearing Madriaga's signature as ISIP "Founder/National Convenor" being claimed as supposed proof of my ties with him. **This is baseless and severely misleading.**

8. I *did* receive the said ISIP Certificate in a gathering of friends in June 2022, at Nommu Bar in Tomas Morato, Quezon City, but this

was not an ISIP event. As shown in one of the pictures, the Certificate was handed to me by my friend Atty. Ryan Rey S. Quilala, intended as a humorous memento for being appointed as OVP Spokesperson. I am not a member of ISIP, and all my interactions with ISIP were limited to campaign interactions facilitated by Atty. Quilala.

Pictures of the Certificate and the presentation of the same to me by Atty. Quilala are attached to this Affidavit as **Annexes "S-1"** and **"S-1-A"**.

9. I am executing this Affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements based on my personal knowledge, and to support the Complaint-Affidavit of Vice President Sara Z. Duterte for perjury against Madriaga, and specifically to disprove the allegations in the Madriaga Affidavit that fall within my personal knowledge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this **4th day of March 2026**, in the City of Taguig, Metro Manila.

REYNOLD S. MUNSAYAC
Affiant

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the affiant and that I am satisfied that he has read the foregoing Affidavit, that he understood the same, and that he executed it freely and voluntarily.

ARVIN M. CAGUIOA
Senior Assistant City Prosecutor
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

ANNEX "S-1"

THIS CERTIFICATE IS AWARDED TO

Atty. Reynold Munsayac

In recognition and appreciation of his enduring efforts to alleviate the lives of our countrymen through charity, volunteerism and empowerment.

May Almighty God bless you with the Holy Spirit as you start a new journey as Spokesperson of the
Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines

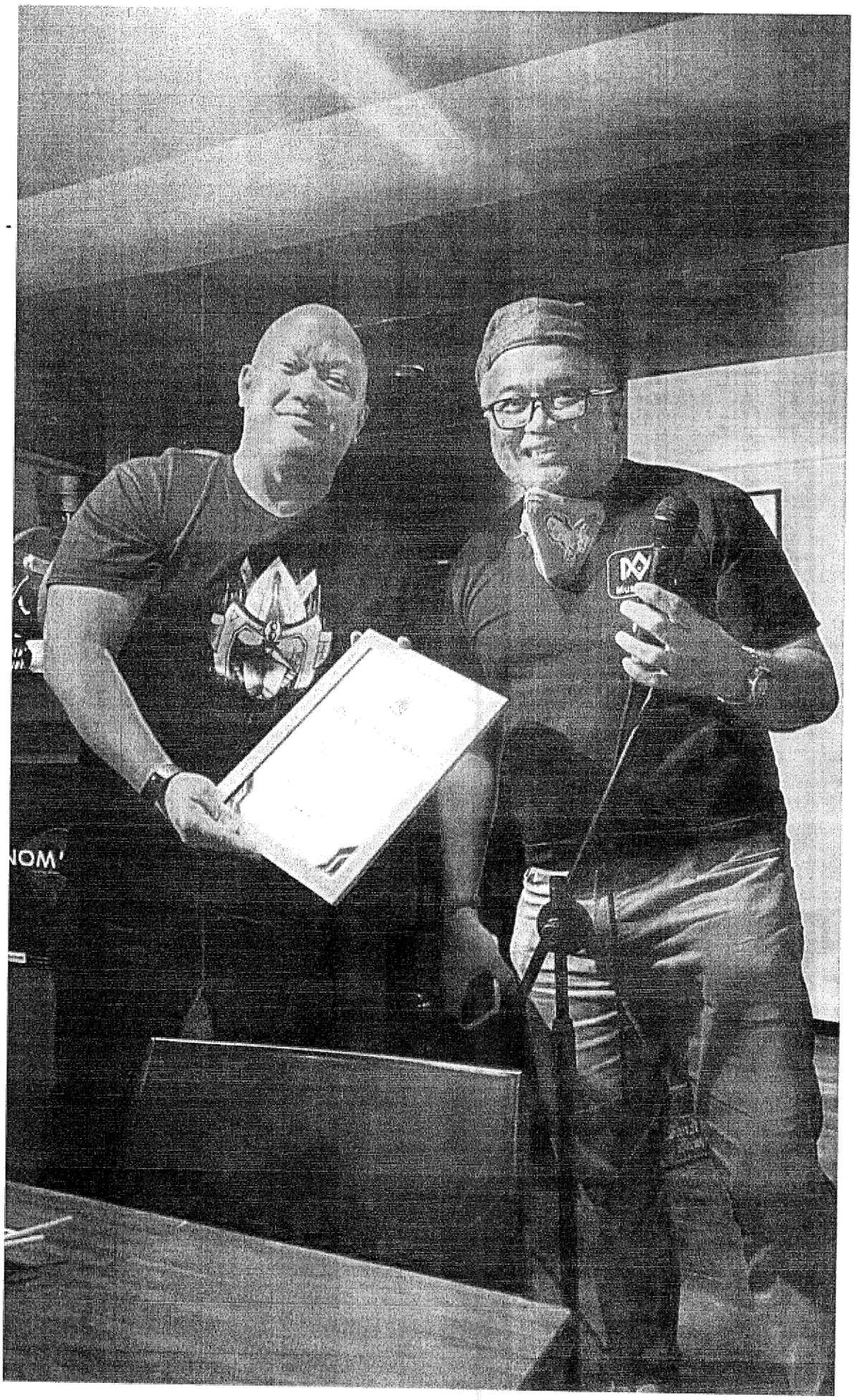
Given this 29th of June in the year of our Lord Two Thousand and Twenty Two at Nommu Basho, Tomas Morato, Quezon City

Lord Essex G. Polintan CSSP
President

Atty. Ryan S. Quilala
Co-Founder

Dr. Kamil L. Madriaga
Founder/National Convenor

ANNEX "S-1-A"



ANNEX "T"

Republic of the Philippines
Department Of Transportation
LAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
East Avenue, Quezon City
E-mail Address: oasec_central@lto.gov.ph Website: www.lto.gov.ph

BAGONG PILIPINAS

December 15, 2025

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the name **AUREA FORTUNO QUILALA / AUREA DEL PRADO FORTUNO** does not exist in the LTO database as of the above date.

This certification is being issued upon request of **Ms. Aurea Fortuno Quilala** for whatever legal intent and other purposes it may serve.

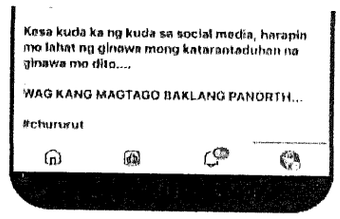
For the Assistant Secretary:

By:

RICHARD M. CORTEZ
Chief, License Section

ANNEX "U"

Liram Ramadriaga


Kesa kuda ka ng kuda sa social media, harapin mo lahat ng ginawa mong katarantaduhan na ginawa mo dito....
WAG KANG MAGTAGO BAKLANG PANORTH...
#chururut

12 DEC AT 02:32

Meron na plano sampahan kayo ng kasong plunder. 9 kayo. Naituro ka na nila fajarda at acosta na tinaggap nyo ni lachica ang pera sabit na kayo dun hindi nyo dapat tinaggap yun hindi kayo disbursement officer. Im offering u a way out Gusto ko maging General ka pa. Yun natanggap mo na pera tel then binigay mo sa akin ako na bahala magpaliwanag kasi kakasuhan din ako bago maging state witness. Meron din 3 na mag state witness sa Dep ed at OVP itituro ka at lachica kanya kanya na ligtas sila. Okay lang ako makulong kaya ko lumabas pero huwag ikaw sayang ka. Meron isang INC minister na nakikipag usap sa akin para kay Sara gusto nila meron masakripisyo. Eh maliwanag sa testimony nila fajarda at acosta ang pag identify sayon Hindi pwede makulong ka si Sara lulusot pero paano kung maimpeach sya hindi na maging presidnte? Diretso ka bilibid. Remember Gobyerno ngayon ang kalaban ninyo galit na galit si pbbm kay sara ayaw lang ipahalata. at gusto nila matanggal si Sara paano ka? - From Ram.

Message

ANNEX "V"

HEADLINES

BASED ON REPORT SUBMITTED TO INTERIOR SECRETARY

Jonvic Remulla: VP Sara Duterte visited Teves, not Madriaga, in jail

By: John Eric Mendoza - Reporter / @JEMendozaINQ INQUIRER.net / 05:48 AM December 24, 2025

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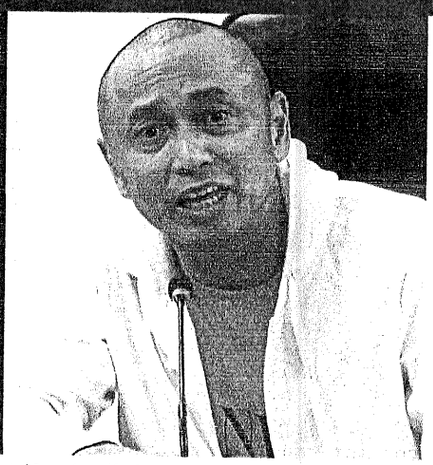

Vice President Sara Duterte visits expelled Negros Oriental Rep. Arnolfo Teves at the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology facility at Camp Bagong Diwa, according to Interior Secretary Jonvic Remulla. —PHOTOS BY NIÑO JESUS ORBETA AND MARIANNE BERMUDEZ

MANILA, Philippines — Interior Secretary Jonvic Remulla on Tuesday confirmed that Vice President Sara Duterte visited the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) detention facility at Camp Bagong Diwa in Taguig City.

But he clarified that Duterte was there to see dismissed Negros Oriental Rep. Arnolfo "Arnie" Teves Jr. and not her supposed former aide and alleged bagman Ramil Madriaga.

Article continues after this advertisement

"She went there, but she talked to Arnie Teves, not to Madriaga," Remulla said in a press briefing, adding that the visit took place on Oct. 19.

READ: Sara Duterte's ex-aide tells graft body about 'cash deliveries'

Teves is accused of masterminding the assassination of his political rival, former Negros Oriental Gov. Roel Degamo, in March 2023.

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TAGS: Arnolfo Teves Jr., Jonvic Remulla, Ramil Madriaga, Sara Duterte

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Warden present

According to Remulla, Duterte's visit to the BJMP facility was captured on a closed-circuit television (CCTV) camera, adding that the jail warden was with her throughout her visit.

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"The warden has shown records; the warden was present there during the meeting. Not much was discussed; they only exchanged pleasantries," the interior chief said, adding: "So that was the extent of the report to me."

Article continues after this advertisement

Earlier, Raymund Palad, one of Madriaga's lawyers, claimed that Duterte made two visits to the BJMP facility to persuade his client not to continue with his exposé against her.

Madriaga, who said he started working for Duterte as an aide when she was still Davao City mayor, earlier asked the Ombudsman to investigate her. In an affidavit, he claimed he delivered large amounts of money to various individuals upon her orders.

Article continues after this advertisement

Madriaga also said he formed the movement "Inday Sara is My President" in 2020 in preparation for her campaign for the presidency in 2022. He alleged that it was funded by Philippine offshore gaming operators and drug dealers.

Duterte, for her part, denied Madriaga's allegations, calling these part of an attempt "to obstruct and undermine" her possible presidential bid for 2028.

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"I do not have a personal relationship with Ramil Madriaga, nor have I ever given him instructions of any kind. I have never visited him in prison, nor have I spoken to him about anything at any time," she said. /cb

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